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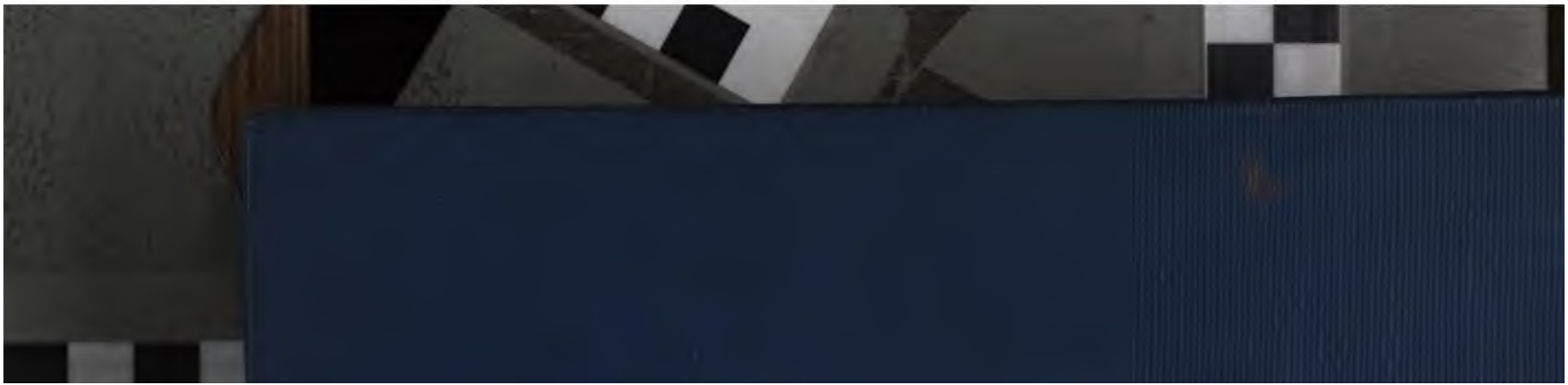

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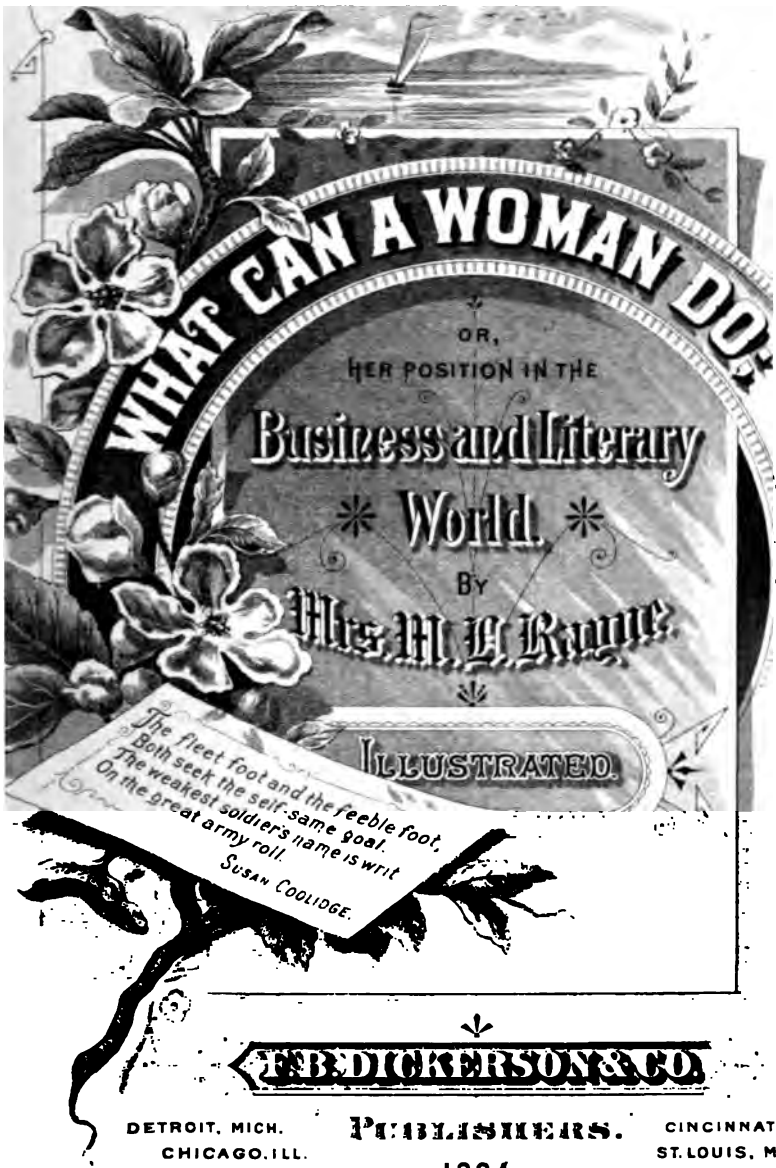

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PREFATORY.

THE belief that a book whose scope is suggested by the title of the present volume will be of great value and interest to all, is the reason why this work has been given to the public. It is not the effort of one individual, but of many gleaners in the field which it explores. It has been compiled from various reliable sources, and treats wholly upon facts. It is believed that it is the only book of its kind that has been published, and the compiler trusts that it will be found helpful to those who are seeking positions of usefulness, and valuable to those who are already established, while to those fortunate ones who do not need to step beyond the horizon of home, it will give a deeper interest in "Woman's Work," and cause them to feel a personal pride in her labor and achievements.

"What can a woman do?" Forty-three or forty-four years ago Miss Harriet Martineau is reported to have said that, in Massachusetts, one of the most highly civilized and advanced communities in the world, there were but seven industries open to women who wanted to work. They might keep boarders, or set type, or teach needlework, or tend looms in cotton mills, or fold and stitch in book binderies. This statement was rather too restrictive, because there were other forms of labor open to them, especially those of the needle. But there is no doubt that the opportunities of self-support for women by honest indus-

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try in some other way than that of domestic service were very few and very limited. In the State of Massachusetts, which was the scene of Miss Martineau's reputed observation, it is now announced that there are two hundred and eighty-four occupations open to women, instead of seven, and that 251,158 women are earning their own living in these occupations, receiving from $150 to $3,000 every year. This computation does not include amateurs, or mothers and daughters in the household, and of course excludes domestic service.

As new occupations for women are continually becoming available, some well known professions are omitted from this volume to make room for newer and more responsible ones. The writer has endeavored to illustrate the many employments given, by facts and curious incidents gathered from various sources and from personal observation, thus making the work peculiarly interesting, instructive, and amusing.

In "Women as Poets," will be found some of the rarest and choicest poems in the English language, and in many instances the biographical note was contributed especially for this volume by the author of the poem selected, thus furnishing much reliable information not to be found elsewhere. So many pure and beautiful thoughts in rhyme, which have echoed and re-echoed throughout the world, making it better for their being, must add to the value of the book. The kingdom of home has not been overlooked; the aim of the writer—indeed the great object of the work—is to elevate and glorify the humblest home, and it is her earnest wish that "What Can a Woman Do" may be found a welcome visitor into every home in the land, there to accomplish its mission of usefulness and instruction.

DETROIT, Oct. 15, 1883.

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CHAPTER I.

Woman's Work.

"The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world."

A woman cannot do the thing she ought.
Which means, whatever perfect thing she can
In life, in art, in science, but she fears
To let the perfect action take her part
And rest there; she must prove what she can do
Before she does it."—AURORA LEIGH.

BLESSED, says Carlyle, "blessed is he who has found his work; let him seek no other blessedness." Equally blessed is the woman who has found her work. Life is, indeed, a burden to one who, day after day, must plod for a mere existence at some work for which there is no special adaptation, but it is peculiarly trying and discouraging to a woman, who cannot choose for herself the profession or vocation in life which will give her the most pleasure to follow in the toilsome effort of winning her own bread. "We all know," says a popular writer on these topics, "how much happier that woman is, who can cheerfully take up the work she likes, than the one who toils daily at uncongenial employ-

ment." The only remedy for this evil is to choose when youth, free hearts and minds, leisure and means are all within demand, yielding their best to educate these young women in some specialty, by which they may support themselves when it is necessary. It is a great mistake in the management of children when the boys only are educated to become self-helpers, while the girls are taught to write gracefully, acquire various accomplishments, do a little light housework, and fit themselves to live as merely ornamental members of society. A girl is not expected to earn anything, while a boy, even if he already has a fortune, must be proficient in some trade or profession, or he is not considered of much account. At least he must know enough to be able to invest his own money with prudence.

Now take the world as we find it. Are not the majority of the women in a community in great need of some money-making talent? How many do we know in the average society of even a prosperous village who have a competency provided for them, with no thought or care of their own except to spend it prudently. Would not a great deal of the small pinching and distressing privation be done away with, if every woman had her own private purse, with which to supplement the money supplied to her for household expenses, and which is often so inadequate? Or if, when thrown suddenly on her own resources, she has the faculty of doing one thing well, shall she hesitate between the honest labor of her own hands, and the doled-out bread of charitable relatives? The day has gone by when a woman who enters any pursuit of industry loses caste. If our great grandfathers

could revisit the earth, what would astonish them quite as much as the telegraph, railroads, telephone, and the electric lights, is the position that woman has taken and is so nobly sustaining under all these difficulties of nonfitness and lack of business education. It might not surprise them so much to find lady cashiers, lady bankers, lady clerks, but what would they say to women lecturing in public and filling great halls, to women preaching in the pulpit and filling pastorates, to women as school commissioners, women appointed by governors to responsible positions on commissions of charities, prisons and reformatory institutions, to women as practicing physicians, counseling with the wisest of the faculty of the opposite sex. If they could see these facts as they are, the results would not astonish them so much as the indomitable courage and perseverance which led them through difficulties which were almost insurmountable.

THE INITIATIVE STEP.

How to educate young girls so that they can become efficient co-workers with their brothers in the commercial walks of life, is a question that must interest every mother in the country to-day. It is a perplexing question, because every mother naturally dreads the ordeal of a business experience for the young girl just budding into womanhood, who has no idea of the hardships of life. If the mother has been a woman of broad experience there will be little for the daughter to unlearn; she will not be hampered at every step by a dread of Mrs. Grundy, and even though her field of observation has been limited to the happy circumscribed walls of

home, she will have no narrow prejudices or small bigotries of character to overcome; a brilliant coterie of women has led the way into new fields, where a woman working for her daily bread need feel no shame or embarrassment, or trammel herself unnecessarily with the set formulas of a dead past. The world is full of women who must work or starve, and it is for these women particularly that a liberal education is desired—one that will lead to their advancement in a pecuniary way. There are true womanly women, who may not have another opportunity of making themselves a home, for whom providence has furnished no mate—women who are denied marriage, or who prefer a life of single independence to taking up with one lame offer; or, it may be, they are already married, but have no taste or strength for domestic work, and prefer to bear the mutual burden in their own way. There are other women who have time from the duties and obligations of housework to earn a little pin money, and turn an honest penny, for their own profit. There are several hundred different methods by which a woman can earn her own livelihood, and she should study them at her leisure, and educate herself in that one for which she is the best adapted. She does not require the genius of a Napoleon to succeed in any one of them; very ordinary qualities can be grafted and improved on the tree of knowledge; much depends on the earnestness of purpose and power of concentration which she brings to her work.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

It is an established truth, that a woman who is competent in any one branch of business will always find a

situation open to her, if she seeks it. In a contest, skilled labor will always succeed, against the assumptions and pretences of ignorance.

"He is thrice armed who has his quarrel just;" so she, who can demand work in return for a diploma of merit, is the most likely to succeed in the struggle for place. The experience of education in any sphere of labor gives preparatory strength to achieve laudable results. True, it involves much arduous and patient endeavor to attain such a position, but once there half the battle is fought.

Among the many female applicants for work, there is no class more dreaded than that of reduced ladies. Why? Because they have no specialty. The higher education and many accomplishments of the poor gentlewoman only add to her embarrassments and leave her but one profession—that of teacher. It may be of music or embroidery, or an infant school, for any of which she is unfitted by either nature or inclination. The number of incompetent women who attempt to conduct a business they know absolutely nothing about, is almost incredible, and they work harder, to make ignominious failures, than the educated woman does to succeed. But in one sense they are themselves educators; they are many of them pioneers in the work they have chosen, and their mistakes serve as warnings to other women who, armed with their energy, added to a practical knowledge of business in its many details, will accomplish all that they failed to do.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

There are colleges now in nearly all States, where girls

are educated in all the important branches which young men study before entering upon the profession of a life-time, such as book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy, and other branches, where she learns to calculate with rapidity; to write a plain business hand; to concentrate her thoughts on useful, instead of ornamental work; to understand many of the intricate theories involved in commercial life, which, to the average woman, are problems unsolved and unsolvable. The young men who are her associates may at first feel bored over this new assumption of knowledge, and miss the more frivolous part of her nature, which served them as recreation, but they will soon understand that her development of strength need not detract from her womanliness or make her one degree less lovable. She will be less dependent but more companionable. Her work itself is becoming more and more adapted to her own tastes and her ability to perform it, and it is a duty imposed on all who have the power to advance her interests to unite by word and deed in clearing away all false ideas of the true woman's position in the world. The working woman of the future will have one great advantage over her prototype of the past—she will have the advantage of thorough training schools and industrial colleges, such as the trustees of the late John Simmons of Boston are pledged to build, for which purpose Mr. Simmons bequeathed one million of dollars. What Canon Kingsley calls the lower education of women has been shamefully neglected, and the fault is largely due to themselves. They have cultivated accomplishments at the expense of valuable knowledge. Accomplishments are good in their

place, but if half the girls who spend hours every day in thrumming the piano, with no taste or capacity for music, would invest the same time and money in one practical study, they would realize a much better profit on their capital, and would never come to be regarded as dependent incumbrances by their friends and relatives. "What shall I do to be saved?" is literally the cry of thousands of young women, who without friends or protectors, find themselves facing the world—the severe, critical world—that is so kind and flattering to the successful, so cruel and pitiless to the helpless and improvident of either sex. The financial test is a strong argument of success, for employers are slow to part with their money for inferior work, and this is an age of competition. One inefficient worker brings to naught, theoretically, the practical services of a dozen competent ones. The employers judge other women by her isolated case, and refuse to give occupation to one whom they must first educate, and who gives them plainly to understand that she has no interest in her work, is driven to it by necessity, performs it grudgingly, and will abandon it at the first opportunity for something more congenial.

CHAPTER II.

Average Wages in New York and Elsewhere.

IT is a common wish among young and inexperienced women about to enter the arena of public labor to find situations in a large city such as New York, Boston or Chicago, but they must remember that while there are many situations in a large town, there are also many competitors, and these always out-rate the positions in the ratio of fifty applicants to one appointment. This is the case in business situations for men, as well, only on a still more discouraging scale, there being frequently a hundred applicants to one vacancy. With this excess of demand on the wrong side prices must be low, but there are always exceptions to every rule, and there may be fortunate circumstances to give the last new comer immediate compensation, and if that is not possible, months of waiting may bear good fruit in an added experience, a knowledge of the city, and other beneficial results.

In answer to enquiries in a New York paper, whether there is any position open to a woman except that of a teacher, where she can earn more than $800 a year, the

following list of prices is furnished, with the comment that women, as a rule, received from twenty to thirty per centum less than men for the same or equivalent services. Just here I would say that no woman need feel aggrieved or discouraged by this statement, or imagine that it is an injury which she must avenge by recourse to the ballot. It is one of the barriers which men themselves erected to defend women, from behind which they purposed to earn bread for both, unforeseeing the coming army of women who have no one to work for them, and who must of necessity work not only for themselves but for those dependent on them. But even with this statement, a canvass of our large stores and city business houses would show a large percentage of men working for eight or ten persons against single women clerks who are working for themselves only. The adjustment of false averages in wages, even in these cases, may be a wrong one, but it is one which time and justice will remedy. The woman must console herself as Whittier did, under a national evil—

> "I only know that God is just,
> And every wrong shall die."

Meanwhile, whatever her hand finds to do, let her do it with her might.

These, then, are the average prices paid at the present time in large cities for certain positions. Good salesmen, for example, get from $6 to $10 a week; some few who have worked a long time receive $12, and occasionally a salary as high as $15 is paid. But the latter are exceptional cases. Heads of departments, such as the

leading saleswomen in the glove or lace departments, or in the dressmaking, who command a large influential custom, receive as high as $20 or $30 a week, in exceptional cases, and there are not fifty such positions in New York city to-day.

Lady cashiers receive, on an average, a little more than good saleswomen. But $15 a week is a large stipend for a cashier, and it requires a guaranteed ability, the best of references, and sometimes good security, to obtain such a position. The employment of bookkeeper commands as high as $20 a week, but the majority of good bookkeepers get from $10 to $12, and many women well trained in the business think themselves fortunate if they obtain $8. In the Employment Bureau of the Young Women's Christian Association, whose proteges obtain, as a rule, better positions and better wages than the subscribers to ordinary employment agencies, $15 per week is stated as the maximum that a woman can hope for, exclusive of the professions. The Superintendent of the Bureau says it is rare that a woman obtains more than $15 per week as a teacher, and that $800 per annum would be regarded as a very large salary. In the position of housekeeper $1,000 a year is occasionally paid to an experienced woman, trustworthy and capable of assuming the entire management of a first-class establishment. Such instances are very rare, and can only be commanded by experienced women, well trained theoretically. On piece work, in artificial manufacture and occupations approximating to the artistic, it is stated that wages as high as $18 are occasionally earned by first-class hands; but, in ordinary

industries, from $8 to $12 per week represents the average earnings of women in occupations requiring some training, and from $3 to $6 is the common price in the lower industrial walks.

WOMEN AS HOTEL CLERKS.

At the Palmer House, Chicago, the head clerk, who is a woman, receives a salary of $1,000 a year and board, which is equivalent to $500 more. Another lady clerk has $900 a year and board, and one bookkeeper receives $600 and board per year. If they prefer to board away from the hotel they receive an additional allowance of $500 a year. Mr. Palmer, the proprietor, announces that the change from men clerks is so satisfactory that he will employ them in the hotel as substitutes for male help wherever it is practicable. There is a popular hotel in Michigan where the manager, clerk, bookkeeper and steward are all women. For these services they receive the same salaries that men do. It might appear at first thought, derogatory to the dignity of a lady to fill such positions, but it is in such places that true ladyhood is needed, and the very fact that the position is difficult and in public places, should inspire the bread winner to maintain and assert, at all hazards, her principles of womanly honor. It is because of woman's moral superiority that she is given the position, and the surety her employer has that the interests of the public, as well as his own, will be safe in her hands. She will not embezzle his money in gambling or in late suppers. She will not smoke his cigars, or bestow them on her impecunious friends; she will not be insolent to one per-

son and cringing to another; and, if she is a true woman, the very trials and stumbling blocks of her position will only form for her a St. Augustine ladder, to raise her above ignoble things.

DEPARTMENTS OF BUSINESS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE ENGAGED.

The Popular Science Monthly gave some time ago a list of the industrial avocations for women, which offers a curious exhibit of the extent to which they are now invading the fields of labor hitherto occupied exclusively by men. There are many branches not included in this list, to which reference is made elsewhere in the book.

Bankers and brokers, 15; clergy, 67; teachers, 84,047; lawyers, 5; printers, 1,495; physicians and surgeons, 525; midwives, 1,136; dentists, 24; barbers and hairdressers, 1,170; barkeepers, 70; whitewashers, 391; boat hands, 30; canal boat hands, 10; pilots, 1; undertakers, 20; dray drivers and teamsters, 196; bricklayers, 74; carriage trimmers, 32; hunters and trappers, 2; hostlers, 2; scavengers, 2; newspaper carriers, 7; bell foundry operators, 4; brass founders, 102; brewers, 8; fishers, 35; gaswork employes, 4; gun and locksmiths, 32; shingle and lath makers, 84; tinners, 17; architects, 1; auctioneers, 12; clockmakers, 75; agricultural laborers, 373,332; stock herders and stock raisers, 75; cigarmakers, 1,844; curriers and tanners, 60; distillers, 6; wood turners and carvers, 44; engravers, 29.

It is now almost impossible to find any business in which a woman is not engaged, if not as principal, as

assistant; in which position she pays the penalty of a lack of business knowledge and experience, by receiving a lower rate of remuneration than a man would for doing exactly the same work; but she must patiently bide her time and learn what it is that she can do best, and not be spasmodic in her work or in her business relations.

FALSE PRIDE.

When a young girl selects some money-making business she will naturally aspire to one of the professions, such as teaching, because of the desirable associations which surround it. School influences are all good, and a teacher is fitted to appear in the best society, as the result of association with the cultured and refined educators of youth. But all can not be teachers, nor are they adapted to the work if they could secure situations. What then? The shop, cashiers, bookkeepers or clerks? The training for any of these positions must be such that they can compete with the male clerk who began by sweeping out the store, and not only learned to cast up accounts with accuracy and precision, but to understand and take an interest in the fundamental laws upon which business is based. The girl who was playing with dolls when her fellow-clerk began his apprenticeship expects to pick it up in a few months, and earn as much as he! She will learn in a few lessons that she is mistaken, and if she is wise will pocket her pride and go down to the bottom of things as he did, learning the science as well as the routine of what she is doing. She need not abate a particle of her dignity of character, or grow hard and commonplace through the service of life,

any more than she need ape the manners or don the garb of her male co-worker. It is not necessary that she lose that essential charm of womanhood, which is her natural heritage, because she turns the pages of a ledger. The whole tendency of her being is to grow in womanly strength, not to develop into some kind of a masculine nondescript.

CHAPTER III.

The Profession of Literature.

THE author of the first modern novel was a woman — Miss Burney — and concerning it Macaulay said: "It was a tale in which both the fashionable and vulgar side of London might be exhibited with great force and with broad comic humor. Most of the novels which preceded Evelina were such as no lady could have written, and many of them were such as no lady could, without confusion, own that she had read. The very name of novel was held in horror among religious people. Miss Burney took away the reproach which lay on a most useful and delightful species of composition."

This was over a century ago. Miss Burney was the daughter of a London music teacher and lady in waiting to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., in whose service she nearly expended her life. She had for her friends such men as Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Burke, Warren Hastings, and others of that period, who were shining lights in literature. Before Dr. Johnson knew who the author of Evelina was he had publicly praised

the book, and in her humility and total lack of self-consciousness she records in her diary:

"Dr. Johnson's approbation almost crazed me with agreeable surprise; it gave me such a flow of spirits that I danced a jig to Daddy Crisp. I think I should love Dr. Johnson for such lenity to a poor, mere worm in literature, even if I were not myself the identical grub he has obliged."

It was in the midst of this delicious atmosphere of flattery, Dr. Johnson praising her; Edmund Burke desiring to make her acquaintance, after sitting up all night to read her book; Sheridan offering to take, without first seeing it, any play that she would write; that she lived and wrote another novel, Cecilia. Although not so simple in style, it was a more effective piece of work, and was received with great excitement. It is said to have brought the author a remuneration of two thousand pounds.

Both of these novels are now unread and have passed out of fashion, but her letters and diary, as Madame D'Arblay, are on sale in new revised form, and are valuable as faithful, piquant chroniclers of a past literature, and a graphic reproduction of the minds and manners of the eighteenth century.

WOMEN FAMOUS IN LITERATURE.

A modern writer says: In English literature there is hardly a department which woman does not adorn. In history, biography, poetry and fiction, she seems equally at home, presenting a versatility and comprehensiveness, a grasp of deep and intricate questions, a delicacy and

faithfulness of treatment, a logical force and clearness seldom equaled or surpassed by the stronger sex. The writer then alludes to that remarkable woman Harriet Martineau, who popularized the principles of political economy, defined the phenomena of mesmerism, wrote histories, biographies, manuals of statesmanship and treatises on the condition of the laboring classes, while herself a suffering invalid. Her "Life in a Sick Room" has cheered and strengthened thousands of invalids by teaching them occupation and diversion for the dreary hours of solitude and suffering which no external aid can altogether relieve. The story of her "Farm of Four Acres" has been read and studied with profit by hundreds of practical agriculturists, and the history of her life, written by herself, and bearing in every line the impress of her independence and originality is, notwithstanding its negation of that hope which is the light and life of the Christian, one of the most valuable and instructive of studies.

Marian Evans, better known as "George Eliot," has made an enduring fame through her novels, which are justly considered the best works of modern fiction, those which she first gave to the world being considered superior as domestic literature to the more elaborate and powerful works of her mature years. The fireside favorites are "Adam Bede" and the "Mill on the Floss." The classic romances of her later years were "Romola" and "Daniel Deronda," standard novels, full of a rich, ripe, intellectual vigor, but demanding an equal breadth of understanding to enjoy them, consequently less popular with the great class of people who do not enjoy abstruse

reading. But they are wonderful monuments to the genius of the writer; albeit they have neither the pathos of Dickens or the brilliant sarcasm of Thackeray, but are worthy of comparison with either.

Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mrs. Henry Wood, are all well known as novelists, and have made handsome fortunes out of their writings. Agnes Strickland has given us the "Queens of England," the most charmingly written history in existence. Mrs. Gaskell wrote the Life of Charlotte Bronté, the gifted author of "Jane Eyre," so delightfully that the critics said it ranked next in interest to the novel whose writer it depicted, and it stands unrivaled as a biography, just as Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie's autobiography surpasses all others.

In poetry the names of Felicia Hemans and Elizabeth Barret Browning, the author of that rare poem for women, "Aurora Leigh," stand pre-eminent. Mrs. Hemans was the poet of the affections and of sentiment. Mrs. Browning wrote heroic epics, and stands acknowledged the crowned queen of song. England's poets of the gentler sex have led unhappy lives of repression and non-appreciation, or have been helpless invalids, with a few notable exceptions. As the bird whose eyes have been put out sings the sweetest song in its blindness and captivity, so these wounded spirits, such as Mrs. Hemans, L. E. L., Mrs Caroline Norton, Adelaide Proctor, and Mrs. Browning, have given us the divinest strains of sorrow through their suffering souls. Take a glance at any collection of poets and see the women's names there inscribed: Jean Ingelow, Dinah Maria Mulock, Adelaide Proctor, Mary Howitt, Eliza Cook, Christina Ro-

setti, and hosts of others as well known and as popular. Our own country has Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" not only made her famous but independently rich; Margaret Fuller Ossoli, whose unhappy death took her from us in the flower of her genius, and who was the first American writer in the ranks of women to produce essays of clearness and vigor, which were in the highest sense intellectual and educational; Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, a popular novelist; Lucy Larcom, whose graceful poetry is much admired; "Gail Hamilton," Miss Abigail Dodge, who has written several sparkling books, and a host of women who write books, write for the newspapers and for the periodicals, and whose work is well paid for. There are women whose names do not become widely known who have made valuable contributions to the literature of the day. The bookstores are filled with new books, and on the handsome covers the names of female writers are inscribed. There are industrious workers who produce a new volume every year, the labor pays them pecuniarily, and the people are the critics who read and accept what they write.

HOW TO GET A MANUSCRIPT PUBLISHED.

If there is merit in the work it will be discovered by some publisher to whom it may be submitted, and the manuscript will be given to a reader, and if it is accepted, a certain price will be paid for it; or it may be published on a royalty to the author, which is usually ten per cent. To ensure attention the writing should be legible, written only on one side of the paper, the manuscript smooth and easily handled, and everything made

as plain to the reader as possible. Stamps for its return, in case it is not used, should be enclosed. No rules can be given to ensure success. If there is merit and originality in the story, and it is well told and pleasantly written, it will take. "Cape Cod Folks" was a first novel by an anonymous writer, and it had a sudden local success. It was written by a bright young girl who taught school a season among a lot of quaint characters whom she mimicked in such a brilliant manner that the work had a novelty and dash that made it sell. "An Earnest Trifler," another popular society novel, was written by an Ohio girl, and has been in demand for several seasons. "One Summer," by Blanche Howard, has been a very successful book for light summer reading. It is not likely that these books will be remembered after a dozen years. They will hardly enjoy the popularity of "Queechy;" and "The Wide, Wide World," by Miss Warner. It is doubtful if the writers made very much out of them—perhaps what it would have taken them three years to earn at school teaching. Books written under difficulties are nearly always the most successful, as the friction of adverse circumstances brings out more freely the sparks of genius. It will do amateur writers good to study the habits of successful authors, to read successful books, and analyze their contents. The home life of the Brontë family has always possessed a great interest for those who are engaged in literary pursuits. An old family servant says that the famous sisters had very regular habits of indoor life. At nine o'clock precisely every evening all domestic work was laid aside and literary tasks were begun. They talked over the stories

they were engaged upon, and described their plots. Apparently there was some writing during the day, for, according to the servant: "Many's the time that I have seen Miss Emily put down the tally iron, as she was ironing the clothes, to scribble something on a piece of paper. Whatever she was doing, ironing or baking, she had her pencil and paper by her. I know now she was writing 'Wuthering Heights.'"

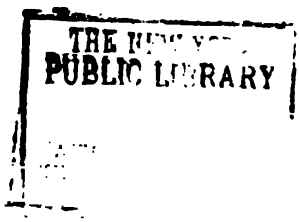
HOW THE AUTHOR OF "WE GIRLS" WRITES HER BOOKS.

Apropos of the home life of writers, a few words about one of our own fireside authors may not be amiss here. There are few persons who read the lighter class of literature who do not admire the sweet, pure, wholesome works of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and who would not be glad to know something about her personal and private life. She lives in a quaint, old-fashioned brown house, with a rotunda running across the front, supported by pillars, over which are trailing vines. It is hard to imagine a more homelike place. Everything shows the work of hands at home, from the pretty parlor curtains of an unbleached muslin, bordered with red and black, to the combination of the shades of brown in the furniture covering. In the parlor hang photographs which bring to mind "Sights and Insights." Two or three exquisite panels of pansies, which must have been suggested by the book of "thoughts that have blossomed into words;" two fine outline engravings of Fra Angelica's "Angels;" Raphael's "Madonna of the Goldfinch;" Delanche's beautiful "Moses in the Bulrushes," and some pretty little

chromos. Wherever one happens to be there is a book to pick up, and it is always sure to be interesting. Macdonald is a very great favorite with Mrs. Whitney. His picture hangs in her room. And Mrs. Whitney herself? She is a quiet, sweet little woman, dressed in black and gray.

She has no special place for writing when hay-lofts are out of the question. Her "Odd and Even" was mostly written in a hay-loft on summer days. She keeps her few books of reference in a music rack, which she rolls around where fancy leads her, writing generally on a board or book placed on her lap. She copies all the manuscript with a type-writer.

One singular thing in Mrs. Whitney's books is, that those circumstances which seem most immaterial are founded on fact. The black cat in "Zerub Throop's Experiment" was taken from life. The whole solution of the plot in "Odd or Even" hung upon a sneeze. In writing she generally has an idea from which some life lesson can be taken, which she calls the core of her story. "It comes first," she says, "and I build around it. I sit as a spectator and let my people come upon the stage, not knowing what they are to be myself, but I never take a portrait. If I find one coming unawares I immediately change the features." If a house or room is to be described, Mrs. Whitney puts her idea first in the form of a pencil sketch and keeps the drawing with her to be sure of consistency. One of her very best books for the home is "We Girls," in which so many beautiful, graceful features of domestic life are drawn,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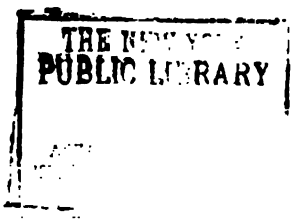
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MRS. ROSA HARTWICK THORPE.

while a simple story is charmingly told in her wise and gracious way.

MRS. ROSA HARTWICK THORPE,

Author of "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night."

Mrs. Rosa Hartwick Thorpe is the author of one poem which has made a world-wide and enduring fame for her, such as other writers have spent a life-time in vainly trying to acquire. It was written for the Detroit Commercial Advertiser, and the writer did not probably receive any compensation for it. It was copied in all other papers throughout the Union, and was reproduced in English journals, and translated into the German language in Germany. Mrs. Thorpe was but seventeen years old when she wrote this famous poem. As a child she was a thinker and reader, and in her school days her delightful essays and composition were the admiration of teachers and classmates. She has never made a profession of writing, but has jotted down her thoughts during her household exercises, or in seasons of ill-health, as a sort of mental recreation. Mrs. Thorpe has furnished many short poems to the newspapers, heroic or sentimental incidents of history furnishing her with themes. There is no doubt she might have wealth and fame both with her pen had she made literature a profession.

Mrs. Thorpe is tall and slender. She has dark brown hair, and eyes that indicate remarkable intelligence, as her picture, taken expressly for this work, indicates.

CHAPTER IV.

The Profession of Journalism.

THIRTY years ago a woman who wrote for the papers was looked upon as a great curiosity—a sort of nondescript who occupied a purely ideal position, and whose name was veiled from the contaminating gaze of the public under initial letters or some graceful nom-de-plume of the Lydia Languish school. The term blue stocking was still in vogue for any woman who dared let her proclivity for writing stories or poetry be known, and the vulgar taste dictated such verses as the following specimen as a means of ridicule:

"To see a lady of such taste
So slatternly is shocking,
Your pen and poetry lay by
And learn to darn your stockings."

In spite of these discouragements many daring women did manage to add a respectable sum to their otherwise meagre purses every year, by writing poetry, essays and stories for the papers. Among these was Emily C. Chubbuck, who, under the alliterative name of Fanny Forrester, wrote very acceptable poems and stories,

which were the means of introducing her to her future husband, the distinguished missionary Adoniram Judson. She is long since dead, but her poems and her book, Alderbrook, etc., are found still in old libraries. Miss Sarah Clarke (Grace Greenwood) was also of that period, and is still living abroad. She wrote for the columns of various papers, and edited a child's magazine, the Little Pilgrim. Mrs. Hale was then the editor of Godey's Lady's Book, and continued to be for forty years. Mrs. Sigourney had written sweet verses, which had given her both name and fame. The Boston Olive Branch had a number of ladies employed in its office as editors, readers, story-writers, and editorial writers in those days. Mrs. M. A. Denison, author of "That Husband of Mine," edited the "Ladies Enterprise," a paper issued under the management of the Olive Branch Company. Fanny Fern came into that office one day, and handed Mr. Norris a "little piece." He referred it to Mrs. Denison, who read it and passed it along to Mrs. Gerry, who wrote something on the margin. It was this: "A very readable sketch, bright and sparkling." Mr. Norris said: "You can leave it; if it is used we will pay you at the rate of $1.50 per column of our paper. Afterwards Robert Bonner paid her one hundred dollars a column. Every line she wrote was a satire on some pet folly, and her articles became immensely popular. It is recorded of her, that she wrote once a week for the Ledger for fourteen years, and in all that time was never once late with her manuscript or missed a paper. I mention these as representative women. There were many others who wrote then and

have won for themselves an honorable competence in newspaper writing, if not as public a fame.

But the style of writing has changed. The pretty love stories in which romantic names and pastoral scenes are blended are no longer in favor. Even the genius of Margaret Fuller might not get her a situation on the public press to-day as an editorial writer, for the newspapers no longer publish literary essays, however learned and well written; it wants a quick and comprehensive digest of the news—a tender and pathetic sketch in which are all the elements of a first-class drama, a poem worthy of Longfellow or Bryant, or a description of a dog fight or local disturbance, written in rhetorical English, and a style that will compare with Ruskin.

THE LADY JOURNALIST.

No work is more strangely and more curiously misunderstood than that required by journalism. It not only requires special talent of a high order, but the greatest amount of technical discipline, general information, adaptability, quickness of diction, and fertility of resources. With all this it requires, too, what is almost a sixth sense, the mental habit of keen analysis and swift combination. While these qualifications are in their perfection, the result of experience, they must also be natural gifts. The journalist, even as the poet, is born, not made. The young woman who aspires to do "critical literary work" would, upon trial, be found incompetent to write a local paragraph satisfactorily. If she is in earnest in her desire to enter journalism, she must be content to begin at the beginning. She must

realize the importance of that sympathetic perception, graphic delineation, and power of representation that characterize the able reporter. It is a department whose discipline is invaluable, and whose scope it may well be a young woman's aspiration to ably fill; and there is not the slightest danger of her work being too good for it. The anxiety should be to have it sufficiently good. If the aspiring young woman is ready to begin in the simplest manner, and bring her best abilities to whatever she is set to do, she may in time grow to other work. That depends wholly on innate ability and her power of perseverance.

Again, the professional journalist is as often amazed over the attitude taken by the young woman whose contributions he rejects. Now, it is an unwritten law, well understood in journalism, that no editor is under the slightest obligation to give a reason for his acceptance or non-acceptance of a manuscript. He is not called upon to write a private critique on the article to the author of it. His acceptance or rejection is an absolute and unquestionable fact. Among amateur writers this does not appear to be understood. "The article is hardly available for the columns of this paper," writes the editor of the journal. Now, that should be sufficient, and end the matter. The article may be better in some respects than a dozen others he accepts; but if he is in any sense worthy of his place, he has an innate intuition of subtle fitness and intellectual acquirements which he could no more communicate than he could put his mental life on exhibition. Moreover, there is not the slightest necessity of his convincing them. But his contribu-

tor can not let the matter rest. Perhaps she has written a book and is not pleased with his review of it. She must write him a letter deprecating his judgment. She wants to know if he has read her book carefully. She tells him the critical connoisseur gave two columns of extracts from it, and she thinks it too bad that he referred to it so unkindly. She favors him with nine pages of her views on his conduct. All sub-editors and reporters understand that it is an unjustifiable impertinence to ask the managing editor his reason for publishing or not publishing any matter submitted to his judgment. Outside writers and aspiring amateurs rarely seem to comprehend this truth, and their transgressions are largely from ignorance, rather than intention. The nature of editorial work requires absolute power of decision in order to preserve the unities of the journal the editor conducts, and the amateur contributor should not permit his *amour propre* to incite him to open any discussion regarding the justice of the editorial judgment.

ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

The above statements are strictly true, but how are young writers to know this? There is no school in which journalism is taught as any other profession is, and an amateur in newspaper work must therefore learn the etiquette of the occasion from actual experience. The editor of a daily journal, for example, has no time to instruct callers with manuscript they wish him to peruse, in the ethics of journalism. He may frown and look bored, and consult his watch, as he frequently does on such an occasion; and if his visitor has the intuitions

which the situation demands she will leave her manuscript and go away, without another word. It is not necessary that she explain how she came to write it, what her necessities are, where she was born, and if she is married or single. The editor is not personally interested in her history, and his time is money to him. Now, if she would reach his notice in a business way, let her present her manuscript, ask him if he will please look it over when he has time, and either leave her address and stamps for its return, or state that she will call again at such a time. Then she will bow pleasantly and retire. A lady who has won name and money as a newspaper writer, took her first effort to a weekly journal in Boston. The editor was amusing himself with a pet dog when she entered the office, and he merely inclined his head toward a chair, and went on feeding the dog lumps of sugar. The lady at last became so indignant at such neglect that she rose to go. Then the editor asked what he could do for her, and extended his hand for the roll of manuscript she carried, telling her that if it was used it would be paid for at the rate of $2 a column. The columns were very long, and the lady left the office feeling much discouraged. The next week she bought the paper and saw her sketch. When she visited the office the editor handed her $1.50, and said he would like a long story, complete in one issue. She wrote it and it measured nine columns, for which she received eighteen dollars, and from that hour she has continued to earn money freely with her pen; yet, the editor candidly told her that if she had not called in person he would not have used her contributions. "It was

the magnetism of your presence, your quick, decided manner, and the few words you expressed your business in, that led me to examine the manuscript in which I found the merit suggested."

There can be no possible reason why a woman who has manuscript to sell should not seek a market for her literary wares as she would for needle work or pictures; but she must be competent to write a poem or prose article, just as she must be to sew well, or paint a satisfactory picture. And there will be grades of merit, too, in the writings as in the material products. She need no more expect that her first articles will be accepted by Harper or the New York World, or Tribune, than that her first picture will find a place in the Academy of Arts, unless, indeed, she has exceptional genius or inspiration amounting to it. "But how am I to know whether my articles will be worth publishing unless I submit them to the editor of some paper?" That is very true; but you will need wings before you can soar. A brief and well written communication on some topic of interest—not yourself or your family affairs—but a bright, attractive half-column sketch, written in a bold, free hand, on one side of clean, unwrinkled paper—something that will strike the eye and the understanding at the same time, and demand attention—this is what a newspaper wants. Use concise terms; have a choice of words; be anything but commonplace. If you attempt to describe a horse-race, put motion into the article; make it so picturesque and full of life that your readers can see the flying animal, the crowd of spectators, and hear the loud cheers that announce the winning heat. Give strength

and beauty to the simplest things you describe; use a lead pencil and eraser, and strike out any sentence that is not a picture. Some of the strongest journalistic work in the world has been done by women. Miss Middy Morgan is the live stock reporter for a number of New York daily papers. It is rather a strange occupation for a woman perhaps. Miss Morgan commands respect, and she is an earnest, honest worker, who loves her somewhat bizarre occupation, and brings to it practical knowledge which few men possess. She is of Irish birth, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Irish gentry, had from childhood been devoted to out-door sports, and could ride horseback better than any boy of her native country. She was thoroughly educated, and was a sort of Lady Clancarty in elegance and grace of manner. Domestic reverses found her in this country, in New York city, proud and penniless. It seemed as if she could not find any field in which to exercise her talent. At last she went to the old white-haired philosopher, Horace Greeley, for advice. During their chat he alluded to the need of a reporter of cattle sales, and jokingly suggested that she try the occupation.

"I will do it," she exclaimed, and rising to her full height, six feet two inches, she looked a veritable young Amazon, as she grandly stalked from the room. But she is an Amazon in height and intellect only, for otherwise she is not at all masculine, and has a dainty complexion, despite her constant exposure to wind and sun. Her eyes of bright Irish blue—"celestial blue," as Mr. McGowan describes them—are very expressive. She is

a bright, intelligent talker, full of anecdote and adventure. She believes that, if she behaves herself, a woman can earn her living wherever she develops most aptitude. In short, Miss Morgan says: "It is the woman who makes the occupation." She has purchased horses in France for the King of Italy's stables, and no one has ever called Middy Morgan unwomanly, or done anything but commend her for her fearless pluck and her excellent journalism.

LADY REPORTERS.

A lady reporter has been employed for years on the New York Daily Sun. She writes up everything that comes in her way, in the shape of local news; is here, there, and everywhere that an item can be collected, and gives it to the public in an easy, readable style. She used to attend Mr. Beecher's church on Sunday, and report the sermon, from a little stand placed under and in front of the pulpit platform. There is a large number of women in New York who support themselves by writing for the newspapers, daily or weekly; some are local; some write short sketches; others furnish long serial stories; many are book reviewers. There are publishing houses which pay liberally for children's stories, biographies, and compilations from different sources, which are brought out in book form.

Household departments, fashion letters, such as Jenny June furnishes to a dozen papers simultaneously; children's column, market articles, art criticisms, book reviews—these are nearly always the work of women. Mrs. Addie S. Billington presides ably over the Home

Circle in the Burlington Hawkeye, a prominent Iowa journal; Mrs. Sarah Boynton Harbert is at the head of the Woman's Kingdom, in the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Mrs. H. E. Starrett is on the editorial staff of the St. Louis Evening Post; Miss Jennie Starkey is puzzle editor of the Detroit Free Press; Nellie Hutchinson is a special writer on the New York Daily Tribune. Indeed, the papers to which women do not contribute, and on whose pages they are not employed, are exceptions to the rule. And there is always room for more. People with brains, talent, and capability for using them, will open all doors. She who writes a poem will find some paper to publish and pay for it. But it must be a poem in the true sense—not "lines," "verses," dull and commonplace—but a harmony of mind, thought and execution. Offering mental wares to the public and asking it to buy, is much like soliciting patronage for a new cook stove or ironing board. If it is better than any in the market it will have an enormous sale; if as good, it will have its share, and if inferior will not be wanted at any price.

Just here I recall the case of a good woman who was an excellent housekeeper, and set such a good table that her house during the summer months—she lived in the country—was the resort of guests who paid liberally for the privilege. But in an unlucky hour, a little woman boarded there who wrote for the papers—was a paid contributor. The woman who had hitherto been content to toil in her kitchen, making premium bread, butter, and pickles, saw how well her boarder dressed, how easily she appeared to earn her money, and she, too, longed to

write. As soon as she was alone she neglected her house duties, and wrote "pieces," as she called them, and sent them off, badly written, ill-spelled, to half the editors in the country. I have seen one of these scrawls, and it began as follows:

dear Mr editur

"I stop my moping"—she was washing the floor at the time and meant mopping—"to Inform yure reeders how to keap yung Childreen from geting into Hot water." She then tells them to have the water "torpit;" she probably meant "tepid," and if the child falls in, it will not be "scalt." For this very valuable information she demanded the modest sum of five dollars!

This is why I urge women to be sure of their ability before they enter the flinty paths of journalism, where it is a sin to be ignorant, and where you are expected to be wise, witty, sensible, poetical, and versatile for very moderate pay. An attaché of a newspaper must be ready to take up the pen on all occasions, at a moment's notice, to write a column or a paragraph, for either of which a hint from the managing editor must suffice, and to be versatile enough to write grave to-day and gay to-morrow. Nor must such a one ask the why or wherefore of what is to be written.

> "Theirs not to make reply;
> Theirs but to do—and die."

It is agreeable, wide-awake work, with no more drudgery than there is in other professions, and with many compensations. I refer particularly now to women as

newspaper reporters or members of the local staff. There are not many women who can do such work, but there are some who have made it successful. The New York Sun, the Cincinnati Commercial, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and other daily papers of prominence have always had a lady reporter, who is "assigned" to certain work, such as attending meetings of a political or public nature, and giving reports of them; writing up weddings, social gatherings, openings and markets. An Iowa daily paper had a lady base ball reporter—Mrs. Sallie Van Pelt, who was then on the Dubuque Times. Mrs. Fitzgerald, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, went on that paper as night reporter, and would go into the office at midnight with police news. No one molested her, and she retained her position until something more desirable offered itself. The salary for such work averages about $10 a week. It requires energy, courage, and, above all, promptness. The expected articles must be on hand at the moment. The pages of a great newspaper can not be dependent on the caprices of an employe. Harper's Bazar, edited by Miss Mary Booth, who receives three thousand dollars yearly for the work, is always desirous of receiving good short stories—something bright and original—and pays from fifteen to twenty dollars for them, sending the money as soon as the story is read and accepted, but publishing it at the convenience of the editor. There are a number of papers in New York that pay small sums, ranging from fifty cents up to five dollars for short, pleasant, readable sketches, topics of the time written up attractively, and short love stories. Style must be cultivated

in all writing. At the present time a terse, practical, brilliant style is in favor. No one writes now in the sentimental manner of the author of the "Children of the Abbey;" nor is Lord Macauley a criterion even for the editorial writer. New words are in use, sentences are short and crisp, writing is a more ephemeral thing, and is expected to have the glow and sparkle of champagne while it lasts. The world moves rapidly, and no one wants to stop to read dull platitudes; nor will your success be ensured with the publication of one article. You will need to go on pruning, cultivating, and acquiring all the time, in order to keep up the ever-increasing demand for new things.

AN OPEN LETTER.

"I want you to tell me how to begin newspaper correspondence," modestly demands an aspiring young woman. "I live in a small town where there is nothing but sewing for women to do—for pay. I believe I would make a good newspaper correspondent. My stories, the few I have sent to magazines and papers, are generally accepted and paid for. I want to go to Florida, but can not afford to, unless I can get an engagement as correspondent."

Now, the person who regards newspaper correspondence as a trade by means of which she may be able to "go to Florida," or anywhere else, has not the faintest element of capacity for it. It requires a certain creative type of talent to be an acceptable newspaper writer, whether in correspondence or any other line, and the woman who wants to turn from sewing, because it doesn't pay, to writing, because it does pay, shows

herself utterly unappreciative of the work. Newspaper correspondence is not a trade, a mechanism, an industrial pursuit to be chosen on the ground of its being a remunerative vocation. Like all forms of literary work, it chooses its votaries, to a large degree, rather than waits to be chosen by them. If a woman is born with a talent to write she will write—there is no possible doubt about that. That she "lives in a small town" has nothing to do with it. The size of one's native village does not necessarily determine the size of one's intellectual capacity. The person who feels a conviction of a certain destiny does not require to have that conviction propped up by admiring and miscellaneous encouragement. If a woman "believes she would make a good newspaper correspondent," let her proceed to business forthwith. What's to hinder? There isn't a newspaper in the country that wouldn't welcome the fresh writer who had anything to say. If she has any ideas, there is every possible opportunity for expressing them. And if she has anything to express, she will quietly do so, and not inundate strangers with a nine-page letter, written on both sides of the thinnest possible paper, soliciting their approval or admiration. Worth is proved alone by work. What can one do? Probably she does not know herself till she tries, and how can she expect an entire stranger to cast her horoscope? The successful people are those who, if they feel a conviction of a certain line of talent, follow that line and make of it an art; not a trade, a religion; not an industrial pursuit. The girl who begins newspaper correspondence because she loves it, because it is to her a

joy, an expression, an intellectual necessity, will very likely in time work it up to a remunerative pursuit. But it will undoubtedly require some time. The one who seizes it to relieve the emptiness of her pocket instead of the fullness of her mind, had far better save her postage stamps. If this should appear unsympathetic, the reason lies in the fact that the miscellaneous desire to earn money is not an affair that enlists profound sympathy. Newspaper correspondence, rightly viewed, is an art. The special correspondent of a journal has an influence and a place second only to that of the editorial page. If she does not hold her work above the level of mere local chronicle, of the exclusive narration of transient and trifling events; if she does not bring to bear on it, her best work, and refresh her resources from the finest thought and widest suggestion of the day, then is she unfit for the responsibility that is entrusted to her. Newspaper correspondence should be a work of significance, and the woman who regards it as an easy way of earning money has of its scope too little comprehension to invite further discussion.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS AS MANAGER OF A NEWSPAPER.

A prominent German newspaper, published in New York city, called Der Staats Zeitung, has made an almost phenomenal success in the hands of a woman. Some years ago its present owner was left a widow with several small children and a little newspaper, which she tried to dispose of without avail. Prevailing on the man employed as its editor to remain and fulfill his duties, she herself attended to the business, and in a few

months there was a marked improvement, the editor doing his share in making its columns of value to the public, and finally the widow decided to keep the paper and married the editor. She purchased the paper on which the publication was printed, employed the work-people, managed the funds, and, at the same time, educated her boys and girls. After a time she grew rich, and instead of walking to the office, drove there daily in a handsome carriage. The office itself was now a fine modern establishment. From 10 to 3 o'clock the proprietor attended to business, after which she returned to her elegant home, the fruit of her own labor. She has lately built one of the finest blocks in New York city, and has donated fifty thousand dollars to the Old Ladies' (German) Home. During these years of toil and public life, she has commanded the respect of all who knew her, and has never ceased to be a lady of high breeding and sweet womanly sympathies. Der Staats Zeitung is the leading German newspaper, and Der Zeitung building is a most beautiful monument of woman's capacity to do the very best bread-winning work in the world, provided she gives her mind, heart, and enthusiasm to its accomplishment.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY WOMEN.

The first paper in the country of which any record is made of ownership or personal connection on the part of women, was the paper printed in Rhode Island, at Newport, in 1842. It was printed by James Franklin, brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and at his death by his two daughters and a servant girl. The daughters, it is said,

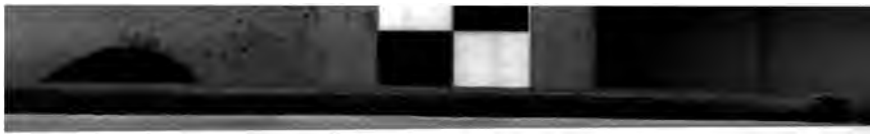
The first newspaper published in America, of which we have any record, was in Massachusetts. It was called the Massachusetts Gazette and News-Letter. After the death of the editor, the widow edited it in the most spirited manner for two or three years. It was the only paper that did not suspend publication when Boston was besieged by the British. The widow's name was Margaret Craper.

In 1732 Rhode Island issued its first newspaper. It was owned and edited by Anna Franklin. She and her two daughters did the printing, and their servants worked the printing press. History tells us that for her quickness and correctness she was appointed printer to the colony, supplying pamphlets, etc., to the colonial officers. She also printed an edition of the Colonial Laws of 340 pages.

In 1776 Sarah Goddard printed a paper in Newport, R. I., ably conducting it, afterward associating with her John Carter. The firm was announced Sarah Goddard & Co., taking the partnership precedence, as was proper and right.

In 1772 Clementine Reid published a paper in Virginia, favoring the colonial cause, and greatly offending the royalists; and two years after another paper was started in the interests of the Crown, by Mrs. H. Boyle, borrowing the name of Mrs. Reid's paper, which was the Virginia Gazette, but which was short lived. Both of these papers were published in the town of Williamsburg. The colonial paper was the first newspaper in which the Declaration of Independence was printed.

In 1773 Elizabeth Timothy published and edited a



paper in Charleston, S. C. After the Revolution Anna Timothy became its editor, and was appointed State Printer, which position she held seventeen years. Mary Crouch published a paper in Charleston about the same time, in special opposition to the stamp act. She afterwards removed her paper to Salem, Mass., and continued its publication there for years.

LUCY LARCOM.

Lucy Larcom has written a great many tender and touching poems, for all of which she has been well paid. She has been for years a regular contributor to the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, and in a late number she gives a sketch of the factory girls of the Lowell Mills, and of the social life which existed there when she was one of the operatives and a writer for the Lowell Offering, which was published during the years inclusive of 1842 to 1849. Miss Larcom says:

"The home life of the mill girls, as I remember it in my mother's family, was nearly like this: Work began at 5 o'clock on summer mornings, and at daylight in the winter; breakfast was eaten by lamp-light during the cold weather; in summer an interval of half an hour was allowed for it between 7 and 8 o'clock. The time given for the noon meal was from a half to three-quarters of an hour. The only hours of leisure were from half-past 7 or 8 to 10 in the evenings, the mills closing a little earlier on Saturdays. It was an imperative regulation that lights should be out at 10. During that two evening hours when it was too cold for the girls to sit in their own rooms, the dining-room was used as a sitting room,

where they gathered around the tables and sewed or read, wrote and studied. It seems a wonder to look back upon it and see how they accomplished so much as they did in their limited allowance of time. They made and mended their own clothing, often doing a good deal of unnecessary fancy work besides; they subscribed for periodicals, took books from the libraries, went to singing school, conference meetings, concerts and lectures, watched at night beside a sick girl's bedside, and did double work for her in the mill if necessary; and on Sundays they were at church, not differing in appearance from other well-dressed and decorous young women. Strangers who had been sitting beside them in a house of worship were often heard to ask, on coming out: 'But where were the factory girls?'"

Lucy Larcom was a factory girl when she wrote the beautiful pathetic poem which first brought her to the notice of the public, and which we publish elsewhere. It is a labor song, one of the plain, homely occupations which are now controlled principally by machinery which neither suffers nor thinks.

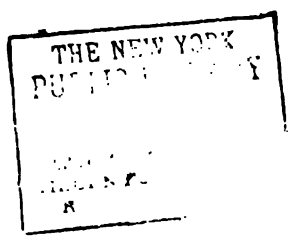
CHAPTER V.

The Profession of Law.

It often falls in course of common life,
  That right long time is overborne of wrong,
Through avarice, or power, or guile, or strife
  That weakens her and makes her party strong,
But justice, though her doom she do prolong,
Yet at the last she will her own cause right.

THERE are some thirty practicing women lawyers in the United States, although Miss Ellen A. Martin, of Chicago, who has compiled a list of them, gives but twenty-six. Miss Martin is herself established in the law, in connection with Miss Perry, both ladies being graduates of the Michigan University, where more lady lawyers have graduated than anywhere else. There are two lady lawers in Tiffin, O., but none in Cincinnati. Half a dozen ladies have been admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, and among these Mrs. Belva Lockwood stands the highest for real legal acumen and ability. The newspapers thus describe Mrs. Lockwood's appearance and characteristics when she was admitted to the bar: "Supported on either side by

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD.


THE NEW YORK

Judge Shellabarger and Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, and accompanied by friends and admirers outside of the legal profession, sat Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood within the sacred precincts of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, from high noon Monday until after 4 o'clock, waiting, not for a verdict, but for an opportunity to present herself, under the new law for admission to the bar. She was dressed neatly in a plain black velvet dress, with satin vest and cloth coat, cut à l'homme, and with gold buttons, a neat white ruffle round the neck and cuffs, black kid gloves, a tiny bouquet on the right lapel of the coat, the well-known gold thimble, with the addition of a miniature pair of scissors in gold, suspended at the throat, completed the costume; the head was uncovered, the hair being rolled back from the face and fastened in a knot by a comb at the back." Mrs. Lockwood was duly admitted, and has won a large and successful practice.

Miss Kate Kane has the honor of being the first lady lawyer to whom permission has been granted to practice in a Milwaukee court. The lady studied at the Ann Arbor University of Michigan, and completed her legal education at a law office at Janesville, Wis. It is said of her that she is a bright, spirited, and fine looking woman of unimpeachable moral character and indomitable will. Her reception in court almost partook of an ovation, being invited inside of the bar and introduced to the judge, sheriff, clerk, and principal lawyers, by all of whom she was warmly welcomed.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the accomplished jurist and author, bestowed a legal diploma at Raleigh, North

Carolina, upon the first lady lawyer of that State, making, as he did so, a grand and thrilling speech in recognition of the divine right of woman to succeed in any work she fitted herself for.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Illinois, the editor of the Chicago Legal News, demonstrates what a quick-witted, energetic woman can accomplish in business. Not only does she edit and publish one of the most valuable and successful periodicals devoted to the interests of the legal fraternity, but as soon as the Illinois Legislature adjourns, she goes to Springfield personally, makes a careful copy of all the enactments of the session, and publishes them in a well-bound volume. Although a pioneer in legal work, Mrs. Bradwell has never been admitted to the bar, a State law preventing the admission of a married woman.

Any of the ladies whose names are here mentioned would, no doubt, answer the questions of others of their sex anxious to learn the preparatory steps of a legal education, if corresponded with on the subject; but let the questions be briefly and lucidly stated, and at least two three-cent postage stamps enclosed for an answer, thus covering the expense of paper and postage, the more valuable time being a free contribution. As time is money with professional women as well as men, make your communication so short that a few strokes of the pen will answer it. For the better guidance of young ladies not accustomed to business letters, a brief form is appended:

WEST BRANCH, Penn.

M.....

DEAR MADAM:

Will you kindly inform me what steps to take preparatory to a course of instruction in the law; what books to buy; what college is the best and cheapest for a woman student? Hoping this will not demand too much of your valuable time, I remain,

Gratefully yours,

SUSAN SHARPE.

The next thing is to have town or postoffice address, county and State, plainly recorded. It is unnecessary to give any other reason, than the one implied for asking the advice of the person written to, as it is evident you had heard of her standing, and the letter suggests a compliment to her position and authority. You will not write again after receiving the answer, except a brief line of thanks, unless the lady herself specifies her willingness to be of service to you. There should be a natural Freemasonry among women as among men, to assist each other by voluntary contributions of help; but sometimes success hardens the finer feelings, and the woman who has reached an eminence, is only too willing to forget the helping hand that was extended to her; still, there are plenty who will give generously of their prosperity, by helping others to the isolated plateaus of success.

The Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Boston University Law School, are popular institutions for ladies to study law in.

A LAW FOR THE MARRIED WOMAN—INDIANA LEGISLATION.

Previous to the enactment of the following statutes, a married woman of Indiana, doing business in her own name, with the consent and co-operation of the husband, could not collect a single bill of money owed her, by law. Section 4 seems to need a little elucidation, but time will probably make that as just as the rest:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, a married woman may bargain, sell, assign, and transfer her separate personal property the same as if she were sole.

SEC. 2. A married woman may carry on any trade or business, and perform any labor or service on her sole and separate account. The earnings and profits of any married woman, accruing from her trade, business, service of labor, other than labor for her husband or family, shall be her sole and separate property.

SEC. 3. A married woman may enter into any contract in reference to her separate personal estate, trade, business, labor, or service, and the management and improvement of her separate real property, the same as if she were sole, and her separate estate, real and personal, shall be liable therefor on execution or other judicial process.

SEC. 4. No conveyance or contract made by a married woman, for the sale of her land or any interest therein, other than leases for a term not exceeding three years, and mortgages on lands, to secure the purchase money of such lands, shall be valid, unless her husband shall join therein.

SEC. 5. A married woman shall be bound by the covenants of title in deed of conveyance of her real property.

SEC. 6. A married woman may bring and maintain an action in her own name against any person or body corporate for damages for any injury to her person or character, the same as if she were sole; and the money recovered shall be her separate property, and her husband, in such cases, shall not be liable for costs.

SEC. 7. Whenever the husband causes repairs or improvements to be made on the real property of the wife, with her knowledge and consent thereto in writing delivered to the contractor or person performing labor or furnishing material, she alone shall be liable for materials furnished or labor done.

SEC. 8. A husband shall not be liable for any debts contracted by the wife in carrying on any trade, labor or business on her sole and separate account, nor for improvements made by her authority on her separate real property.

SEC. 9. Whenever a judgment is recovered against a married woman, her separate property may be sold on execution to satisfy the same, as in other cases. Provided, however, that her wearing apparel and articles of personal adornment purchased by her, not exceeding $200 in value, and all such jewelry, ornaments, books, works of art and *vertu*, and other effects for personal or household use as may have been given to her as presents, gifts, and keepsakes, shall not be subject to execution; and, provided further, that she shall hold as exempt, except for the purchase money therefor, other property to the amount of $300, to be set apart and appraised in the manner provided by law for exemption of property.

SEC. 10. A married woman shall not mortgage or in any manner encumber her separate property acquired by descent, devise, or gift, as a security for the debt or liability of her husband or any other person.

HOW THE LAW PROTECTS WOMEN IN MICHIGAN.

An examination into the laws of the State of Michigan will show that woman has more privileges than man, and that there at least the latter may be safely trusted to legislate for his mother, sister, wife, and daughter. The State gives each sex equal educational advantages. A woman can obtain not only as broad a literary and scientific training at the University as man, but she can also obtain a special education in the several professional departments. She is not precluded from obtaining a livelihood in any of the avenues of industry. Men can be imprisoned in all personal actions for damages, except those arising from open contract, and even in these where there has been fraud or breach of trust, or where moneys have been collected in any professional employment. Women can not be imprisoned in any civil action. Women are allowed an attorney fee where judgment not exceeding twenty-five dollars for personal services are obtained before a justice of the peace. A woman's honor is protected by the most stringent provisions. A wife has a life interest in all the real estate which her husband has owned during her marriage. He can not deed or will this away from her; he can not sell or mortgage his homestead without her consent; but she can do both, or either, without his consent. After he dies she is entitled to the rents and profits of his homestead, if there are no children, during her widowhood, unless she is the owner of a homestead in her own right. A wife who signs a note for money loaned her husband, can not be compelled to pay it, but a husband who gives a note

for money loaned his wife, is not correspondingly privileged.

A woman can obtain a divorce from her husband who is able to support her but does not, and the husband is compelled to pay his wife's counsel fees and other legal expenses in contesting the suit; in short, a wife has full, complete and absolute control over all her own property, real and personal, whether acquired before or after her marriage, and she may contract, sell, transfer, mortgage, convey, devise and bequeath the same without any control on the part of her husband. There are several other particulars which could be specified wherein the law of the state discriminates in favor of women, but enough has been mentioned to show that men can make as good laws for women as women would make for themselves.

MRS. JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER, LADY LAWYER.

Miss Frances E. Willard writes an interesting sketch of this lady, from which the following is condensed. Mrs. Foster is the wife of Hon. E. C. Foster, lawyer and politician of Clinton, Iowa, and her biographer says:

"She read law first for his entertainment, and afterwards by his suggestion and under his supervision. She pursued a systematic course of legal study, with, however, no thought of admission to the bar. She read with her babies about her such learned tomes as Blackstone and Kent, Bishop and Strong, instead of amusing herself with fashion plates or fiction. She never had an ambition for public speaking or public life. Although reared in the Methodist church, she had never, until the time of the temperance crusade, heard a woman preach or lecture; but when that trumpet blast resounded, she, in common

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with her sisters, responded to the call, and lifted up her voice in protest against the iniquity of the drink traffic. Her acceptance with the people just at the time when she had completed her legal studies seemed a providential indication, and her husband said: 'If you can talk before an audience you can talk before a court or jury,' and he insisted on her being examined for admission to the bar. Prior to this time she had prepared pleadings and written arguments for the courts, but without formal admission she could not personally appear. She was examined, admitted, and took the oath to 'support the constitution and the laws.' Mrs. Foster was the first woman admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court. She defended a woman under sentence of death, and after a ten days' trial, in which our lady lawyer made the closing argument, the verdict of the jury was modified to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Foster enjoys the absolute confidence and support of her husband in her legal work. He was her instigator, and more than any other, rejoices in it."

One of the most successful women in law is Miss Lavinia Goodell, of Janesville, Wis., who, some years ago, was employed in literary work in the office of Harper's Bazar—a shrewd, quick-witted girl, fond of humor, studious and argumentative. In person she was of medium height, but looking tall from her slender, erect figure, blue-eyed, and with light brown curling hair. At the request of her parents she resigned her position and joined them in the West. She had long had a taste for legal reading, and displayed decided talent for transacting business, and in her early girlish days secretly thought she should like to be a lawyer. But at that time such a career seemed impossible for her, and she

gave it up as soon as the idea had taken shape, to do the duty that lay nearest to her.

After joining her parents she was undecided what she should do. Then arose the old longing to study law. She had the leisure for it, and her father encouraged her in it. A lawyer in the town was willing to help her, and so she began to study, without, however, seeing her way clear to the practice of the law. She continued her reading, becoming more and more absorbed in it. At the end of three years of study she decided to apply for admission to the Circuit Court, was examined, passed a brilliant examination, and was admitted. She then opened an office and proceeded in a perfectly business-like way to practice her profession. She won her first suit in a justice's court, and, the defendants appealing, she won it again in the Circuit Court. This success gained her considerable reputation, and gave her a good start. Then she had some criminal defenses and collections, resulting in suits, in which she had fair success. But a case which extended her reputation throughout the country was involving considerable money, in which her client was a woman. The case was carried from the County and Circuit Court, and appealed from them to the Supreme Court, where Miss Goodell won. According to the law of the State at that time, her admission to the Circuit Court, at the outset of her legal career, admitted her to all the courts in the State but the Supreme Court. Upon carrying up her case and applying for admission to this, the Chief Justice refused her, on the ground of sex. She afterwards reviewed his opinion on her own case, and unquestionably had the better of him in the

argument. She also prepared a bill and sent it to the State Legislature, providing that no person should be refused admission to the bar on account of sex. A petition asking for its passage was signed by the Circuit Judge and every member of the bar in the county, and it passed, although strongly contested by the opposing party.

Miss Goodell records it as a notable fact, that her best paying clients have been women.

CHAPTER VI.

The Profession of Medicine.

"IF you were always thinking, because you had studied a man's profession, that no one would think of you as a woman, do you think that could make any difference to a man that had the soul of a man in him?

"I don't give up because I'm unfit as a woman. I might be a man, and still be impulsive and timid and nervous.

"Every woman physician has a double disadvantage that I hadn't the strength to overcome—her own inexperience and the distrust of other women."—*Dr. Breen's Practice by W. D. Howells.*

THE WOMAN DOCTOR.

It is only a few years since the idea of a woman entering the profession of medicine and graduating as a doctor was something so quixotic, if not actually absurd, that any girl who alluded to such a vocation was reasoned with and talked to as if she had contemplated moral suicide. Less than fifty years ago, when diseases were usually classed under the heads of colds or fevers,

a patient who was sick enough to need medical attention was waited on by a pompous, elderly sort of person who brought the whole pharmacopœia of medicine with him in his saddle bags. When he had examined the patient's tongue, felt his pulse, and consulted an old silver fob watch, with grave and decorous air; he either bled or blistered—frequently did both—and gave copious doses of salts and senna, tinct. rhubarb, and a calomel pill of colossal size. If the patient grew worse his head was shaved; and if the fever ran high he was forbidden a drop of water to cool the tip of his tongue, nor could he eat anything but arrow root and water gruel. If it was the old typhus fever, which adults generally had in those days, the fight was a long, hard one, for, between the treatment and the fever, there was not much chance of life, except in the remedial art of nature. Medical science has now discovered a number of new diseases, and developed corresponding cures. The old saddle-bag dispensary has passed out of sight, and a fever-stricken patient is no longer depleted by phlebotomy.

Among the new dispensations of the science of medicine the lady doctor takes a prominent part. What would the Dr. Johnsons or the Abernethys, of the old regime, think if they were called upon to consult with Dr. Mary Jacobi of New York, Dr. Nancy Hill of Iowa, Dr. Gertrude Banks or Dr. Helen Warner of Michigan, all ladies of the highest medical standing, with diplomas from the best medical colleges in the land, with an annual practice each of several thousand dollars, representing individually the States of New York, Iowa, and Michigan. The utmost recognition these skillful scien-

tific doctors could have gained from the old-time medical man would have been, "My good woman, you will make an excellent nurse, you shall have my endorsement."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Yet it does not belong to this century to bestow on woman the first medical diploma. In 1799 Mara Zega was a doctor of medicine in Europe, and in Padua there were famous doctresses. Laura Bassi was elected professor of experimental physics in 1793. The universities of Europe had rare and exceptional cases of women who excelled as surgeons, and were highly esteemed for their skill. A number of ladies, some of them members of noble families, graduated both in law and medicine at Padua, in the beginning of the last century. The first woman who was ever granted a diploma in the medical profession in America was Elizabeth Blackwell, who, in 1855, was admitted to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, in London, as walking physician. Ten years later she gave medical lectures in that city, which challenged the attention and respect of the whole medical fraternity. Dr. Blackwell founded the New York Infirmary, where 6,000 patients were treated in one year. Mrs. Mary Jacobi, of New York, is another successful and prominent physician who studied abroad and has successfully competed with the best medical talent of both the New and the Old World.

In 1876 the College of Physicians of Dublin opened its doors to women, and has graduated a number since that time.

In 1877 the senate of the London University passed a

resolution in favor of admitting women. A strong debate ensued. The resolution was opposed by a few medical men, but it passed, and women are now admitted to lectures and the usual degrees.

In 1873 a ukase was published in Russia, admitting women to all its medical schools.

In 1873 the Berne University admitted lady students, and in 1875 there were thirty-two ladies in the medical department.

In 1876 the fifteen universities of Italy were in like manner thrown open to ladies, and in 1873 a lady graduate took her degree at Pisa.

In 1870 the Vienna University admitted women to the medical degree, and in 1873 a lady student took the prize in operative surgery.

In Russia twelve female doctors are now officially engaged in teaching medicine to women; thirty are in the service of the Zemstras, and forty others are serving in the hospitals. Twenty-five female doctors who took part in the military operations of 1877 have been decorated by order of the Emperor, with the order of St. Stanislas of the third class. The number of woman students in Russia is steadily increasing.

There is always among the Sisters of Mercy and in the Catholic hospitals one sister competent to compound and administer medicines, and prescribe successfully for the sick.

In 1870 a state decree in Holland opened the department of apothecaries to women, and in 1873 the University of Groningen, Sweden, passed the first lady graduate in medicine.

The great Swedish University at Apral has thrown its doors open, without restriction of sex, except in theology and law.

In 1875 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, at Toronto, gave its first degree to a woman.

The first medical school for women was founded in 1848, in Boston, by Elizabeth Blackwell.

There are some twenty-five ladies in the Paris School of Medicine, and in 1870, or thereabouts, Miss Mary Putman applied to the Paris School of Medicine and was admitted. Mrs. Garret Anderson followed her, and these ladies afterwards took their degrees from the École de Medecine.

Of 198 students in the Boston University School of Medicine, a few years ago, 79 were women, and the report from the directors was that the influences of the sexes was naturally beneficial. A letter from one of the principals of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College says: "In so far as woman's presence exerts any influence upon man, there can be no question as to its character and degree. It is broad, decided, and most healthful. It is an influence of restraint on rudeness, boorishness, and vulgarity." The University of Michigan Homeopathic College says:

"The experience of two winters in the University has incontestably proved that the practice is fraught with benefit to both teachers and men and women students." The allopathic departments are even more enthusiastic.

The woman physician has the same course of study to take, the same results to show, and the same recommendation to the public that the male physician has, a

diploma from a medical college, and a certificate from the State Board of Health. In the end the public must be its own best tribunal, for mistakes are frequently made in the name of science, not only by women but by men, and the people, in either case, are the sufferers. As Carlyle has aptly said: "Against stupidity the gods are powerless." In London a public hospital advertised for a medical man. The English people are the most conservative people in the world, yet, when Dr. Anna Clark applied for the situation, and submitted her testimonials, she was unanimously elected.

In Chicago there are several lady doctors who fill chairs at the colleges of medicine belonging to the different schools. There are over fifty practicing female doctors in that city, and in several instances both husband and wife are medical practitioners in different schools. And just here arises a question of medical ethics which has been put to a severe test by the recent trial of Dr. Pardee of the State Medical Society of Connecticut. After ten years of happy married life, Mrs. Pardee studied medicine herself, and became a graduate of a homeopathic school of medicine in New York. She set up her sign on one door-post, her husband's remaining on the other, and in a very little while she had a successful practice of her own. The success of Dr. Pardee and his wife, Dr. Emily Pardee, seems to have led to an investigation of their professional relation by the doctors of the regular medical school, and one evening the pair received a call from one of them, who asked the male Dr. Pardee if he consulted with his wife. The answer was more forcible than polite, and the investigating doc-

tor returned no wiser than he came. There was a meeting of the faculty of the State Medical Society, and they discussed all the pros and cons in the matter, but failed to come to a decision, or to substantiate the charges against Dr. Pardee, and the State Society referred it back to the County Society for further action.

Meanwhile the buggies of the two doctors came round to the door as usual, took the doctors on their several rounds, and, when the drive was over, the homeopathic and the allopathic horse ate their hay out of the same rack, and the two Drs. Pardee sat down to dine together.

In Detroit, Michigan, one of the most conservative of old established cities, as well as one of the most wealthy and beautiful, woman doctors have long since ceased to be a novelty. The best surgeons and doctors in the place consult with them, and they have all the business they can attend to, and are remarkably successful in difficult and severe cases. A number of female students in clinics attend the different hospitals, and are in training for nurses and physicians. At the Michigan College of Medicine, located there, they are admitted to lectures and classes, and to the practice of the dissecting room. Fair-haired, blue-eyed women, with delicate, nervous organizations, who are represented as too weak for such an arduous course of study, will cheerfully lop off a limb from a subject on the dissecting table when the interests of science demand it.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

There is a ludicrous side to the work when women are engaged in it, at times, that lightens its severity and

shows that the female doctor is not yet universally adopted. A farmer living near a large Western town was sent in hurriedly to the city to bring the first doctor he could find. He reined his horses up at the door of an office bearing a doctor's sign, went in, and looking at the neat little lady in the consulting room, said hurriedly:

"Where's the doctor? I want him right off."

"I am the doctor," said the little lady quietly.

The man turned red, whistled, then looked perplexed.

"Whew!" he said slowly, "I hadn't calculated on a woman doctor!"

"No," said the doctor, smiling brightly, "a good many people had not. Will you take me, or ride a few blocks further for a doctor of your own sex?"

The farmer looked at her and said grimly, "I haven't much time to wait. Jump in. I reckon Polly will be glad to see you, anyhow."

And Polly was glad, and has employed the lady doctor ever since, when she or any of the family are ill.

When Charles Reade the English novelist, wrote his brilliant story of "A Woman Hater," he did more for the advancement of woman, in the paths of medical science, than whole years of legislation had done. He won over to her side the prejudiced of her own sex. In speaking of women in this work he says, in the closing chapter: "They are eternally tempted to folly, yet snubbed the moment they would be wise. A million shops spread their nets and entice them by their direst foible. Their very mothers—for want of medical knowledge in the sex—clasp the fatal idiotic corset on their growing bodies, though thin as a lath, so the girl grows

"WHEW! I HADN'T CALCULATED ON A WOMAN DOCTOR!"

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up crippled in the ribs and lungs by her own mother; and her life, too, is in stays—cabined, cribbed, confined. Unless she can paint or act, or write novels, every path of honorable ambition is closed to her.

I say that to open the study and practice of medicine to women-folk, under the infallible safeguard of a stiff public examination, will be to rise in respect for human rights to the level of European nations, who do not brag about just freedom half as loud as we do, and to respect the constitutional rights of many million citizens, who all pay the taxes like men, and by the contract with the State, implied in that payment, buy the clear human right they have yet to go down on their knees for. But it will also impart into medical science a new and less theoretical, but cautious, teachable, observant kind of intellect; it will give the larger half of the nations an honorable ambition and an honorable pursuit, toward which their hearts and instincts are bent by nature herself; it will tend to elevate this whole sex, and its young children, male as well as female, and so will advance the civilization of the world, which in ages past, in our own day, and in all times, hath and doth and will keep step exactly with the progress of women toward mental equality with men.

THE LADY PHYSICIAN.

Oh, who is this, who casts her rose of youth
  Beneath the feet of pain, nor fancieth
The lily of her ladyhood, in sooth,
  Too white to bloom beside the couch of death?

It is the woman-healer here who stands
With tender touch upon the cruel knife;
With thought-engraven brows and skillful hands,
And yearning heart to save the house of life.

Bless her, O women, for it was your call,
It was the myriad cry of your distress
That urged her outward from the cloistered hall
To make the burden of your anguish less.

Shine on her, stars, while forth she goes alone
Beneath the night, by angel pity led;
And shed such lustre as your rays have thrown
On bridal steps that shine with lover's tread;

Her pathway scent, O flowers that deck the field,
As from her hurrying feet the dews are driven,
With no less fragrance than your clusters yield
By dimpled hands to happy mothers given.

And ye, O men, who watch her toilsome days
With doubted lip in half derision curled,
Scant not her meed of courtesies and praise,
The bloom and starlight of the spirit world.

For with a sense of loss too fine to own,
The nestward longing of the carrier dove,
She turneth from her first, entitled throne,
And all the household walks that women love.

The gracious ministers of little deeds
And service for the few, by love made sweet;
From these she turneth unto wider needs,
And pours her ointment on the stranger's feet.

Perchance, amid the clash of busy days,
She may lay by a trick or two of charms,
May miss of those caressing, dainty ways
That women learn from babies in their arms.

But even while the battle scars her face,
And makes her voice stern in the combat rude,
She but refines her best, peculiar grace,
And proves herself forgetful womanhood.

Katherine Lee Bates.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPOSAL.

Miss Mary Flynn was a Boston girl who was studying medicine, and Mr. Budd was her devoted admirer. One evening while they sat together on the sofa, Mr. Budd was wondering how he should manage to propose. Miss Flynn was explaining certain physiological facts for him.

"Do you know," she said, "that thousands of people are actually ignorant that they smell with their olfactory peduncle."

"Millions of them," said Mr. Budd.

"And Aunt Mary wouldn't believe me when I told her she couldn't wink without a sphincter muscle."

"How unreasonable!"

"Why, a person can not kiss without a sphincter."

"Indeed."

"I know it is so."

"May I try if I can?"

"Oh, Mr. Budd, it is too bad for you to make light of such a subject."

Then he tried it, and while he held her hand she explained to him about the muscles of that portion of the human body.

"Willie," whispered Miss Flynn, very faintly.

"What, darling?"

"I can hear your heart beat."

"It beats only for you, my angel."

"And it sounds as if out of order. The ventricular contraction is not uniform."

"Small wonder for that, when it's bursting with joy."

"You must put yourself under treatment for it. I will give you some medicine."

"Its your own property, darling; do what you please with it."

TO A LADY DOCTOR.

Yes, Doctor, your physic I've taken.
That surely should conquer my ills;
The bottle was solemnly shaken,
I dote on these dear little pills.
I've followed your rules as to diet,
I don't know the taste of a tart;
But, though I've kept carefully quiet,
The pain's at my heart.

Of course you've done good; convalescence
Seems dawning. And yet it is true,
I fancy the light of your presence
Does more than your physic can do.
I'm well when you're here, but, believe me,
Each day when fate dooms us to part
Come strange sensations to grieve me—
That must be the heart.

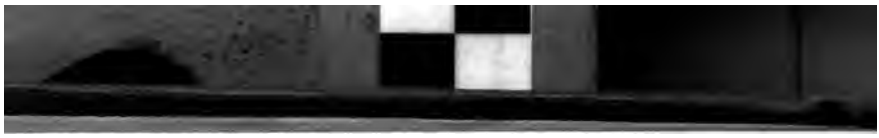
Your knowledge is truly stupendous,
Each dainty prescription I see,
I read "*Haustus statam sumendus*,"
What wonder you took the M. D.!
I hang on each word that you utter
With sage Æsculapian art,
But feel in a terrible flutter—
It comes from the heart.

Have *you* ever felt the emotion
That stethoscope ne'er could reveal?
If so, you'll perchance have a notion
Of all that I've felt, and still feel.
Oh, say, could you ever endure me?
Dear Doctor, you blush and you start.
There's only one thing that can cure me—
Take me—and my heart!

Punch.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, Dr. Emily Pope read a paper on the Practice of Medicine by Women in the United States. The object was to show to what extent they were practicing medicine in this country; whether the majority of women graduates devote themselves to its practice; how far their pecuniary success shows a demand on the part of the public for educated women physicians; what effect the strain of practice has upon their health; and with what results to their professional career. Dr. Pope's report is as follows:

"The 470 circulars sent out to woman physicians have brought statistics showing that 390 are engaged in active practice, 11 never practiced, 29 have retired after practicing, 12 after marriage, 7 retired from ill-health, and 5 have taken up other work. These women are in 26 States, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania having the largest proportion. Of those heard from, 75 per cent. were single when they began the study, 19 per cent. were married and 6 per cent. widows; average age when they began the study, 27 years; 144 practiced less than 1 year; 123 between 5 and 10 years; 23 over 20 years; 341 practiced regular medicine; 13 homeopathy; 10 give no answer; 77 report that they supported themselves from the beginning of their practice; 34 in less than 1 year; 57 after the first year; 34



in 2 years; 14 in 3 years; 10 in various periods over 3 years; 138 say their incomes are still insufficient, or make no reply; 12 never practiced; 22 are in hospital practice; 30 are not dependent on professional income; only 11 are left who can fairly be said to have practiced over two years without supporting themselves; 32 per cent. of these women have one or more partially dependent on them; 269 are in general practice; 45 make a specialty of female diseases; 4 ophthalmology. Of 130 who have practiced less than 5 years, 76 report health good; 51 health improved; 3 health not good. Of 115 who practiced from 5 to 10 years, 58 report health good; 29, improved; 8, not good. Of 38 practicing 10 to 15 years, 25 report health good; 12, improved; 1, not good. Of 14 practicing 15 to 20 years, 13 are in good health; 1, improved. Of 23 who have had over twenty years experience, 15 are in good health; 1, improved; 1, not good. Of the 13 reporting poor health, only 4 ascribe their illness to practice.

"When the large proportion of women who have practiced from five to thirty years, is seen, without breaking down, but with an improvement of their physical condition, it seems as if some unnecessary anxiety had been wasted on this point. We do not think it would be possible to find a better record of health among an equal number of women taken at random from all the country. In fifteen States, women physicians are on an equality with men as to membership in county and State societies. Sixty-five have married since their graduation, of whom nineteen married physicians; fourteen ceased practice after marriage, the others continue in practice; sixty-seven children have been born to them (without inquiry, many report children strong and healthy). In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa and Michigan, women physicians have lately received appointments in State institutions. The board of foreign missions have sent out about twenty women physicians, all of whom have been success-

ful, obtaining practice where men could not. In every case their success has been marked. Women would prefer not to receive all their education from women's schools, as they want the best to be had in all schools."

For this, as for all other professions in which the student would compete successfully, there must be a certain aptitude, a love for the work, and a large amount of firmness of will and physicial courage. A year or two spent in the study of medicine, even if the practice is abandoned, would be a much better use of time than spending it in idle accomplishments. It is always best for the student to attend the college of her own State, graduating from that and finishing her course by a year of instruction abroad, or in some desirable institution in another State. As a student her work never will cease. There must always be close, careful study, lectures to attend and experimental work to be done. She must explore every nook of the wide field of science, testing and laboring for humanity's sake. There are many ills and few cures; but the young practitioner must always remember this golden rule—relief is, next to a cure, the best remedial agent.

The incomes of women doctors average one thousand dollars a year. There are a few notables who receive as high as eight or ten thousand, but there are also a numerous class who do not have more than five or six hundred a year.

Dr. Alice Stockham, who has for many years been a practicing physician in Chicago, and whose husband is also a doctor, is the author of the following:

REQUISITES FOR A PHYSICIAN.

"To be a successful physician a woman must be a lady—a womanly woman. No aping of masculine habits, dress or foibles will conduce to success. She must have an affinity for the work, feel at home in the sick room, with a desire and tact to relieve suffering, devoid of any morbid sensibility at sight of pain, offensive deformities and ghastly injuries and operations; she must be born to command, firm in purpose, and quick to execute, at the same time have dignity and self-control. Nothing must escape her observation. She must be able to reason from cause to effect, strong in convictions, but slow to give an opinion. She needs a love for scientific research, and the ability to apply herself to study."

Among the colleges which admit women on the same terms with the male students, are the following:

The Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Bellevue Medical College, New York; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Michigan College of Medicine, Detroit; Toronto University, Toronto, Ontario; Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario.

CHAPTER VII.

The Profession of Music.

IS it any weakness, pray, to be wrought upon by exquisite music, to feel its wondrous harmonies searching the subtlest windings of your soul, the delicate fibers of life where no memory can penetrate, as it binds together your whole being, past and present, in one unspeakable vibration.—*Adam Bede.*

Music resembles poetry; in each
Are numerous graces which no method teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach.—*Pope.*

"Come, sing to me of heaven,
Sing to me ere I die;
Sing songs of holy ecstasy,
To waft my soul on high.—*Old Hymn.*

NEGLECTED MUSIC.

It is a well known fact, and one, too, upon which much unfavorable comment has been made, that almost as soon as a maiden becomes a wife and enters upon the duties of a new existence, she ceases to practice the accomplishment with which she was wont to amuse herself and entertain her friends, previous to her marriage. One of the common excuses which a young wife has at her command, when her husband asks her to play, is

this: "I am all out of practice," or, "You know I have not opened the piano for months." This, too, before other duties have interfered to occupy her time. It would seem as if, having married and settled herself in life, she had no further incentive to exert herself, and after a year or two she finds that she has forgotten her music, can no longer execute with ease, and does not attempt the now arduous task of practicing an hour or two every day, in order to learn a new piece. Her husband is very fond of music, but soon finds that he is dependent upon the good nature of visitors who do play. These are usually young ladies who are quite willing to entertain him and show off their own accomplishments. I need not follow the suggestion any further, but human nature is sometimes very weak, and the serpent too often enters Eden disguised as an attractive siren. The following story ends happily, and may cause some serious thinking, followed by a reform in the right direction, before it is too late. It is an incident from real life, related by a well-known music teacher of New York city, and it contains a moral worthy of recognition by wives:

TWICE IN LOVE.

Two years ago a card was brought into my music-room bearing the name of a well-known and fashionable married lady. When she was ushered in I was surprised to see so young looking a woman, though, to be sure, she is not yet forty, and a fair complexion and clear blue eyes made her look younger. She seemed a little embarrassed, but asked me to try her voice. I did so, and found it uncultivated, but it was singularly fresh and

sweet; in quality a light soprano. I told her so, and her face flushed eagerly as she asked:

"Professor, could you teach me to sing?"

"Yes," I replied, "if you choose to apply yourself earnestly."

"I will; and if you can manage it so that I need not be seen, and that no one knows of it, I will take a lesson every day."

We made the best arrangement we could, and the lady never failed to appear promptly at the hour. She was so anxious and so persevering that she made the most extraordinary progress, and when spring came her voice had so strengthened and developed as to be almost beyond recognition.

During the summer I heard nothing of her beyond mention in the society papers of her being at Saratoga. In the fall she called upon me, and taking both my hands in hers, shook them earnestly as she said:

"Professor, I have come to thank you for making me the happiest woman alive!"

She then told me that her husband, to whom she was deeply attached, was passionately fond of vocal music, and had always regretted that she could not sing to him.

She had never cultivated her voice before marriage, and afterwards the coming of children and the claims of society had prevented her attempting it. But an unlucky day came when Mr. R—— made the acquaintance of a lovely little widow, with a charming voice, who was always ready and willing to sing sweet songs to him, and he gradually fell into the habit of spending many of his evenings with her.

At heart devoted to his wife, he was unconscious of his gradual neglect of her, and would have been astonished had she resented his open enjoyment of these tete-a-tetes. About the widow I am not prepared to speak. Mrs. R——, like a sensible woman, did not resent it, but undermined the enemy, as you will see. Her music lessons she kept a profound secret from her family. In the summer they went, as usual, to Saratoga, and took possession of one of the pretty cottages at the United States Hotel.

The morning after their arrival the local newspapers contained a notice that the leading soprano of the Episcopal church was ill with a throat affection, and the congregation was asked to make due allowance for the disabled choir. The next morning (Sunday), Mr. R——, with two of the children, wended his way to the church of his belief, Mrs. R—— having excused herself from accompanying them.

After the opening service the clergyman announced that a lady from New York had kindly volunteered to sing in place of the sick soprano, and, in consequence, the musical programme would be the same as usual. A few moments later a clear, sweet voice rang through the church, touching the hearts of the people perhaps even more through the exquisite expression and feeling which the music had rendered than the qualities of the voice itself. Mr. R—— was fascinated, delighted, and inwardly made comparisons between it and the bewitching widow, not flattering to the latter. After the services were over he eagerly sought the clergyman to enquire the name of

the charming soprano, whose face he had not been able to see from his seat.

"Come with me and I will introduce you," said the clergyman, who knew Mr. R—— by reputation. They entered the choir together, and the good man began, "Miss Brown, permit me to introduce ——" when he was interrupted by Mr. R—— ejaculating, "Great heavens, it is my wife!" and place and company notwithstanding, he gave her a hearty embrace in his delight and surprise. To cut the story short, he fell in love with her all over again, the singing siren was forgotten, and I don't believe you can find a happier couple in this great city. Mr. R—— gave his wife a magnificent set of diamonds, which she wears with a great deal of pride. All of which really happened.

Music is one of the few accomplishments which can be turned to account as a means of support. A good player upon the piano—one who understands the whole theory of music—can always find a few pupils if she is happy in her method of imparting instruction. There are, to be sure, a great many music teachers, but there are also many pupils, and every year new ones are added to the list, as children grow old enough to begin with their lessons. Fifty cents a lesson is considered a low price for a good teacher; seventy cents to two dollars being the rates employed by ordinary teachers, while professors of the higher order of music receive from three to five dollars a lesson. Music teachers make a commission upon every piece of music they supply to their pupils. This is only fair, as it costs the pupil no more than if purchased from the dealer, who furnishes it to her teacher at

wholesale rates, and saves the pupil the time and trouble of making a selection. It sometimes happens that families expect the music teacher to furnish the pieces at a lower figure, and she deducts her commission rather than lose their custom. This is taking an ungenerous advantage of one who finds it hard enough at all times to eke out a meager support, and is one of the many stumbling blocks which good, unthinking people place in the way of one who seeks to earn an honest living, and which is not to their credit in any way.

If a young teacher finds too much competition at fifty cents a lesson, let her reduce the price until she establishes a name, and has proved that "nothing succeeds like success." Then, with both ability and experience to assist her, she can venture to assert her right to a fair compensation for valuable service.

Teachers of the harp, guitar, violin, organ, zither, and other instruments can be found in every town, who make a living out of teaching, but often a precarious one, owing to the caprices of patrons, who withdraw their custom at the most inopportune time. Of course ladies who find employment in schools, seminaries, or have an established patronage of their own, are to be congratulated, as even the drudgery of music is delightful in comparison to many other methods of support.

Vocal music is also a source of revenue to its possessor. A fine voice has always a commercial value, especially very fine ones, such as that of Christine Nilsson, Adeline Patti, or our own Clara Louise Kellogg, and Annie Louise Cary. Each of the above-named has made a large fortune by her voice, received the notes of

commerce for the notes of song in rich profusion, and made fame as well as wealth. In music and in the drama women are paid as well as men for their art.

And in this, as in other and less noble professions, mediocrity can not reach the high vantage ground of success. There may be a great army of singers whose sweetest notes are never developed here,

"——— who die
With all their music in them,"

and the world is unconscious of its loss; but there are also a number found in every community who not only sing execrably themselves, but persist in teaching their execrable methods to others, not for any compensation, but through the force of example. There are others who are not Parepas or Nilssons, but whose home-singing is a source of constant gratification even to the educated ear. There are few mothers who can not croon old nursery songs to their children; but there are some whose melodious numbers are educational in a high degree. In music it is almost impossible, in this age, to make a failure; the critical public taste demands the best, both in instrumental and vocal, and it is well to understand this before lavishing money on a mediocre voice, or capacity to offer it.

PLAYING ON OLD PIANOS.

Sometimes we see an old piano standing in a house, and hear parents say, "We thought it would do well enough for the children to learn to play on." They have imbibed the idea that learning to run the fingers over the keys is learning to play the piano, and no mat-

ter how much out of tune the instrument may be, "it will do well enough to learn on." Such people forget that a musical education is more an education of the ear than it is of the fingers, and that every time a child touches one of those old instruments which answers just as well to learn on, "so far as the fingering is concerned," the ear becomes vitiated, the musical sense blunted, and a delicate perception of correct musical sounds is rendered impossible.

MUSIC IN THE GERMAN SCHOOLS.

The Germans are among the most musical people in the world, and while their children were taught music in the public schools, it was found that the hand organs about the streets were out of tune, and tended to vitiate the youthful ear. Accordingly an effort was made to put the vagrant instruments in tune, and keep them so; but, failing to accomplish this, the government prohibited the playing of such instruments on the streets. It was thought necessary to preserve the delicacy of the trained musical sense in the children, and so everything that could vitiate it was discarded.

A lady who possessed a piano which had once been good, and who was really unaware of the effect which Time's effacing fingers had wrought upon its ancient brilliancy, asked a famous German pianist to perform upon it, and after he had obligingly done so, was rash enough to ask him what he thought of the instrument.

"Since you press me for an opinion," replied the eminent artist, "I will tell you first that your piano wants new wires; and, secondly, that the hammers want new

leather. And while you are about it," he continued, gradually boiling up, "with your new leather you had better have new wood, and when your instrument is thus repaired, the best thing you can do with it will be to make it into firewood and have it burned."

WHAT FOUR LADIES MAKE.

There are four ladies at present in the United States, all foreigners, who are making large sums of money. They are Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska, and Langtry. Madame Patti receives $4,400 a night. Of this she pays $400 a night to M. Franchi, her agent. This gives her $8,000 a week. She sang in New York three times a week, and her pay then was $12,000. She will, during her stay here, sing altogether thirty times under the management of Mapleson, for which she will receive, net, $120,000. She will, therefore, carry away with her about $100,000. What Madame Nilsson gets for her services amounts, on the average, to $4,000 a week for two concerts. On a basis of fifty concerts she will make, therefore, about $100,000, not much less than Patti, though the latter sings fewer times. Mme. Modjeska receives $1,000 daily. But this is a small average, because the receipts often exceed that. During her recent engagement at Booth's, at regular prices, she did much better. Her last week came up to $11,000 very nearly. Say $10,000, and her individual share would be $3,000. She is to play thirty weeks, and on an average of $2,000 a week she would make $60,000. Allowing the extra profit for expenses, that is about the net sum she will make for the season. Mrs. Langtry's contract with

Mr. Henry E. Abbey is that she shall receive thirty-three per cent. of the gross receipts each night. Mr. Abbey pays the company and all other expenses. Supposing a business of $1,500 a night—and thus far the receipts have exceeded that, as Mrs. Langtry plays to higher prices than other dramatic stars—she would be receiving $3,500 a week. It is interesting to note that four ladies will carry with them out of the country $350,000 by the time the season of 1883 ends.

CHAPTER VIII.

Government Clerks.

A PROMINENT daily paper, published in London, Eng., has this to say of women clerks:

"There are many advantages in women clerks. They are found to be punctual and docile. Their good conduct and decorum after office hours insure a steady attendance not broken down by 'Derby' headaches, or the drowsiness that follows nocturnal dissipation. They have not that genius for getting into debt, which is an indication of superiority displayed by their male colleagues. It is also worthy of note, that the sluggishness of promotion, which is one of the difficulties of all official careers where men are concerned, is got rid of in the case of women. No matter how closely they may restrict themselves to their work from ten to four, the clever, clear-headed, vigorous young girls who are government clerks are ready enough for society in the evenings. They enter it with freshness of feeling, because they have honestly earned relaxation; and the fact that they are pecuniarily independent, enables them to meet men frankly and on equal terms. Their very success in examination and in office life, implies their quickness, brightness, and good health,

and these are the qualifications that tell in a sweetheart and wife, as well as in

A POSTOFFICE CLERK.

The result is that they get married off with reasonable celerity, and thus the official field is kept clear by the weeding out of brides, who relinquish red-tape for orange blossoms, new girls coming in to take their places. For those, however, who can not or will not marry, the office duties provide a quiet, steady and decorous career. Most of them live at home; many help to support a relative; all have shown, by their docility and steadiness, that a young woman is ready to work hard for half the pay that will content a young man."

There does not seem to be that fine and distinctive sense of justice in the last statement that all liberal-minded people would like to see exemplified, in equal pay for equal work; but it is to be hoped that the young man either did better work or supported more relatives on his double amount of pay. In regard to government lady clerks in this country we have even a more flattering picture. They are represented as more industrious, more punctual, more painstaking, more obedient, more patient than the men, in similar situations. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world is assembled so large a body of women as these employes, possessed of such social virtues, such fine breeding, and such social accomplishments. Of course there are a few among them with giddy heads or false hearts. Although there have been some pretty faces that have married their owners to a senator, a judge, a governor—in one instance to a foreign nobleman—no expectations of that romantic sort are cherished by the rest. There is a certain proportion

who go into the best society and shine there; in fact, they have never left the society in which they were reared. They change their office dress after the hours of work are over for a calling suit, and then proceed to make visits, and they attend such of the evening entertainments as they please; being the daughters or widows of admirals, senators, and other dignitaries of the past; the daughters and wives of similar dignitaries of the present; being perfect ladies, they command the treatment of ladies, and enjoy their social life. Among the ladies of distinguished lineage in the Treasury Department at Washington, are Mary E. Wilcox, adopted daughter of General Jackson, and daughter of Donelson, who ran with Fillmore for vice-president, and god-daughter of Van Buren; Charlotte L. Livingston, whose husband was a grandson of the distinguished chancellor; C. E. Morris, a granddaughter of Robert Morris; Sophia Walker, a daughter of Robert J. Walker, Polk's secretary of the treasury; Miss Dade, a descendant of John Randolph, and niece of Winfield Scott; Helen McClean Kimball, widow of General Kimball, killed in the Mexican War; Sallie Upton, daughter of Francis Upton, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Granger, the widow of General Gordon Granger; Mrs. Tyndale, widow of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, of Springfield, Ill., and others.

Of course the opportunity to secure such positions was a great blessing to many widows and orphans of gentlemen who had died in one branch or another of the government service—women who had either starvation or intolerable dependency before them. The salary of a majority of the clerks is nine hundred dollars a year,

paid monthly; a very few have one thousand dollars, and a still smaller number enjoy a remuneration of twelve hundred dollars. They go to the rooms which the government provides at nine o'clock in the morning, remaining until four in the afternoon, and they work constantly nearly all that time. It is not a position of emolument without labor, by any means, and any who have imagined the office a sinecure, will please read the following detailed account of their duties:

They bend all day over their desks.

They copy letters from hour to hour, in round hand, without erasure.

They compute.

They keep books.

They make clean records in big ledgers.

They register bonds.

They print and cut, and file and sort.

They count with the accuracy and dexterity of machines, and in a manner that it is perfectly wonderful to observe, seeing and reckoning at a single glance, not only the figures telling the denomination of a bill, be they one or five, or twenty or a hundred, but those also at the same time telling the date of the series, and those which are to be found in a red-line, both under the treasury seal and near the upper right hand corner, thus keeping at once a double tally. They have great skill, too, in making out the face of money that has been injured by fire or water, masses of charred rubbish that one would never dream to be anything but embers, and that which has been water-soaked to a ball of pulp, are restored by their patient research so that a

good part of the original worth is made out and redeemed. Having so little of their own, there is something pathetic in the way in which they handle money by the million, none of which has ever been known to stick to their fingers.

For many years all the writing and copying work was given out at the department for ladies to take to their homes, and it was paid for under a tariff of ten cents for every hundred words. This was before the era of female clerkships, when a lady was supposed to lose caste by doing anything in the shape of public work. For the past twenty odd years, however, the ladies engaged in department work have been admitted to formal clerkships, with stated salaries.

The Treasury, Postoffice, Patent offices, the Smithsonian Institute, and Pension Office all employ a number of ladies, but it is next to impossible ever to find a vacancy, owing to the fact that a lady in office who intends to resign—and this is equal to the oft-quoted remark, that few die and none resign—knows immediately of an acquaintance or friend who has capabilities for the work, and who steps in as she steps out. Women without influence, political or other, can not expect to gain the position simply because they can perform the duties. Five hundred women could do that. We hear sad stories of delicate, high-bred girls who have lingered year after year at the capital, filling inferior positions, while waiting—waiting for a seat in congressional halls. One bright girl did get in by perseverance and pluck, if her story is true. Here it is:

HOW ONE WOMAN GOT INTO THE DEPARTMENT.

One bright morning the Hon. John Sherman was sitting in his office when suddenly a bright-haired, pretty girl dashed into his presence. She was apparently sixteen, and had about her an air of business which even the cold gaze of the Ohio statesman could not transform into maiden fright or flurry. Deliberately taking a seat the girl said:

"Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place."

"There are none vacant," was the frigid reply.

"I know you can give me a place if you want to," persisted the girl," and I think I am as much entitled to it as anybody. My father spent his life in the United States army, and when he died he left nothing. The responsibility of the family rests on me, and I think I have as good a claim as anyone on the government."

"What kind of place do you want?" asked Mr. Sherman, compelled to say something.

"I don't care what it is, but I must have work at once."

Mr. Sherman assured her that there were dozens of applicants for every one place, and there was very little chance.

She very deliberately told him that such an answer would not do, and declared if he would allow her she would come up every day and black his shoes for him if he couldn't do better for her.

The secretary was struck with her determination and charmed by her bright face and her sprightly manner. He told her to come back. In less than a week she had a good place in the treasury, which she still holds. Every morning she walks to the department with the

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step of a business woman, who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She receives one hundred dollars a month, and supports in comfort her mother and sister. This brave and successful young woman is Miss May Macaulay, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia. Her father was a lieutenant in the 18th infantry.

Another account of the treasury girl may not be amiss here. It is from the pen of a well-known Washington lady, who says:

"I am boarding in the same house with a young girl who is a clerk in one of the departments, and as it is new to me to see women thus occupied, I willingly accepted her invitation to accompany her to the Bureau, where she is employed. It looks strange, because I am unaccustomed to it, to see a young lady take her hat and walk off to her office at nine o'clock. This young girl is a Virginian, an orphan, very nice and lady-like, and very poor. She has quite an air of business about her, is perfectly self-reliant and independent, and likes her occupation well. Her office, where she writes at a separate desk, is in a large, quiet room, where only two other clerks are employed, and everything is comfortable and orderly. When we reached the door my companion walked in and hung up her hat composedly, and then sat down to the work of the day."

Compared with the sewing or teaching, which usually seems the only resource for Southern girls who are forced to support themselves, office work or professional duties present many attractions. This young lady's employment, with its comfortable salary, is far preferable to the drudgery of teaching and the small pay, which is the lot of young girls who are trying to earn a

living. There is nothing injurious in the occupation or the companionship it brings to the woman who is pure and high-toned in character, seeking from preference a home with refined people who live plainly. She seems like a daughter of the house. This little description of her room gives an insight into her character and tastes:

"Her little room, which adjoins mine, is full of knick-knacks, the gifts of loved ones in better days, or the work of leisure hours. Here are the tiny clock and sewing machine which, with her neat and simple wardrobe, represents her all of worldly goods. After her office work is over she comes home cheerful and bright, brings her sewing into the sitting-room where the family assemble, and whence I can hear merry laughter, as the little circle talk over the incidents and adventures of the day."

The dark side to this is the yellow envelope of dismissal. What it means to the one dismissed may be inferred from the fact that the notice is no longer delivered to the department clerk at the office, the fainting and hysterics which ensue upon the receipt of the missive, causing much excitement and sympathy, and seriously interfering with the routine of business. The letter is left at the home of the employe, and it gives no reason for the dismissal, and there is never the slightest hopes of re-instatement. It often causes a serious illness, which is as nothing to the more lasting sickness of the heart, at the long prospect of enforced idleness. Some have been fortunate enough, or provident enough, to be able to lay up a little for this rainy day; others have friends to depend on. It is hoped that in all cases the dark day ends with the night, and "joy cometh in the morning."

CHAPTER IX.

A Lady Government Official.

MISS Ada Sweet, U. S. Pension Agent, whose portrait will be found elsewhere, is one of our highest representative women who have solved the problematical question of what can a woman do. Since she was fifteen years old, Miss Sweet has been self-supporting, and for the past ten years has filled one of the most responsible positions under our government, and the only one solely managed by a woman. She is an admirable example of a business woman, since she is, at the same time, a member of the highest social circles, has the manner and appearance of a lady who has never stepped outside of society circles, and finds time to be always well and fashionably dressed. Our readers will, no doubt, prefer to read Miss Sweet's own kindly response to a request for some particulars of her life, which we append, although it was not intended for publication in this shape. Following the sketch is a poem by this accomplished lady, which I have copied from a magazine, without her knowledge, but which gives

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the domestic side of her character. To her many personal friends who know the peculiarly sad closing of that precious home life, it will have an exceptional interest, while all must admire its true poetic inspiration. There are still precious flowers left in the home garden, which owed much of its sunlight and bloom to this young gardener.

CHICAGO, December 2, 1882.

DEAR MRS. RAYNE:

I give you, below, a sketch of my life, as a basis for what you may desire to say.

I am the daughter of General B. J. Sweet, and was born at Stockbridge, Wisconsin, Feb. 23d, 1852. My childhood was passed in Wisconsin until 1863, when, my father being in command of the U. S. Post at Camp Douglas, Chicago, the family moved to Chicago, remaining there until the close of the war, and then taking up a permanent residence near that city.

My father lost the use of his right arm by a wound received at the battle of Perryville, Ky. I commenced to assist him in his office work—he was a lawyer—when I was fifteen years of age.

In 1868 father was appointed U. S. Agent for paying pensions at Chicago, and I entered the office. Father was anxious to have me learn the business thoroughly in all its branches, and I commenced as a copyist, gradually rising as I learned the different duties and occupations incident to the disbursing of money. After two years I took entire charge, under my father's eye, of course, and when he left to take the place of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in April, 1871, I remained with his successor, as chief clerk, until January 1st, 1872, when I joined father at Washington, where he had just taken the place of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I acted as his

secretary until his death, which took place when he was but forty-two years of age, January 1st, 1874.

I was the eldest of four children, and the effect of the panic, and the general depreciation of property upon father's estate, soon made it apparent that to me, mother and the children must look for support and care.

In Washington we had many most kind and influential friends, among them President Grant, and he, knowing that I had proved myself fully competent to perform the duties of Pension Agent, during the incumbency of my father and his successor, promptly acted upon the proposition that I should be appointed U. S. Agent for paying pensions at Chicago. The nomination was made March 19, 1874, and confirmed by the Senate, without reference to a committee.

Pensions were paid from the Chicago office, at that time, only to persons residing in a district known as Northern Illinois, the State being divided into four districts, with one disbursing office in each. In May, 1877, all these offices were consolidated at Chicago, and July 1st I commenced paying pensions for the whole State.

In March, 1878, my four years commission expired, and President Hayes re-appointed me.

Again in March, 1882, my commission was renewed by President Arthur.

Twenty-four thousand pensioners receive their pension quarterly from the Chicago Agency, the names on its rolls still being on the increase. The annual disbursements at present are about five million dollars. During the past eight years I have disbursed twenty-five million dollars.

This is the first case in which a woman has been appointed as disbursing officer for the United States.

I have managed the office on a strictly business basis, in no case appointing clerks for political reasons, or because they were

recommended by influential politicians. I have studied the methods of our best business men, and modeled my office on the plan of the best business houses of Chicago, more than after the idea of an ordinary government office. Many of the best places are held by women clerks, and never yet has one failed to meet all the duties entrusted to her, to my entire satisfaction. One of the most pleasant features of my business career, to me, is the help and training I have been enabled to extend to women who are honest and industrious bread winners for themselves and others dependent upon them.

Very truly yours,

ADA C. SWEET.

THE GARDEN.

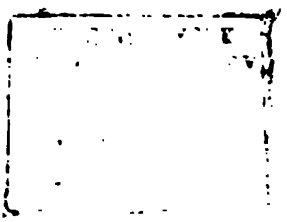
I lean against the shaking fence,
And look upon the dwelling whence
  Have gone the hearts that made it home.
No well-beloved face looks out;
The vines no longer climb about
  The doors, and blossom into foam.

Around the house there is no sign
Of aught that made it home of mine,
  Well-known, familiar, yet 'tis strange.
But in the garden I can see
The trace of loving care—to me
  The flowers smile, "We do not change."

Three summers now the sun and rain
Above those patient hands have lain
  That worked and planted flowers here.
And yet the red petunias stand,
Unchecked by weeds on every hand,
  And tall blue larkspur shows no fear

One tiger lily rears her stalk
Close to the ruined gravel walk,
  And nods across the grass to me.

MISS ADA SWEET.



White feverfew shines brave and fair,
Lifting its face to sun and air,
And mignonette grows rank and free.

Yet Mother, Mother, all of those
You loved the best, your favorite rose—
Your pets and darlings are no more.
They could not live but by your side;
They flourished in your simple pride;
For you their buds and blossoms bore!

But in a garden that you know,
Even yet, some flowers you planted grow,
And those you cherished, loved the best.
They do not fade with passing years;
No winter blights, no summer sears
The leaves your tears and prayers have blessed!

September, 1882. *Ada C. Sweet.*

CHAPTER X.

Women of Enterprise.

"Art thou poor, yet has thou golden slumbers,
O sweet content?
Work apace, apace, apace, apace,
Honest labor bears a lovely face."

A PLEASANT story comes from over the seas of how one Madame Charlotte Erasmi, a German widow with six children, earned a competency for herself and built up a great business house in the quaint town of Lubeck, some ten or twelve years ago. She started a tiny shop for the sale of canned fruits and preserved meats. She canned the fruits, meats and vegetables herself, and they were all of superior quality, and presently came into good demand. Madame Erasmi was a woman of energy and intelligence, with business tact enough to see upon which side her bread was buttered. Step by step she enlarged her factory and her sales, shrewdly and carefully, until the tiny closet, which at first held all her earthly possessions, grew to fifty times its original size. She educated her

children, meanwhile, in the best schools in Europe, and brought them up to be a credit to themselves and society. Her business now included the preparation of ship's provisions, potted meats, and fish of all kinds, canned asparagus and other vegetables, canned fruits, jellies, fruit syrups, extract of meat, and nearly a dozen different canned soups. She has a branch house in London, a large trade in New York, and sends her goods all over the world. Her business card reads as follows:

CHARLOTTE ERASMI,
COURT PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY
EMPEROR WILLIAM I.
FACTORY FOR CANNED PROVISIONS.

Kaiser Wilhelm himself wrote her a letter of commendation, and she has received prize medals and certificates from Lubeck, Hamburgh, Copenhagen, Rheims, Berlin, and from the World's Exposition at Vienna. Her eldest son, now of age, has taken his place as partner, and two other sons are to be admitted to the firm as soon as they are old enough and wise enough. Madame Erasmi, however, although now wealthy herself, remains at the head of the house.

What can a woman do? So much has one woman done, at any rate.

A PIONEER.

The first respectable woman who dared to set foot in the streets of Leadville was Mrs. Sarah Ray, who took in washing and made a fortune of $1,000,000. She dug in the mines, scoured the plains as a scout, and last, but

not least, took in washing from the Leadville miners, and to-day has a snug little fortune that gives her an income of $30,000 a year. She is now fifty years old, weighing some one hundred and fifty pounds, and is rugged and well. She has a daughter, a handsome and lady-like girl of eighteen, whom she is educating at an Eastern school.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Mrs. Margaret Haighey, of New Orleans, made a business of cheap restaurants, where a man could get a cup of coffee and a roll for five cents, founded and supported three orphan asylums, and did other good work with the means she accumulated. When she died two governors, the mayor of the city, and the leading editors were her pall-bearers, and the archbishop of the diocese conducted the funeral services, and when the procession passed the Stock Exchange the members stood with uncovered heads, and all classes united to do honor to a noble woman. Mrs. Haighey never wore a silk gown or a pair of kid gloves in her life. She lived in the utmost simplicity, and did good with her money.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

Mrs. E. S. Chapman, whose present address is 101 West Twenty-Sixth street, New York City, has created a new and special industry for women, on a large scale, but with a very small beginning. Mrs. Chapman's first venture in the line of earning a livelihood was that of making large collars for children, out of rick-rack, which is a lace made of rows of white serpentine or feather-edge

braid, crocheted together and shaped into collars, and also in lace stitches and crochet stitches, executed with crochet needles and knitting cotton.

The demand became so great that her own hands were unable to supply it, and she began to employ women and give instruction in the art, which was simple and easily learned. This was five years ago. Now Mrs. Chapman has eight hundred women on her books, living in different parts of the State, and in New Jersey and Long Island. They are mostly married women, and do the work at their homes, and as a help toward a little pin money, some of the ladies go in their own carriages to get the work, doing it as a pastime for leisure hours. It is not, of course, very remunerative, but is easily taken up at odd times. The pecuniary result of ten hours' steady labor is about one dollar. The articles include lace covers for the toilet, collars, cuffs, dresses, caps, shams, curtains, coverlets, and other things indefinitely. Seventy-five thousand collars were supplied in one year to a single wholesale house that takes all of Mrs. Chapman's work.

WOMEN AS DENTISTS.

There are a number of ladies who have learned the profession of dentistry, and a few who are engaged in a successful practice, at the head of which number may be reckoned Mrs. Elizabeth Morey, of New York City, who acquired a knowledge of it from her husband. Mrs. Morey has practiced in connection with him for some sixteen years, and is the inventor of the skeleton tooth, which she devised for a lady patient who had what is

called a pin tooth—a tooth much smaller in size than the others, and detracting from their uniformity of appearance. Mrs. Morey left the tooth without pulling, as it was sound, and originated a hollow artificial one, which she fitted over this tooth, making it uniform with the others, on the same principle that crown teeth are now inserted. She believes that the first principle of dentistry is to save, and not destroy, teeth, and thus worked out her idea. Mrs. Morey is master of the three distinct branches of dentistry — the surgical, operative, and mechanical. When asked if she thought women fitted for the profession she replied:

"In my opinion they are better fitted than men to make good dentists. The latter use too much force, and often crush a tooth or injure the jaw, in taking one out. When I am obliged to pull a tooth I take it out whole. Men are, perhaps, better adapted for the inventive and mechanical parts than women. It is very injurious to delicate eyes to work with a blow-pipe before them, for fine gold requires a high degree of heat.

"Dentistry is an art that demands not only constant practice but constant study, for things are daily occurring that require some new invention. Out of five hundred cavities not more than two will be alike. Therefore, women who want to become dentists should possess inventive faculty.

"There is a wide field in dentistry for women, and I should like to see some philanthropist found a school in which women could study by themselves, though I can not see why they should not study in classes with the other sex, just as lady students of medicine and other sciences do, for dentistry is a science, and one as old as the pyramids."

In answer to a question as to what particular class her practice was confined, Mrs. Morey further said:

"I have a large practice among ladies, but my husband has still larger, for the reason that many women object to being treated by one of their own sex, saying that they have no confidence in women; but I think their prejudices would be easily overcome, as it has been in the case of female physicians, if ladies knew that practitioners of their own sex had graduated at a regular dental college. My husband prefers ladies as patients, while I prefer gentlemen. I find the former nervous, frightened and distrustful of my ability, while gentlemen seat themselves in the operating chair with an appearance of the greatest confidence, undergo the operation without a groan or a quiver, and when it is over they get up, pay their money without a murmur, and go away contented and pleased."

The work which entitles a woman to be called a dentist is that of filling teeth with gold. The merest tyro can fill them with amalgam. Every dentist's office has a lady attendant, whose duty it is to hand water for rinsing the mouth, hold napkins, replace instruments, and steady a nervous lady's head or soothe a frightened child in the operating chair. These can not be even called assistant operators, as in order to be such they would have to assist the principal in filling teeth and in various other operations of the profession. There are probably not more than a dozen practicing lady dentists in the Union at the present time. There is no reason why women should not choose such a profession, and it would be especially valuable in the department of children's teeth, a branch of the business that is much neg-

lected. The science is by no means as difficult to learn as that of medicine.

An interesting letter writer adds this:

"There are now two skillful lady dentists in Chicago, Mrs. Mann, formerly located in St. Louis, where she was very popular and successful, and Mrs. Lawrence, who has a fine reputation and a large practice. Both are on State street, near Madison. Those to whom the idea of a lady dentist is new, often express surprise and doubts of its being a suitable feminine profession. To such, we can say that these ladies and others have proved their fitness by their work and their right to the tools, by showing how well they can use them. Several hours spent in the dental chair of a lady operator afford a fine opportunity for reflection and observation on this new departure in woman's work. There were sympathetic, kindly words and looks, but, none the less, vigorous blows on the wicked little wooden wedge that sets one's nerves all quivering.

"'Don't be afraid,' said Mrs. L.; 'my hand is perfectly steady. I will not break the tooth.'

"Rubber choked my utterance, but faith never failed, and she worked on, filling the frail shell, building it up to its original proportions, and finishing it off so carefully, that if I could spare it, I would like to send it to the next exposition as a specimen of dental skill. Prejudice discarded, the nice, delicate, patient, careful work required in modern dentistry seems especially adapted to the deft fingers of women, and one advantage that occurs to me as likely to be gained by the increase of women in the profession, is that children's teeth will be better cared for, thus preventing much suffering, and promoting health and beauty."

THE FIRST LADY DENTIST.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement of the

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery was held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. The report is as follows:

"Of the fifty-nine graduates, five were ladies, all of whom ranked among the ten highest students of the class. There are five ladies already in the senior class for next year, besides others, applicants for admission. It is considered that the presence of these ladies has been of great advantage to the character of the class, as the uncouth element formerly obtaining in medical schools has been entirely subdued by their presence. It is to be noticed that three of the graduating ladies are German. Even a larger number of this nationality, next year, will be represented in this dental school.

"The first lady dentist ever graduated in this country was sent out from a Cincinnati dental college, and during the war this lady returned the largest income of any dentist west of the Mississippi. In 1867, two ladies were graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, both of whom returned to Germany for practice. Following these was Miss Ramborger, of this city, who is a most successful practitioner. After her graduation, the college shut its doors upon women students for eight or nine years. Since then it has again received them, and fourteen have been graduated in the five intervening years."

Here is a new business for women, and one which is in constant demand. The results should encourage women who need occupation and income, and who have mechanical tastes, to acquire a knowledge of dentistry.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Perhaps this business, to a modest, retiring woman, is the hardest in which she can be called to engage, but if she has dear ones dependent on her, she will not hesitate

at a good offer. The best houses in business send out lady agents to canvass the different cities and appoint local agents to sell goods. It may be tea or coffee, spices, gloves, corsets, millinery, yeast powder, boots and shoes, any line of dry goods, or a patent boiler; but the lady commercial traveler will find that she can not only travel and sell goods successfully, but retain the respect of all with whom she comes in contact, if she conducts herself as a lady and attends strictly to the business interests of the house she represents. At least a dozen of large New York houses have sent out respectable, well-tried female clerks to sell sample goods and work up a new line of trade. The success of the ladies has been something phenomenal. They hardly, in a single instance, failed to secure large orders, and they did not, in a single case, meet with any discourteous treatment or rebuffs, either from the merchants from whom they solicited orders, or their brothers of the road. In the interests of sewing machines, pianos, crockery-ware, ready-made underwear, and other lines, women make the best solicitors.

TYPE-SETTING.

This rather fascinating occupation for women must be learned by a regular apprenticeship in a printing office, and will command pay just as soon as the compositor can set from copy with no more than the ordinary mistakes of type. The typo begins on reprint. the first thing is to learn the boxes in which the type is kept, and the names of the different fonts of type will be acquired as the apprentice advances. Ladies

are found as type-setters, and occasionally as forewomen, in the composing rooms, but there is some difficulty in accustoming the men employed to this innovation, and Printers' Unions will not, as a general thing, allow their members to work in the offices controlled by them; however, in some of the larger cities there are ladies who belong to the Union. Women are not adapted to the work on a daily paper, which must all be done at night; but in the offices of weekly papers they do good service, and they have been employed on the dailies, the Chicago Times being one of the papers which for some time employed lady compositors. They can earn, on an average, ten dollars a week, or, in technical language, can set eight thousand ems per day. Many women have set up the articles in their own papers, read the proof, made up the forms, and worked the hand-press on which they were printed. It is not at all uncommon to find in the office of a local country paper that all the work is done by the wife of the editor and publisher, with a small boy for assistant, while the husband is off electioneering, collecting bills, and doing outside business. It is a profession that is easily acquired, and no more injurious than any other species of close confining work.

And right here I would like to call the attention of women to the fact that they do not unbend from the burden of their duties as men do. A man locks up his printing-house or counting-house and goes home to rest and read the papers or enjoy social recreation in any form that presents itself. A woman goes home to encumber herself with petty cares—sew a dress waist together, mend old garments, baste ruffles into a cos-

tume for the morrow, or take up some new form of work and worry. She is not satisfied with doing a man's work all day, but she will employ herself with a woman's work all the evening, vainly imagining that she finds rest in a change of labor. It is all a mistake. She wants a brisk walk in the open air—a pleasant chat with lively company—something that will divert her mind from work and weariness, as a ride or a stroll does her stronger brother; but she can not sew, knit, or embroider, or do other work until a late hour every night, when she has worked nine hours of the day; she will break down in health, and the fault will be laid ignorantly at the door of her trade or profession.

PROOF READING.

There are very few good proof-readers even among men, and those who are experts command a good salary. Proof-reading is taught in some schools as a branch of education, but is seldom imparted with any accuracy, the average scholar preferring some other study. A good proof-reader needs to be well educated, a person of careful observation and fine intelligence, with a quick eye for disarranged letters and wrong type, as well as a perceptive faculty that will enable him or her to substitute the proper word in the place of one that is obscure or unintelligible. The alphabet of proof-reading must be learned carefully, each office differing slightly in its method of using the signs, and the proof-reader must be an accurate speller.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

It is said that women are not successful in inventing. Perhaps history records their failures rather than their successes. The spherical shape of the bullet is the result of a woman's experimenting. Two young ladies, cousins, one living in Cincinnati, the other in Louisville, put their heads together and invented an ironing pan, on which they have taken out a patent, and from which they expect to realize a fortune. From the time of Adam and Eve women have used an old saucer turned bottom side up, an old horseshoe, an oyster can, and a hundred and one other contrivances to place the hot iron upon while turning a garment or when wishing to lay down the iron for a moment. But, as many a housewife knows to her sorrow, ironing-boards can not be disturbed without upsetting the iron, thereby endangering the toes of the ironer. These young ladies hit upon the idea of making an ironing pan, to be sunk into the board, and thus kept stationary, being of such a depth as to hold the iron in safety while the ironer twists the board in whatever direction desired. They received an offer of five thousand dollars for their invention as soon as it was perfected and the patent obtained, but they refused to sell, and concluded an arrangement which gives them a liberal profit.

Mrs. Loretta Brownlow, of Illinois, patented a simple and convenient invention for crushing and straining fruit required in making jellies.

Catharine Littlefield Greene, widow of Gen. Greene of revolutionary memory, invented the cotton gin. She lived in Georgia, and saw that it took a negro a full day

to separate the seed from a pound of cotton. Eli Whitney, of Connecticut, was then boarding with Mrs. Greene, and his ingenuity was called into play for the construction of a machine to do the work. "The wooden teeth at first tried not doing their work well, Mr. Whitney wished to abandon the machine altogether; but Mrs. Greene, whose faith in ultimate success never wavered, would not consent; she suggested the substitution of wire. Within ten days from the first conception of Mrs. Greene's idea, a small model was completed, so perfect in its construction, that all succeeding gins have been based upon it." The invention enabled a single laborer to clean 300 pounds of cotton in a day, instead of a single pound, and soon made cotton the leading staple of the South.

Miss Louise McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, invented a method of under-glaze painting upon pottery, and desiring that all artists should share in its benefits, explained her process to every one who asked her, and even wrote a book giving this information.

The Burden horseshoe machine, turning out a complete shoe every three seconds, was a woman's invention, and, at a renewal of the patent in 1871, it was claimed that $32,000,000 had been saved to the public during the fourteen years of its use.

We should hardly expect to find a woman's work upon a reaping and mowing machine, but Mrs. Ann Harned Manning, of Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1817–18 perfected a system for the combined action of teeth and cutters, which was patented by her husband, William Henry Manning. She also made other improvements, of the

benefit of which, not having taken out a patent for the same, she was robbed after her husband's death by a neighbor, who procured a patent in his own name. Mrs. Manning also invented a clover cleaner which proved very profitable to her husband, who held the patent. The name of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, also of New Jersey, appears as patentee of a device whereby knives can be adjusted upon a reaper or mower while the machine is in motion.

Among other inventions by women is that of a baby carriage, the patent for which a San Francisco lady sold for $14,000; the paper pail, invented by a Chicago lady; the gimlet-pointed screw, which was the idea of a little girl; an improved spinning machine and loom; a furnace for smelting ore; an improved wood-sawing machine; a space-saving clothes mangle; a chain elevator; a screw-crank for steamships; a fire escape; a device for correct pen holding, for use in schools; a wool feeder and weigher; a self-fastening button; a process for burning petroleum to generate steam; a spark-arrester for locomotives; a danger-signal for street crossings on railways; a plan for heating cars; a rapid change box, convenient for use at railway stations and ferries; syllable type, with the necessary apparatus for their use; machine for trimming pamphlets; writing machine; signal-rocket, used in the navy; deep-sea telescope, invented by Mrs. Mather and improved by her daughter, for bringing the bottoms of ships into view without raising them into dry-dock, and for inspecting wrecks, removing obstructions to navigation and making examinations for torpedoes;

improvements in sewing machines, and many other devices which are in common use.

The machine for making satchel-bottom paper bags, which has attracted much attention for its complicated mechanism and extraordinary ingenuity, is the invention of Miss Maggie Knight, who has since invented a machine for folding bags, and herself superintended the erection of the machinery at Amherst, Mass. A Hoboken lady, having had her dress spattered with mud by a clumsy street sweeping machine, invented the Eureka street sweeper.

The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Co., of New York City, paid Mrs. Mary Walton ten thousand dollars for an invention which deadened the noise on their lines, and a royalty forever. She was fifty years old when she made the discovery of her inventive faculties. She is a widow, and has been accustomed to think and act for herself. She says:

"My father had no sons, but believed in educating his daughters. He spared no pains or expense, and made great sacrifices to this end. We had the only piano in the whole neighborhood, for miles about us. At that time we lived not far from Philadelphia. My father's brother once said to him: 'Why do you waste so much money on your girls.' To which my father replied: 'My boys all turned out to be girls, and I am going to give them so good an education that some time they may turn out to be as good as boys.' This is not my first invention. Twenty-eight years ago I made what has proved to be a valuable invention. My husband was delighted with it, and brought one of his friends into the matter to consult with him. This intimate and trusted friend appropriated the idea and reaped

the benefit. This time I determined there should be no man in it. I heard that Edison was constantly going up and down the elevated railroad, listening to the noise, trying to find out the cause and the remedy. He was called by the men employed on the road 'The Wizard,' as he always carried a stick with him. He was listening on a salary paid by the railroad, but had not found the something that would stop the noise. I had been thinking the matter over and over, and had about made up my mind what caused the noise. Once sure of that, I thought I knew what would stop it. So one evening of that summer I took my daughter, and for the first time made a trip on the elevated railroad. We were the only ladies on the train. For my purpose I wished to stand on the rear platform. That was against the rules. I said, 'Then, hundreds of gentlemen break the rules, as more stand outside on summer evenings than ride inside.' It shows how much more tender the company are of women's lives than of men's, and of how much more value they consider women, that they guard them so carefully However, in spite of obstacles, I made up my mind that night as to what caused the noise. I kept my own counsel, not one of my family knowing what I was thinking about. I bought two pieces of railroad iron, placed them on pieces of wood, raised them upon two barrels in my cellar, and set about experimenting. When I had perfected my plan I bought two shingles and made my model, supposing this to be necessary before going further; but, finding this was not necessary, I destroyed it. The railroad company has asked me, as a favor, to make another model precisely like the first one, as they wish to place it in their office as a curiosity, and I have promised to do so. I then procured my patent, against the persistent and earnest advice of many men, from time to time. I have been discouraged in all possible ways, but I have pushed through, and the railroad company has paid me handsomely."

CHAPTER XI.

Coloring Photographs.

A WRITER in a prominent weekly journal says that for the last twenty years there has been, in this country at least, a steady demand for the application of color to photographs, and to-day thousands of persons, chiefly young women, are devoting themselves to supplying the demand, with no prospect that the market will become dull. Thirty or more of these workers are in the school of the Cooper Institute, New York City, and the visitor who has had the privilege of seeing them, will remember how picturesque they looked in the midst of their gay and bright pigments, cardboards, and finished or partly finished photographs—one coloring a portrait, another a landscape, a third an interior, a fourth a genre—some of the works directly from life or nature; others from oil painting. They use water-colors exclusively, and are governed by most of the laws of the water-colorists' art. The technique of the business is very simple, and in two steps; first, the application of a wash or color; secondly, the knowledge of stippling. About one-fifth of the

members are earning ten or twelve dollars a week by executing orders; that is to say, they are more than paying their necessary expenses while acquiring an honorable and remunerative profession. After a two years' course of study many of these diligent young women will be able to earn more than that. Sometimes during their first year they succeed in earning as much. In 1865, just after the war for the Union, one of these resolute and clever sisters arrived in New York City from the South, almost penniless, with a father, mother, two grown up brothers and a grown up sister on her hands. Having received previously some little training in the art of photo-coloring before the war had wiped out the fortune of her parents, she determined to help herself and the rest of the family, and in a short time obtained work enough to provide for the support of the entire group.

Each art has its special difficulties, and those of the art of photo-coloring usually lie first in ignorance of drawing, which incapacitates the artist from producing form, and leaves her work either painfully flat or distorted, the cheeks in her portraits, the shoulders, arms, and busts as if silhouetted, or else misshapen; secondly, in ignorance of coloring, which makes her tints either dry or hard, and which prevents her from successfully covering up the troublesome and exacting little black places in the neighborhood of the lips and eyes of the photographic portrait; thirdly, in ignorance of

HOW TO SELL HER WORK.

Unlike some of her sisters who pursue "high art," the photo-colorist seems disinclined to convert her studio

into a mere museum for the exhibition of unsalable wares. The first two of these difficulties are overcome in most instances by perseverance and competent instruction. Having learned the technique of her profession, a principal dogma of which is not to retouch a spot which has once been touched on the photographs, the photo-colorist is ready to execute orders for colored photographs.

HOW SHALL SHE OBTAIN ORDERS.

The answer to this question depends upon her necessities. Seventeen years ago an Englishman who understood the art of photo-coloring, sailed from London with five pounds in his pocket. Arriving in this country a stranger, without friends, he proceeded at once in search of employment. With a specimen of his work in his hand, he called upon almost every photographer in Broadway, and offered successively his services. Nobody desired them. But when the list was all but exhausted, he found the very place he was seeking: "You are the man I want," said the photographer, "my colorist is about to leave me, and I wish to fill his place." Ever since that time the artist has had much to do. He is now one of the leaders of his profession. If a young woman should ask him how she could get orders for coloring photographs, his reply would be: The best way that I know of is to visit the shops of the photographer and make known your wants. If the proprietor can not give regular work at so much a week—say ten or twelve dollars—he may supply you with special work. For such work the pay is not high,

but it is better than none at all. You will get probably fifty cents for coloring a full length carte de visite, and one dollar for coloring an imperial. If you have had a moderate amount of experience, you will be likely to color half a dozen carte de visites or three imperials in a day of seven or eight hours, thus earning three dollars a day. If your visit brings you no orders of any kind, but rough words or indifference instead, keep a brave heart, and try another gallery. If really in need of money persevere in your round from shop to shop, and courageously face the inconveniences. You at least will make yourself and your wares known, and may some time receive orders from a proprietor who, being crowded with business, is only too glad to secure your prompt and capable services.

If, on the other hand, your necessities are not immediate, you can color photographs at home and show them or lend them, or give them to your friends, taking care, of course, that the work shall be the best you can produce. You can also explain to them, while they are examining these specimens of your skill, the practical side of the photo-colorists' art, telling them how weak even the best plain photograph is; how it represents the sitter in an attitude or expression of constraint greater in some instances than in others, but always sufficient to be disagreeable; how it falsifies color, making a yellow ribbon look black and a blue dress white, and playing the mischief with every texture into which yellow or blue enters. You can add something, if you choose, about the ceaseless charm of color. Finally, you can remind your listener that the purpose of coloring a pho-

tographic portrait is to produce more nearly than does the plain photograph the similitude of nature.

Of course it is easy enough for a practitioner of "high art" to lift up his eyes, hands, and voice in horror at the thought of coloring a photograph, and excommunicate the abomination with anathemas, accompanied by the explanation that it deserves such treatment because it is not "art." But without entering into a discussion with this person, let us ask whether or not it is true that high artists themselves also sometimes make a photograph the basis of their work. Do they, or do they not, ever put on their canvas a tracing from a photograph, and then paint over that, producing an oil portrait of the sitter whose photograph they have traced. Moreover, is it, or is it not true, that Meissonier himself painted whole pictures in this way twenty years ago, and disclosed the fact to professional photographers by the very aspect of the forms produced, they knowing that the short-focused camera of those days used to distort forms precisely as the forms in some of Meissonier's earlier paintings are distorted.

RENEWING OLD PORTRAITS.

In almost every family there are valued old portraits which, by fading, cracking, or more or less falling to pieces, have become well-nigh useless, save for the memories which they inspire. The art of portraiture has advanced in these later days and the triumphs of former times, save those of the great painters, sculptors, or draughtsmen, are laggards. By taking one of those ancient daguerreotypes, or other types, to a solar-print

shop, getting a reproduction of it, and coloring the production, a work can be produced which will surely give pleasure to the average spectator, and more faithfully present the lineaments of the loved and lost. So trustworthy is this statement, that the success of hundreds of canvassers throughout the country may be brought to attest it. These men travel from town to town, and from house to house, showing a pretty specimen of a colored photograph, and offering to execute a similar one to order for four or five dollars. They obtain a great many orders and return to New York (or some other large city), and set scores of girls, who understand the art of coloring photographs, to fill them. You can visit any of their establishments and see the young artists at their work, each one painting exclusively that part of a portrait in which she most excels—the hair, for instance, the cheeks, the lace trimming about the neck, and leaving other parts for other collaborators, her wages being about ten or twelve dollars a week.

The artist who depends on wages, or a salary, usually earns much less money than she who has a sufficiency of private orders to execute, and every clever girl who understands the art of photo-coloring can conceive of at least several ways in which she may get such orders. Her first look out should be to make her wares known, and also to make known the purposes they serve. The popular ignorance on art matters is both pervasive and dense; while, on the other hand, there are comparatively few persons whom a little fresh æsthetic information does not please. You may be sure that your hearer will be attentive, if you are explaining with even moderate

lucidity the art of photo-coloring. Do you not think that a father would be glad if, when lamenting that he had no picture of the child who lay dead in his house, he learned that from a photograph of its dead face you could make a portrait vital, beautiful and faithful?

Finally, it may be hinted that smart girls, who obtain an order for work of a specially difficult and lucrative sort, often seek the assistance of professional artists of distinction, known as "miniature painters," who, in return for a sum of money—three, five, ten or more dollars—will execute in good style for their youthful customers the most important part or parts of the photo-coloring desired.

For many years before photo-coloring was known to the public as an art, there was a sign on the door of a photographer's studio in Chicago which used to elicit wonder and amusement. It said: "Babies retouched here at reasonable rates."

WOMEN AS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

There are nine hundred and fifty lady photographers in the United States. The requisites for this business are patience to continue steadily in one line, improving one formula, a preliminary education in the science of photography, a knowledge of the chemicals used, and a few hundred dollars. It costs from forty to seventy-five dollars to build a good skylight. The instruments and chemicals must then be purchased, and these will range in price from one hundred to one thousand dollars, the latter being the cost of an outfit for a handsome gallery, with furnishings, scenery, and all modern equipments.

Once started, the expense is in the salaries paid to assistants, and rent. The business pays at the rate of one hundred to three hundred per cent. on the cost of the material used. Many ladies are their own operators; do their printing, mounting and finishing entirely themselves. Others employ a man who can do the work, while they take care of the rooms and attend to orders. Women naturally understand posing effects, colors in dress, and all the peculiar phases of the children's picture business better than men. The criticism of a well-known photographer is that they finish up in too light and sketchy a manner, are not deep and bold in shading, and do not give the same care and study to the work that a man does. It is a fact, however, that many women are engaged in the business, and make good pictures, though no particular one has acquired fame for specimen work. The following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. J. H. Parsons, of Ypsilanti, Mich., who has been for many years established there as a photographer, are of interest in this connection. Mrs. Parsons writes:

"For the benefit of any sister seeking a place among the limited situations for our sex, I would say that women can succeed in any department of the photograph business, though I should not have chosen it as a life-work had not circumstances pressed me into service.

"My husband and myself were both teachers when we were married. He was a teacher of a commercial school when the war broke out and took so many of the class of young men that were beginning a business education that he dropped his professorship and took up photography. I learned printing of him,

and afterwards, as his health failed, I assisted in different departments, and when he finally died, leaving me with a family of five little ones, I took his advice, and have carried on the work successfully enough to support my family ever since. I hope you will make it a successful medium in giving encouragement to our sex, compelled by adverse circumstances to support themselves, for all cannot be teachers, clerks, or seamstresses."

It is a common circumstance to find the wife or sister of a male photographer employed in the office, which needs, if at all successful, a working force of at least three persons—the operator, office clerk, and general manager. It often happens, however, that one enterprising individual fills all the departments, taking the order, posing the sitter, making the negative, and printing the pictures. Babies are a good deal of trouble, but they are also a source of emolument to the office. Some photographers make a specialty of small children, and do very attractive work. If the parents are pleased with the first picture, they are apt to have the little one taken frequently.

HOW THE BABY'S PICTURE WAS TAKEN.

We must carry our beautiful baby to town
  Some day when the weather is fair, we said;
We must dress him up in his prettiest gown,
  And wave his hair on the top of his head.

For all his cousins, and all his aunts,
  And both his grandmothers, proud and dear,
Declare it is shameful, and every way blameful,
  To have no picture of him this year.

We carried our child to the town one day,
  The skies were soft and the air was cool;

We robed him richly in fine array,
Ribbons and lace, and Swiss and tulle.

He looked like a prince in the artist's chair,
Sitting erect, and brave and grand,
With a big red apple he scarce could grapple,
Held close in the palm of one dimpled hand.

"He is taking it now." We held our breath.
We quietly peeped from behind the screen.
"What a pose," we whispered; then, still as death
Waited, and baby was all serene.

Till the critical moment when, behold!
The sun was catching that lovely look,
Such a terrible roar, it shook the floor,
And *that* was the picture the swift sun took.

CHAPTER XII.

Women as Wood Engravers.

WOMEN who engrave on wood, says a writer in Harper's Bazar, will tell you that this exacting occupation tries them less than sewing does; and if, after seeing them bent over the magnifying glass through which they follow the movement of their tools along the surface of the boxwood, you ask if their eyes do not trouble them; they will smile and say that the exercise strengthens the optic nerve. Seven or eight hours a day they will work without excessive fatigue, and then some of the most sensible among them will put themselves through a course of calisthenics and resume business in the morning fresh as daisies. It is only a popular fallacy, they say, that the practice of the art of wood engraving is particularly trying to body and mind.

Those women, like their brothers of the same profession, belong to two classes—those to whom wood engraving is an industrial art, and those to whom it is a fine art. The lowest order of engraving done by the former is transfer work, in which their duty is to make a *fac-*

simile of an engraving. Take a picture, for example, from a newspaper, soak it in an alkali solution, lay a block of boxwood upon it, put the whole under a press, and when it comes out there is stamped upon the block a copy of the picture. All that the engraver has to do is to cut out the lines one by one as they lie before her. A few weeks practice is sufficient to qualify her for such a task as this, and many women and men are so occupied to-day.

But the function of the art engraver is different, and the highest exercise of that function consists in reproducing upon a block of wood the effects of a masterly oil painting. Here it is not a *fac-simile* reproduction that is possible. Every line that she cuts must be an invention of her own to express the desired result. In the former case the lines are ready made, traced out for her in advance; in the latter case she begins with no lines at all, the surface of the block containing only a photograph of the oil painting, and requiring her to choose the kind of line and the number of lines requisite to the proposed reproduction. Moreover, so far-reaching, varied, and remorseless are the demands made upon the artistic wood engraver of the present day, that she finds it indispensable to become possessed of the art of drawing and painting; or, at least, a fair knowledge of such, if she is to do the best work and win the best prices. She can not cut the necessary outlines unless she is a draughtsman. She can not cut the necessary tones or tints unless she is a painter. She must possess a practical acquaintance with the whole business of laying on paint, if she is to give to her wood-cut the feel-

ing of an oil painting. The best men engravers in the United States—that is to say, the best in the world—have recently found this out, and are acting upon it. And the same is true of the three women engravers who alone deserve to rank with them. And the fact that there are but three of them shows, not that women engravers are not the peer of men engravers, but that they are not so many, nor had so long an experience. The profession of artistic wood engraving itself, as the term is now understood, is scarcely more than five years old; and it is scarcely three years since the foremost of the wood engravers have acted up to their conviction, that a knowledge of drawing and painting is a prerequisite to the successful reproduction of an oil painting.

It is the acquisition of this preliminary knowledge, very much more than the acquisition of the technique of her profession, that demands of a woman who aspires to become an artist engraver a long apprenticeship.

The most successful of the three women engravers who have fought their way into the front ranks of the men engravers, has taken eight years in accomplishing this feat, and she is still on the march forward. But already she is offered more orders than she can execute, and some of her best work has paid her at the rate of sixty dollars a week. It is very beautiful work, indeed, with no trace of the so-called feminine weakness and indecision. The execution is as steady and self-contained as was the intelligent purpose that inspired it.

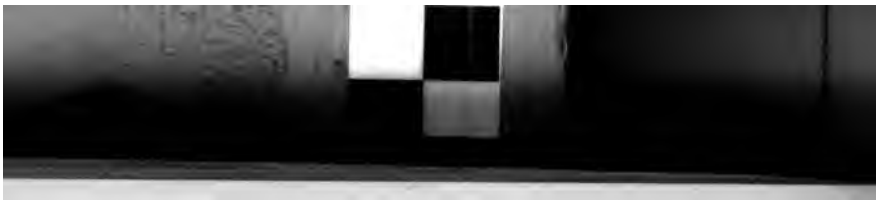
TERM OF APPRENTICESHIP.

But eight years is a long time you will say—disheart-

ening long. Let us consider the matter. Here is a boy who, at sixteen, leaves school to become a doctor or a lawyer. At twenty he is just out of college, three years later he has just taken his degree, and one year later still, how often do we find him in a position to earn two, three, or four thousand dollars per annum? Yet he has spent eight years, and we will not say how many thousand dollars. Look now at his sister, desirous of acquiring a not less honorable profession. It is entirely practicable for her to leave school in her twelfth year, begin the study of wood engraving, and at twenty years of age become the possessor of a profession which will handsomely remunerate her as long as she chooses to practice it.

In one of the classes of the Cooper Institute, New York City, are two clever girls who, in the second year of their training, made six hundred dollars each by executing orders for publishers. Last summer, in the same place, twelve pupils earned twelve hundred dollars in the same way—a sum more than sufficient to meet their necessary expenses, amounting, as it did, to an average income of eight dollars and fifty cents a week apiece, when the price of comfortable board and lodging need not have been more than five dollars a week.

A teacher of a class of woman engravers is asked what he thinks of engraving as a field for woman's genius, and in his answer says: "A woman's sense of touch is equal to a man's, her sight is equal to a man's, her capacity for adapting means to ends is equal to a man's, and her fortitude is greater. As for her physique, it is fully equal to the demands made upon it, and a clever woman is a



born artist. Her only inferiority to her masculine rivals lies in her less degree of smartness in sharpening her wood-cutting tools; but she can get her brothers and bachelor cousins to do that for her; and when she has fitted herself for the work of an artist engraver, she will make more money in a week than some of her sisters who practice 'high art' are making in a year."

The teacher might have said that a woman's sense of touch is superior to a man's. In the Elgin watch factories the most delicate and difficult parts of the fine work is done by young women whose perception of touch is so exquisitely nice that the finest hair held in their sensitive finger ends seems to be of the dimensions of a whip cord.

MRS. GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Before Irene Rucker, the daughter of Col. Rucker of the U. S. A., was married to General Sheridan, she was accustomed to engrave blocks of wood for a wood engraving firm of the City of Chicago, and many a piece of work was sent out from that establishment, which was supposed to be the work of apprentices or workmen, which was really done by the lady who is now Mrs. Sheridan, who worked industriously and was paid a handsome sum weekly by the engraver, who, upon hearing of her intended marriage, exclaimed: "There! its just like a woman to go and ruin her prospects, just when I really needed her work, too!"

A celebrated artist engraver of New York City, says that he has had fifty women pupils, and they are all doing splendidly.

MUSICAL WOOD ENGRAVING.

It is related of the best lady engravers, that they not only call on painting and sculpture to assist them in their career of wood engraving, but they demand the help of music, and attend concerts and oratorios, at which the divine strains inspire them with melodious tones which they cut into the wood the next day.

WOMEN IN ART.

Moncure D. Conway writes from London that Mr. Ruskin has been praising the work of Mrs. Lakey, of Chicago. This lady has exhibited a half-dozen pictures in London, which might well inspire any one who has eyes with high hope for the future of American art. The largest of these pictures represents the lord of a small herd, a superb bull, haughty and dignified, with cows of various color around him. They are wading in a placid pond, with a fine landscape beyond them and a warm sky over them. The same writer says there is an American lady here, Mrs. Merritt (formerly Miss Lea, of Philadelphia), who recently painted a superb Artemis, which I believe to be the best flesh any American has painted over here.

Except Anglica Kauffmann, Mary Moser was the only lady who has ever been a member of the Royal Academy. Her father, George Moser, was one of the original founders, and during his life its keeper. She was greatly admired by Queen Charlotte, and decorated a room at Frogmore for $4,500. She was married to Hugh Lloyd, lived in Fitzroy Square, and was buried at Kensington. She was celebrated as a flower and historical painter.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Profession of Telegraphy.

HOW SKILLED LABOR REMUNERATES WOMEN.

AT the headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the northwest corner of Dey street and Broadway, New York City, one hundred and twenty young women are employed as operators, and in the branch offices of the company throughout the country hundreds of others find an opportunity to earn a living. Many private offices, too, are served in similar fashion.

The supply of such operators at present is much in excess of the demand. Of the fifty pupils who last year graduated from the Cooper Union Free School of Telegraphy for Women, only about twelve have thus far obtained situations. The central office of the Western Union Telegraph Company receives constantly more applications for positions than it can fill, and is itself educating young women for such work, although conducting no regular school. The girls who act as messengers in the vast operating room

on one of the upper floors are continually picking up professional information, and it is a favorite practice for any one of them to do a companion's work as well as her own a part of the day, thus leaving her comrade free to practice herself in the use of the telegraphic instruments. These messengers receive from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month, and when they have become skilled operators, from thirty to sixty-five dollars a month, the average salary of the skilled feminine operator being forty dollars monthly. The highest salary of the male operators is one hundred and ten dollars a month, and their average salary sixty dollars.

Why this difference? Chiefly because a man's endurance is greater than a woman's, and because the men are liable to be called upon by night as well as by day. The best of the male operators will receive and transcribe a telegraphic message of fifteen hundred words in an hour; will transcribe it so legibly and carefully that it may be handed to the compositors of a newspaper in the shape in which it has left his hands. When the annual President's Message is in progress of being telegraphed from Washington to New York City, this dexterous feat of receiving and transcribing is by no means a rare one. But telegraph superintendents say that they do not call upon women to perform it, and do not expect such a service of them. "Considerable nerve" is required to execute this task—more "nerve" than a woman is supposed to have in reserve at any hour of the day or night. Comparatively few men, indeed, can do it.

In another respect also, the women operators have been found inferior to those of the other sex—they are oftener

absent from their duties. When speaking of book-keepers I had occasion to quote some testimony of another sort: "Our women book-keepers," said a publisher, "are detained from their duties by sickness or other cause no oftener than our men book-keepers." But of the one hundred and twenty women operators at the central office of the Western Union Telegraph Company about one-twelfth are expected to be absent daily, and arrangements are made for supplying their places. So large a proportion may not fail to put in an appearance to-morrow, but if it does fail, the vacant chairs will be filled without inconvenience to the company. Experience has shown that the deficit is liable to occur, and that the supply for it must be in readiness. It is not entirely clear why this discrepancy between the book-keepers and the telegraph operators should exist, but the labors of the latter are probably more exhaustive, and their surroundings less favorable from a sanitary point of view.

In one particular, however, the women operators are more satisfactory than their male rivals: they are more punctual, less frequently late in the morning, for the reason, it is said, that their method of spending their evenings is usually more wholesome than that of their brothers. They work about nine hours a day, and when intending to begin a day's work are promptly on hand at the hour appointed. Furthermore, their employers (I am speaking particularly of the officers of the Western Union Company) are favorably disposed to the practice of using women's services in telegraphy, referring in respectful terms to the results of experience in this

direction, and frankly expressing the opinion that women make good operators. From business motives these business men are ready to avail themselves of woman's skilled work in telegraphy. Sentimental considerations, philanthropic or otherwise, do not enter into their summing up of the case. Speaking for themselves, and in the light of an extended observation, they approve of the employment of women operators; and I desire to invite especial attention to this fact, because in the series of articles now in hand I propose to treat of the subject of the remunerative aspect of skilled work for women entirely from the point of view of the business man, and never from the point of view of the theorist.

For the women themselves the practice of telegraphy has certain simple and definite attractions. It does not soil their dresses; it does not keep them in a standing posture; it does not, they say, compromise them socially. A telegraph operator, they declare, has a social position not inferior to that of a teacher or governess. Some kinds of skilled work, they insist, are positively objectionable: "In a factory one's clothes are misused; in a store one can never sit down; in the kitchen of a private house one is only a servant, even though a *chef*," and to regard these objections as merely sentimental and unworthy of serious consideration would, they claim, be a mistake. At any rate, the pursuit of telegraphy is free from these inconveniences. Moreover, the young women operators at the Western Union Company's headquarters are treated by their superintendent—a young woman very proficient in her profession—with sedulous courtesy. She addresses them, not familiarly by their

Christian names, but by their surnames, with the prefix "Miss," and she insists upon their addressing one another in the same considerate fashion, except, of course, when one of them is speaking to an intimate friend. She does not scold them, and as for cases of insubordination on their part, these are of the rarest occurrence—say only two or three in half a dozen years. Still further, the work is not continuous; during working hours there are many resting times. When a message has been dispatched or received, the operator may, and often does, take up her knitting, crocheting, or sewing, passing pleasantly the interval until the arrival of the next message. Reading is forbidden, because it is supposed to absorb the attention to a greater extent than either of the other diversions; but conversation in a low tone is encouraged. Among the one hundred and twenty faces the sunny and healthful ones have an immense majority.

To offset this credit column several entries are to be made on the debit side of the account. In the first place, there is the disease known as telegraph cramp, the diagnosis of which has not yet been thoroughly ascertained by the physicians. An operator stretches out her hand to press her finger upon the button of the instrument, and suddenly her arm refuses to obey her will, and lies numb on the desk beside her. If the tendons of her wrist had been cut through, her manual helplessness would not be greater. The strongest voluntary force is too feeble to make itself felt at the ends of the fingers. The operator simply can not do her work. Seven or eight of the one hundred and twenty young

women are subject to periodic attacks of this disease, and not one of the others knows how soon she herself may be seized with it. There is no remedy but rest from telegraphing, and exercise in the open air. In the next place, in order to become a first-class operator, four or five years of resolute practice are necessary, even when one has what is known as "a good ear." The course of seven or eight months' training in the Cooper Institute, or any other school, is only preliminary; every graduate, no matter how fervidly expressed in her diploma is the story of her accomplishments, must pursue the practice of her profession for at least four years before attaining the rank and emoluments of a first-class operator. Here is a young woman, say eighteen years old, in the second year of her course. Her pay, we will say, is as yet only thirty-five dollars a month, and if she depends entirely upon her earnings for support, she is likely neither to save a cent nor to waste a cent. Her board and room will cost her probably at least six dollars a week, or, if she has a room-mate, possibly five dollars; her luncheons, her car fares, her washing, half as much more, without any extravagance on her part; her office dress, even if she make it herself, will take eight dollars out of her pocket-book; her bills for other clothes, for shoes, for hats—well, it is easy enough for her to expend ten dollars every week in the year, and her salary is not nine dollars. Next year, perhaps, her salary will be raised to ten; but no matter how proficient she may become, it is not likely to be more than fifteen dollars a week. Several years ago the earnings of both men and women operators of the first class were greater than they are now, the former receiving fif-

teen hundred dollars a year instead of the present thirteen hundred and twenty dollars, and the latter nine hundred dollars instead of the present seven hundred and eighty, although at that time the cost of living was higher, and the number of working-hours (for the men) greater.

Another drawback to the practice of telegraphy as a profession is the constant liability of the operator at the other end of the line to quarrel with you when you can not understand his or her message; and when he or she is surly of disposition, and captious of soul, the patience of the operator at this end of the line is sorely tried, and often wrought into an inexplicable tangle. Furthermore, unless one keeps in continuous practice, her facility in sending or receiving messages becomes less very rapidly. It is practice that not only makes perfect, but keeps perfect. The most enthusiastic learner tries to procure a small telegraphic instrument with a short circuit of wire—no matter how short if only continuous—and set it up in her room at home. The entire apparatus need cost only three dollars and seventy cents; and if, while waiting for a situation, or while temporarily engaged in other pursuits, she sets apart some time daily for exercising her fingers upon it, the best telegraph operators in the world would be the last to dispute the wisdom of her course.

In the brokers' offices on Wall street, and thereabouts, the hours of service are shorter, and the remuneration often greater, than in the Western Union offices. Most of the work is done from ten to half-past three o'clock, and very often free luncheon is provided, which the

young women operators estimate as equivalent to a bonus of ten dollars a month. The requirements of the situation are, to be sure, more exacting than those of general business, and mistakes are usually of more serious import. In branch offices in New York City and the country the average pay is thirty-five dollars a month, and the services of the women who receive it are much more highly valued by the Western Union Telegraph Company than are the services of the men whose salary is the same. One young woman who acts as manager and operator in one of the city offices receives sixty dollars a month, and is considered to exhibit business qualities which few men possess.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lady Book Canvassers.

IT is doubtful if there is any work more especially suited to the taste and capacity of a bright, energetic woman, with a good fund of common sense about her, than the sale of subscription books throughout the country. There is just enough variety about the business to prevent it from becoming monotonous, and it pays well if the book for which the agent is canvassing has sufficient merit to recommend it to the public, and I would advise ladies to be sure they are right in this particular before they go ahead. The best books published now—that is, the most valuable to have in the family — are sold entirely by subscription, and much pains is taken in selecting good canvassers who will confer honor on the business, as well as solicit numerous orders. It is by no means necessary that the lady book agent should go out on a canvassing tour—as suggested in a recent work on the subject—armed with a revolver, and bearing a fictitious name. There is nothing in the work to be ashamed of. On the contrary, the lady agent will find in the same

field of labor the wives and widows of lawyers, doctors, statesmen, and army officers—women who have been well educated and reared in a position of luxury, and whose health would not permit them to fill indoor situations, even if they could obtain them. Some of these agents make as much as two thousand dollars a year; others easily realize a profit of one thousand dollars over and above all expenses. The necessary qualifications are so varied that it would be impossible to enumerate them here. Much depends on personal magnetism and a quiet, lady-like persistence in representing the merits of the book, and in adhering strictly to business in such a manner as to win the respect of the parties who are solicited to subscribe. The true lady will compel every man into whose office or store she enters, to treat her as he would wish his own mother or sister to be treated at the hands of other men. She has a right to be heard; has just as good a right to demand a market for her goods as he has for his, and both parties must approach each other on the basis of mutual respect and tolerance.

Ladies who go into strange towns to canvass should endeavor to obtain board in a respectable private family, if they expect to remain some time in the place, and then begin systematically a course of regular canvassing, allowing no temporary worries and disappointments to discourage them. The agent must not be too sensitive, or forget for a moment the object she has in view, that of making an honorable living. She will, if she is wise, always leave a good impression upon those whom she meets, whether she makes a sale or not; the way will be smoother then for a second visit. She will clearly define

the scope and value of the work she is endeavoring to sell, but will make no statements which she can not substantiate. To be able to do this, she must make herself thoroughly acquainted with the work, and also have confidence in the publisher who employs her; and a good publisher will never send out a rubbishy book. She must be in entire sympathy with her work, and know what she is talking about. Such an agent can not help being successful.

Lady agents will do well to dress in a quiet manner, wearing but little jewelry, but presenting a neat, ladylike appearance, winning rather than demanding attention, and putting aside any attempt at compliment or raillery from strangers with a quiet dignity of manner, but at the same time continuing pleasantly in the safe and straightforward path of business. They will find that it depends much on themselves whether they are successful or not. Even if they do not succeed at once, there is a possibility that they may do well the next time, or, at any rate, they will leave that good impression which will smooth the way for a later venture.

The agent who regards her business as a permanent one, will see that her books are all delivered to customers as per agreement, and in as agreeable a manner as the order was taken. One of the most successful lady agents in the State of Illinois, who has by means of her book sales purchased a charming home, says that she truly believes that her customers are always glad to see her, no matter what she brings them, sometimes a book, often a paper or magazine. She is neither young nor pretty, but she has that method of attracting and com-

manding respectful attention which is so necessary to her business. She boards always among the best people, and is in the true sense of the word a lady.

OTHER AGENCIES.

Sewing machines have been a very popular method by which women make money, both in selling the machines and in operating upon them. They offer very suitable employment, and although there is less demand for them than formerly, and the profits are cut down, there is still money to be made in that special department.

Organs and pianos can be bought and sold by one who understands the business and is disposed to turn an honest penny. Music teachers make considerable money by taking an order for a piano and turning it over to a dealer, who, on a fine instrument, will pay a commission of from $50 to $100, the parties who are purchasing paying for the instrument its regular retail rates.

Cooking stoves, which are always in demand, and which any woman can talk about intelligently, can be sold from circulars and photographs, and the old ones taken at a fair estimate in part payment, the dealers who send out the agent managing the moving and freight of the goods.

Corsets offer another good and useful article for which ladies can canvass, and need meet only their own sex in making sales. Some women make $20 a week selling corsets. It may not be the most agreeable method of making a living, but half a loaf is better than no bread.

Insurance companies employ a number of lady agents, who solicit orders, fill out the policies, and make a cer-

tain percentage upon each new member. This business ranks about the same as the book agency.

Charts for cutting dresses, boots and shoes, small patent articles such as pillow-sham holders, and a great variety of household articles, are sold by ladies, but these belong more particularly to the commercial travelers.

CHAPTER XV.

Art and Industrial Exchanges.

IN the past few years there has grown out of the æsthetic atmosphere a new and important industry for women in the organization of societies for promoting the use and sale of fancy and decorative work, hand-paintings on panels and screens, and every sort of hand decorated articles for use or adornment in the home. These are sent in to what is known as an "Exchange for Women's Work," numbers of which have grown up through the country, and sold for the benefit of the manufacturer or artist, with a small commission, which goes to the Exchange. Everything that can be used in the household is for sale or on order at these places. Bread and cake are supplied to families daily, and the makers remain unknown, some of the best society ladies thus employing their surplus time to increase their skill in cooking, at the same time adding not a little to their pin money. The judicious way of carrying on the business largely by orders prevents loss to either party. The ready sale of preserved and spiced fruits, pickles, jellies

and cakes, has offered to many ladies a satisfactory return for their work, the receipts from this department alone, in the New York Exchange, amounting the first half year to $6,000. The consigners of goods pay for yearly membership a sum of $2 or a trifle more, and from ten to fifteen per cent. on the goods, according to the class, ten per cent. being, however, the regular price. As the work is nearly all the result of private enterprise, it is much better than the same class of goods found in stores; and there is such a general assortment that almost everything in manufactured goods can be found there. There is also the modern supply of bric-a-brac, old china, fine needle work, rare vases, and often the articles of ancient value that used to find their way into the pawnbrokers hands to raise money for immediate necessity, are disposed of in these places at something like an approximate value, the class of people who patronize them being connoisseurs in art. It will be remembered that this is a woman's institution, organized and conducted solely by women, and patronized by them. It is an auxiliary to the Decorative Art Society, many of the ladies engaged in this work being subscribers to that, and, consequently, friendly to its aims and purposes. They appreciate the work as a school, recognize in many of their own best things the teachings of that society, and claim that in furnishing a salesroom for the articles rejected, because not up to the artistic standard, yet in many cases beautiful and saleable, they are helping those who, thoroughly imbued with a proper ambition, can not afford to improve unless their

unfortunate efforts can give them the means for another trial.

Of course the work offered to the Exchange must pass a careful examination or it will not be admitted. The rules which govern the organization are about the same wherever the Exchange exists, and inferior work would soon injure the reputation of the institution. The managers have made a wide detour from the first straight line they laid down, and now have the articles of use in the majority; and the report of the New York Woman's Exchange states that "the managers of the Exchange also extend a helping hand to the many intelligent and cultivated women who are not and never can be artists, and who, when changed circumstances and common sense demand that they shall help themselves, have the wisdom to do what they can find a market for; and we hope in time to be able to induce many with no talent to throw away their paint brushes and follow the example of those who contribute to our department of useful things." The census estimates that in the United States there are fifteen thousand women who make their living canning fruit and vegetables.

In order to reach any of these institutions it is only necessary to send a stamp for return postage and address the Exchange for Woman's Work, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., or any of the cities in which they are located, writing the full address, town, county and State, with postoffice number, and requesting a circular which will fully explain their manner of doing business. The New York Exchange announces that in the time during

which it accepted for sale sixteen thousand articles, it rejected only twenty-five. The membership to this institution is now $5 yearly. Among the articles sold at these places may be enumerated all kinds of Christmas and birthday gifts, banners, lambrequins for mantle shelves, embroidered pillow-shams, napkin bands, suspenders, slippers, toilet articles, shoe bags, whisk holders, toilet bags, Macramé lace fringes and shopping satchels, silk mittens, crazy silk work, and whatever is new and popular at the moment. In the cookery department loaves of good home-made bread, tea biscuits, cakes of all kinds, large and small, Charlotte Russe, and any delicacies for the table that can be safely moved in transportation.

SOMETHING FOR WOMAN TO DO—A LADY WHO EARNS $10,000 A YEAR FROM PRESERVES AND PICKLES.

A lady writes from Boston: "I have often heard complaints that there was nothing for women to do by which they could earn as much money as men. Perhaps there is nothing in the same line of business as that followed by men; but taking all the professions followed by women, it seems to me that there is a great deal of money made by them. The enormous sums paid singers and actresses are too well known to need mentioning. But there are other lines of business that women may follow, who have no natural gifts such as these. I heard the other day of a lady who is making a handsome income for herself, and all in the most quiet way. This lady is a Miss Martin, and she is the daughter of a gentleman living near Auburn, in this State (N. Y.), who at one time was very wealthy; but although the family

still live in the old homestead, which is a noble mansion, they are very much reduced in circumstances. Miss Martin, when she became old enough to want money, and to know that it did not always come for the wanting, cast about for something to do by which she could earn her living and not be dependent on her father. It seemed as though all the avenues were closed. She was not gifted in any particular way, though she was a woman of excellent education, and had all the advantages that came from a high social position. But she neither sang well enough for the stage, nor had she any histrionic talent. In giving the subject serious consideration, she remembered that there was one thing she could do very well, and that was preserving. She told her friends that she was going to make a large quantity of pickles and preserves of different kinds, and she wanted to sell them. Knowing what an excellent housekeeper she was, they knew that anything that was made under her supervision would be sure to be good, so she had no trouble in selling all she had the first year. The second year she made more yet, and was unable to supply the demand. The third year she increased her facilities, and her reputation had by this time spread so far that she did a very large business, and even sold to some of the larger stores of New York. Now a friend of hers tells me that her profits from pickles and preserves reaches the very comfortable sum of $6,000 to $10,000 a year, and she only works from May to November. Auburn being a little far from the New York markets, where fruit can be bought best and cheapest, Miss Martin has come down and taken a place at Glen Cove, to

gain the advantages of a nearer residence to New York. One of the secrets of Miss Martin's success is that everything she makes is the very best of its kind. All the ingredients she uses in her pickles and preserves are the best in the market, and though she employs a number of men and women, she superintends everything herself, and while her articles are all in the shops, they have a home-like taste that is unmistakable. All the jars bear her initials, written in *fac-simile* of her autograph, on a neat label on the side. A sister of Miss Martin, seeing her success, cast about for something to do. Of course she did not want to go into the same line of business, and finally she struck upón cake-making as a means of livelihood, and her cakes are now almost as celebrated as her sister's pickles and preserves. She lives at Auburn, but she receives orders from New York, and even Newport. Miss Martin's cakes are considered an essential part of a well regulated family in New York.

PURCHASING AGENCIES.

In many large cities there are ladies who make a livelihood by purchasing goods on commission, their customers being persons who live at a distance from the metropolis, and who send to them for dress goods, millinery or house furnishings; anything, in fact, from a bridal trousseau to a paper of pins. These shopping agents charge a small commission to the customer, while the merchant sells to them at wholesale rates, so that they average a profit of twenty-five per cent. on all money expended. It is a safe and pleasant business, the parties transacting it being mutually endorsed by responsible people.

Among the trades which are specially adapted to deft feminine fingers are the fine arts of repairing and riveting broken glass and China, mending delicate fans, and restoring chipped pottery. There is no known reason why a woman with a fair musical ear should not practice tuning pianos: this is an occupation which requires little outlay in the way of implements. Another profession in which a woman of artistic tendencies could turn with profit in this æsthetic age is adviser in relation to artistic furnishing of houses, selecting hangings, stained glass, oriental rugs and fine furniture on commission. This profession is not necessarily attached to, though supplemental to a knowledge of, architecture, and the Garrets have made this business very profitable. It must be borne in mind that most of these suggestions are applicable to dwellers in large cities, where there is sufficient demand to create the supply.

Correcting proof, not for printers so much as for authors, preparing manuscripts for the press, and furnishing indices to works of importance, demand an eye well trained to the latest English exploits in preferred spellings, a fair knowledge of modern and classic languages, or, at any rate, an enterprising intimacy with their dictionaries, besides a good knowledge of the subject of any work.

Already we hear of a few women who have made notable success at indexing libraries, both in Boston and in Philadelphia. This is an occupation that all assistant librarians should expect to grow up into, as the catalogue maker stands next in importance to the book maker. It

is, besides, valuable as educational aid, and there is no trained teacher or professor but might be proud to succeed in it.

MENDING AND DARNING.

Some old ladies who are neat and handy with the needle make quite a little money by darning and mending, filling up their otherwise spare time profitably and pleasantly. But even to succeed in this they must be artists. Is there anything more uncomfortable than a rough, unseemly darn? Many a man will wear hose that are as perforated as a sieve rather than encounter a hasty darn. As a general thing, young men away from home have no one to call upon to perform this kindly office for them excepting their washerwomen, and these are by no means adepts in the art of darning or mending, and the youth who has been accustomed at home to having his hose mended and ready for him to draw on, the missing button replaced, the torn or fringed garment neatly repaired, devotes his Sundays to a renovation of his wardrobe, or goes ragged.

Now, suppose he paid 5 cents a pair to have his socks darned, 2 cents each for buttons sewed on, 3 cents for a patch, or 25 cents a week to have his clothes kept in good repair, how small a sum for comfort, and easily saved out of a small salary, by abolishing some trifling expense of cigars or car fare. A class of these young men could be easily obtained, and to this industry could be added family mending, carpet repairing, lace darning, linen marking, etc. A skillful woman could make a liv-

ing easily out of these fragmentary industries. But here, as in all other branches, comes in the question of fitness, adaptability, system. Good menders, who are willing to serve the public, are just as hard to find as trained help in other and more important departments.

READY WRITERS.

In large cities like New York there are women who make a living by writing letters, principally for servants or people of neglected education. They write a beautiful chirography, and are happy in expressing the sentiments of their different employers; the service rates from 10 cents to 25 cents a letter. These writers are gifted with vivid imaginations, and they can indite a love-letter, a message to distant friends, a business missive, or a lecture or political address with the utmost ease. There is one woman in New York who makes considerable money out of the work. She has a suite of rooms plainly but comfortably furnished, and her customers have regular hours to see her, when she writes to their dictation, charging by the hour, which she divides in sections, not engaging her pen for less service than that of a quarter hour. Her terms are one dollar an hour, and the people who employ her are of the better sort of uneducated trades people, who are ashamed of their ignorance. She writes fluently in French, German, Italian, and English, and shrewdly insists upon furnishing her own paper, envelopes, and stamps, upon which she realizes a small per centage.

There are also women who write verses for valentines,

mottoes for candy, obituary notices, advertisements, circulars, visiting cards, cards of condolence, etc. The type-writer and copying press have taken a great share of the copyist's work from her, but many girls and women are yet employed on law work, copying the voluminous legal writings, which result in every important case.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Profession of Elocution.

O the student, reading and declaiming poems and prose selections now offers a really important field of labor in the smaller towns and cities where there are no theatres, giving a very fair remuneration to the public reader. In larger towns it is the custom for wealthy society ladies to invite them to furnish an evening's amusement and entertainment to friends, and the young debutante in this particular branch need have no false ideas of pride in regard to a paid invitation, where she can do honor to her profession, charm a circle of interested listeners, and add ten, fifteen or twenty-five dollars to her income. It is understood that she is a professional reader, and not an amateur or volunteer. She makes her entrance at the hour designated by the hostess, reads her selections, with brief interludes of music, and when she has finished quietly withdraws, regarding the guests simply as an audience. There is nothing derogatory to the dignity of any lady in giving these readings

or recitations. She takes the same stand that the pianist or other musical artist does, who, if he be an artist, rises superior to any mere pretention to the claims of society, and distinguishes himself as an exponent of his art. To insist on being a guest is lowering the standard of professional dignity. That matter will adjust itself in small social circles, but in the severe ethics of metropolitan society rules are arbitrary, and an attempt to break them would result in disagreeable failure.

Schools for elocution are now established in Boston, New York, and many smaller towns, and they offer great advantages to the student, as in developing the voice the lungs are strengthened, the general health improved, and an easy, graceful manner acquired, together with a culture which comes of the combined forces of æsthetic development included in the studies of this course of education. In Detroit, Michigan, there is a training school in elocution and English literature, managed and sustained by Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, whose portrait will be found in this work. Mrs. Noble is assisted by a large corps of teachers and professors, many of whom are graduates of her school, and are now reimbursing themselves in this manner. English literature, classes in Shakespeare, in mythology, in many ancient and abstruse studies are included in the course, but the aim of the school is to teach a high standard of elocution. It is, perhaps, a sufficient diploma for Mrs. Noble, that her scholars are many of them successful teachers, and earning a good living, while ladies who studied with her for the advantage of the culture elocution gives, have the power to gratify themselves and

their friends by the accomplishment. The Detroit School of Elocution has sent its pupils out as readers north and south, east and west, and they have the capacity of filling halls wherever they go with a paying audience. The labor of the course is severe, but it is thorough and beneficial.

There is now a literature of elocution, so that the reader can, without difficulty, find grave or gay selections, new methods to please, and so fill out an evening with a variety that gives the vocal organs full scope for all their powers. The elocutionist can imitate a bird singing, a chicken piping, machinery creaking, a child laughing, or a piano playing. She can make her listener cry or laugh at will. She can read tragedy or comedy with a stage effect that gives it all the attractions of a theatre, without its associations, and she can whistle like a boy, or like a steam engine—things that seem of little account, but which require months of careful study to accomplish. Mrs. Noble has made her school a financial as well as an educational success. The course includes the whole science of elocution, voice-building, vocal physiology, and other calisthenics of the organs of speech. Mrs. Noble is the director of the school; the faculty consists of an equal number of male and female professors.

"A great deal," says N. H. Gillespie, "has been said and written upon the subject of elocution. Authors and teachers have furnished excellent rules for pronunciation and the correct modulation of the voice; they have explained the nature and use of stress, volume, pitch,

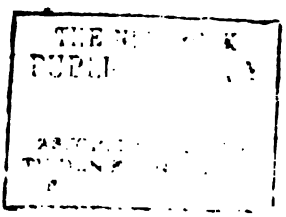
slides, inflections, and all the other elements which enter into correct reading and speaking.

This drill, however, though very useful and even necessary to a successful cultivation of the art of speaking, will never make an elocutionist. It may render a person a good mimic or imitator, but that is all.

To become an elocutionist in the true sense of the word, one must learn to do what Dr. Johnson declared was done by Garrick, the celebrated actor. When asked his opinion of the reputation attained by that wonderful interpreter of Shakespeare, he replied: "Oh, sir, he deserves everything he has acquired for having seized the soul of Shakespeare, for having embodied it in himself, and for having expanded its glory over the world." Yes, herein, lies the secret of elocution—one must seize the soul of the author whose thoughts he would reproduce; he must embody that soul in himself, making it a part of his own being, and then he will speak with that forcible eloquence which alone deserves the name of elocution.

Having ascertained the meaning of the author, the next and most important step is, as Dr. Johnson has it, to seize and embody in one's self the soul of the author. This is accomplished by studying carefully the character of the man, ascertaining his peculiarities, his habits of thought, his natural disposition and temper—in a word, the tone of his mind.

Then comes the last step, which consists in putting one's self, for the time at least, in that man's place, creating in one's self a tone and habit of thought similar to his, and striving to feel as he most likely felt while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MRS. EDNA C. NOBLE.

writing, or as he would probably feel were he to deliver orally what he had written. Thus prepared and worked up into the spirit of the author, the speaker may fearlessly come forward and feel perfectly confident that with ordinary speaking ability he will express forcibly the thoughts of the author. And this is true elocution.

The address delivered to the graduating class of the Detroit Training School, 1883, by Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, is worthy of careful reading.

THE STUDY OF ELOCUTION.

In coming before you in the past, I have avoided everything that seemed explanatory of the use or abuse of the art I taught, thinking the time of my pupils so precious that it would be a waste to talk of that with which I hoped and thought they were already familiar. I think I should have used a part of the time at least more fitly and wisely, had I striven to impress upon them the true value of the study of elocution. I find that many persons of broad culture and education have given little thought or care to the art of delivery, and the greater number of my pupils have studied with me because the study was novel or pleasing, or to pass away time, or because a friend studied, or to make a little show with a few select recitations, and I now believe that very few understood the value of close application, of regular, thorough drill, of well-seasoned and well-timed practice in this work. A little thought upon this shows me that there have been few subjects that are of the least importance as educators in our land, where none need be ignorant, that have been so little written upon or talked about, or held up as worthy working for, as this study of training the natural voice to its highest powers in speaking, this study of modulating voice and breath into distinct and separate forms,

this study at its best, of rendering thought and feeling tangible, that others may grasp it and look at it as we do, this study so neglected of bringing to the highest development articulate sounds, is the great gift from God which distinguishes us from the brute.

The art of speaking well is a characteristic mark between the educated and the unlearned, and is closely connected with labors in the highest walks of ambition and taste; yet, with many, elocution is a term representing something that is considered entirely artificial, worse than unnecessary, and the results of its study altogether to be deplored, and they even go so far as to speak lightly, and even contemptuously, of it. A few sentences expressing doubts in the mind of some candid person, in regard to the beneficial results of elocution in the community, came to my notice a few weeks ago, and, I remember, elicited much comment from members of this class, and much surprise. Your own fresh interest could not allow that another's thought upon this subject should differ from your own. Criticism and doubt are good if founded upon thorough knowledge, but many to-day find it easy to pass judgment upon a subject of which they are totally ignorant, and criticise in proportion, as they have not studied.

Dr. Holmes says a man behind the times is apt to speak ill of them, on the principle that nothing looks well from behind. Let us hope that this doubter is viewing the art of elocution from behind, for whoever is ignorant of a subject can not seriously appreciate it, or criticise its merits or demerits, much less define the harm or good of its being. There are reasons why the common observer should criticise a subject he has not investigated. The efforts to which his attention is usually called are the results, not of finished, careful training, but are the crude attempts of a person who has mastered the beginning of an art,

and mistaken it for the end. How many years are spent in incessant toil, in close discipline, in orderly tasks, to produce accomplishment of voice for singing? How many weary hours of practice upon the piano, the careful lessons in touch and style, the earnest application of ear and eye—the giving of one's life and fortune to the acquirement of an art which not one out of one hundred ever uses for one's own pleasure or profit, or for the delight of others? Compare these *worthy* efforts with the feeble attempts to master the art of elocution, and no longer be surprised that mere lookers on should "consider it a serious question whether elocution does not do more harm than good in the community." It is not easy to impress upon people the value of elocutionary study, or the necessity to spend time and money in the acquirement of this art, because the belief has, through some means, gained a strong hold that reading is not a subject that can be taught; that it has no rules, no principles, except those of nature, and that in this work nature must exercise her own powers. The opinion is common that the ability to read well is a talent, an unstudied and unsought power, given to one and denied another. "In this world all things bear two meanings—one for the common observer, and one for the mind of him who, with an earnest purpose and steadfast, loving heart, penetrates into those mines of hidden riches, the treasures of science and imagination." These two interpretations are given to all arts, and especially to that science and art of all that is embodied in the word elocution. Undoubtedly something depends, in reading, upon natural talent, but hard work is necessary to liberate the wondrous manifestations of human thought and life which are prisoned behind those bars, the closed lips.

Reading is not like many other arts, absolutely forbidden to those who have not served an apprenticeship. Painting and sculpture are unnoted by comment, unless the skilled hand has

wrought. But the rudest and most uneducated handle these tools of speech every day; and it is only the skilled tongue that can lift them out of their ordinary life, through this art of arts, and place the result beside the masterpieces in marble and color, and beyond the reach of vulgar criticism.

THE THOUSAND-FOLD HABIT OF SPEECH

has made its processes so unconscious that when they at first become conscious they are almost sure to become unnatural. Legouvé gives an account of a character written for a child in one of his plays which was given to a girl of ten, full of grace and intelligence. He says: "At the general rehearsal my little actress did wonders, and a spectator sitting in front of me applauded very loudly, exclaiming, 'What truth, what simplicity! It is very evident that she has never been taught to do that.' Now, for a whole month," Legouvé says, "I had done nothing but teach her that part, intonation by intonation. Not that in any way it was beyond her childish capacity, for many of the expressions were borrowed from my little actress herself. But so soon as these expressions were embodied in her part, so soon as she had to recite them, every trace of naturalness vanished. What she said to perfection when she spoke for herself, she uttered coldly and unmeaningly when she spoke for another; and it cost me much time and labor to bring her back to herself; to reteach her. It thus appears that reading is so deep an art that it must be taught to those who reveal it to us." Art and nature will never perfectly blend until those who attempt to become artists in this direction are willing to serve as faithfully for this acquisition, work as devotedly, with as much consecration, and give as much time to its study and practice as they would in the cultivation of any of the higher arts.

Popular prejudice often deters people from even an investiga-

tion of very important subjects. Six years ago fully one-half of my pupils came secretly to take their lessons in elocution. Clergymen and married ladies were among the timid; they feared people would know they were making an effort to overcome harshness of voice or awkwardness of manner. "God's highest gift to man is speech, and it is too solemn a thing to treat so lightly. It grows out from our life, out of its agonies and ecstasies, its wants and its weariness. Speech is the temple in which the soul is enshrined." Why should we not be proud to keep such a temple in repair? Our commonest words, if properly uttered, hang pictures before our eyes more wonderful than the paintings of the greatest masters, for nowhere does man as artist come so near the Divine Creator as in the words he uses, —out of our mouths are we condemned or exalted. *Legere est illuminare.*

We are now at the end of our short journey together. Columbus took note of his passage on his voyage of discovery, and could make it again unaided, but many of the men who were with him knew only of the fathomless, stormy sea. May I not hope that a way has been noted by you so that you may make subsequent passages alone. Mark that I say *a* way, not *the* way. Let me entreat you not to make your method your idol. "Iron is essentially the same everywhere and always, and because the sulphate of iron differs from the carbonate of iron, do not forget that it is iron all the same." Elocution is elocution, and because the Smithate elocution differs from the Brownate, do not let that render you intolerant of all that does not bear the seal of the Detroit Training School. Do not label your wares like vendors of patent medicines, saying all are base counterfeits unless bearing this seal. In fact, do not talk too much about yourselves or your work. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing"—dangerous, because it is apt

to make us conceited, and conceit hedges up the path to newer knowledge, and although I would most heartily urge you to faith in your work and enthusiasm for it, yet do not let your ardor be one that will lower your art in the minds of the disinterested. There was once a simpleton who had a house to sell, and had constantly on exhibition a brick as a sample of his great possession. A consciousness of knowledge is best made known by doing something so well that the deed will speak for itself, and will require no puffing or labeling. Do not be too sure that the value your friends set upon your accomplishments will at all coincide with your market value; and do not be discouraged if the public estimate your worth below your own fixed ideas. "Do the prettiest thing you can and wait your time," for if you have powers beyond the ordinary, be sure there will be a time and place for the exercise of those powers.

The world, in its need, is keen to detect the best, and requires no sign to designate its abode. You must not rest upon the laurels you have already won, but remember that "It never rains roses; if we want more roses we must plant more trees." Work is the only key to success. Burns plowed the daisy under before he lifted it up to bloom in immortal verse.

No clock ever yet struck twelve without giving all the strokes from one, and I hope you have learned this most valuable lesson, that you can not hope to compute the highest numbers in the problems of life or fame without counting patiently the units.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Profession of Nursing.

THE stranger in New York who may chance to visit the east side of the city, in the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth street, will have his attention called to a long, grayish, four-story prison-like structure, with a wing, situated in a block which extends to the East River, and inclosed by a high, forbidding stone wall. This is the Bellevue Hospital, the chief free public institution of the kind in America. For many years it has been famous for the high medical and surgical skill of which it is the theater, its faculty embracing many leading members of the profession in the city. For many years to come it is likely to be popularly associated with another high development of the curative arts,—the results of the founding, in 1873, of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, and of a new profession for women in America.

Not long ago a lady living in the suburbs of one of our eastern cities, whose daughter was ill with fever, was urged by her physician to employ a professional

nurse. She was loth to do this, but, as the malady increased in virulence, she finally yielded. The following morning the servant announced "the nurse." To the mother's imagination—overwrought as it was by lack of rest and by unremitting watching—the words called up the most disagreeable anticipations of a careless and disorderly person, and perhaps even a dark reminiscence of Sairey Gamp scolding, trembling invalids, removing their pillows, or drinking copiously from black bottles, while grim-visaged Betsey Prig looked on with unconcern. With these pictures of the professional nurse before her, she descended to the hall. There, to her surprise, she found a young woman of intelligent face, neat apparel, and quiet demeanor.

"You are ——"

"The nurse, madam."

Saying which, the stranger exhibited a badge inscribed with the words, "Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses," and decorated with a stork, the emblem of watchfulness.

The physician now appearing, the nurse listened attentively to his instructions. Her movements, while preparing for duty, inspired with confidence both mother and patient. Her skillful hand prepared the food, her watchful eye anticipated every want. She was calm, patient, and sympathizing; but, though eager to please and cheer the invalid, she did not stoop to simulate an affection she did not feel, nor to express hopes of recovery that could not be realized. The exaction, the impatience incident to illness, seemed but to incite her to renewed effort in behalf of her charge. She met every

emergency with knowledge and unruffled spirit. To the physician she proved an invaluable assistant, executing his orders intelligently, and recording accurately the various symptoms as they were developed. She watched the temperature of the room as closely as she did that of the patient, and, while always polite and obliging, was never obsequious. The mother had doubtless heard indirectly of the school of which her efficient nurse was a graduate, but she was, as many others are, unfamiliar with its work and aims.

When the managers of the training school announced, some years since, that they would send nurses to private families in cases of illness, the applications were so few that they were led to fear that this branch of the school would be unsupported, and that the nurses would find themselves deceived regarding their future prospects. But the value of the trained nurse, little known at that time in America, soon began to be recognized, and the demand for such services increased, until, at the present time, there is a greater call for nurses than can be supplied. Many who formerly refused to consider a suggestion to call in a nurse, now eagerly apply for them; and surgeons, in certain instances, have refused to perform operations without the subsequent assistance of a trained nurse.

Before going to a private house, the nurse is carefully instructed by the superintendent. She must not leave it without communicating with her, nor return from her duties without a certificate of conduct and efficiency from the family of the patient or the physician attending. She is expected and urged to bear in mind the

importance of the situation, and to show, at all times, self-denial and forbearance. She must take upon herself the entire charge of the sick room. Above all, she is charged to hold sacred any knowledge of its private affairs which she may acquire through her temporary connection with the household. She receives a stipulated sum for her services, but this will not always compensate her for the annoyances with which the position is occasionally beset.

The nurses at the Bellevue school may be divided into two classes: those who study the art of nursing with a view to gaining a livelihood or supporting their families, and those who look forward to a life of usefulness among the poor sick. All are lodged and boarded free of charge during the two years course, and are paid a small sum monthly, while in the school, to defray their actual necessary expenses, and, in order to avoid all distinction between rich and poor, every nurse is expected to receive this pay. The scheme adopted—that developed by Miss Nightingale—demanded in the applicant a combination of requisites the mere enumeration of which appalled many who had been encouraged to seek admission to the school. These are: Good education, strong constitution, freedom from physical defects, including those of sight and hearing, and unexceptionable references. The course of training consists in dressing wounds, applying fomentations, bathing and care of helpless patients, making beds, and managing positions. Then follow the preparation and application of bandages, making rollers and linings of splints. The nurse must also learn how to prepare, cook, and serve delicacies for

the invalid. Instruction is given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, and of warming and ventilating the sick room. In order to remain through the two years' course and obtain a diploma, still more is required, viz: Exemplary deportment, patience, industry, and obedience. The first year's experience was far from satisfactory. Among seventy-three applicants, hailing from the various States, only twenty-nine were found that gave promise of ability to fill the conditions. Of these, ten were dismissed for various causes before the expiration of the first nine months.

The "Nurses' Home," the headquarters of the school, is No. 426 East Twenty-sixth street, a large and handsome building, erected for the purpose and given to the school by Mrs. W. H. Osborn. From the outside of this building the tastefully arranged curtains and polished panes of its several chambers present a striking contrast to the somber, frowning walls of the great charity hospital opposite. Besides studying from text-books, and attending a systematic course of lectures, the pupils are occupied by the care of the patients in the hospital, and in the general management of the wards. The nurses are taught how to make accurate observations and reports of symptoms for the physicians' use, such as state of pulse, temperature, appetite, intelligence, delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, effect of diet, medicine, or stimulant. The nurses are furnished with diplomas, signed by the managers and the examining board of the hospital, when they begin their several careers. Some are called to superintend State and city hospitals, a continually increasing num-

ber seek private practice, or rather are sought by it, while not a few devote themselves to the sick among the poor.

The value of the service performed by these noble women can not be adequately estimated without visiting the tenement-house district wherein it is performed. They lodge in a house provided for the purpose by the Woman's Branch of the City Missions, by which they are supported, and are to New York what the "District Nurses" are to London. From early morning until evening they endure fatigue, heat, cold, and storm, in their efforts to relieve the distressed. Neither the gruff responses, nor the ingratitude of those for whom they toil, have, in a single known instance, forced them to cease their work. An equally zealous person, without the advantages of a nurse's training, would fail signally where she would succeed. For the mere attendance on the invalid is not the whole of the service performed by the visiting nurse. She sweeps and cleans the rooms, cooks the food, does the washing, if necessary, goes upon errands—in short, takes the place of the mother, if she be ill. All this has been learned at the training school. Neither illness nor death itself can appall her: she has served a long novitiate in nursing the one, and the other has long since lost its terrors.

In addition to this field in New York City and vicinity, there is an increasing demand throughout the country for experienced nurses to take charge of hospitals and schools. Graduates of the Bellevue school have been called to be superintendents of the nursing departments of the following institutions: Massachusetts Gen-

eral Hospital; Boston City Hospital; New Haven City Hospital; New York Hospital; Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City; Brooklyn City Hospital; Cook County Hospital, Chicago; St. Luke's Hospital, Denver; Charity Hospital, New Orleans, and the Minneapolis (Minn.) Hospital.

During the nine years of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses existence, one hundred and forty-nine pupils have received diplomas, seventy-eight of whom are now practicing in New York City.

While Miss Nightingale's theories are the basis of the Training School, its managers have found it necessary to depart from the English system in some important particulars. For instance, Miss Nightingale regards it as indispensable that the superintendent and the nurses should live within the hospital. "Our experience is the reverse of this," say the committee. "American women, being of a sensitive, nervous organization, are at first depressed by the painful aspects of hospital life, and, when they become interested in the work, take it greatly to heart. Hence it is of importance to have a cheerful, comfortable home where they can each day throw off the cares of their profession." To the restfulness of the Home is attributed the exceptional health of the nurses, among whom but one death and very few dangerous illnesses have occurred since the opening of the school, almost ten years ago. Another necessity in an American training school is the abolition of caste. In England the "ward sister" (who has received thorough training) is expected to be a lady, superior in social position and intelligence to the nurses, who are drawn from the class of domestic servants. At

Bellevue, the preliminary examination, and the high standard subsequently exacted, exclude, and are meant to exclude them. But among those who enter there is no distinction. All submit to the same discipline and perform the same duties, none of which, being connected with the sick, is considered menial.

The above article has been carefully condensed from an exhaustive account of the system as practiced at Bellevue, which was published by the Century Magazine last year. Any one who has had experience with the despotic nurse of the past, the stupid, ignorant and opiniated woman who, in her superannuated days, goes out nursing, will bless the present innovation whereby a young, strong, educated woman is placed in charge of the sick patient. The new professional nurse is the doctor's second, and can determine in his absence what to do to save the life of a patient, and will not predict the death of a sick person if a dog chances to howl in the neighborhood. There could be no better profession for the development of all the finest and most womanly qualities, or one in which the laborer is more worthy of her hire.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Gardening.

IT is a matter of surprise that so few American women attempt to earn a living in this way, and that a work that is both pleasant and profitable should be left almost entirely to the foreign born population. Every housewife requires the change of occupation which a few hours of gardening every day in the summer would give her, and if she has no desire to make her work remunerative, she can add a greater beauty and sweetness to her own life and that of her family, by furnishing them with flowers which she raised with her own hands, or increase the attractions of her table by a variety of good, seasonable vegetables during the year. She will also improve her health by the amount of out door air and exercise the work will require. Gardening is a delightful womanly occupation, cleanly and health-giving. In this country the soil is easily tilled, especially in prairie sections, where stones are so rare that a traveler, in recording their scarcity, said that when his dog saw one he stopped and barked at it. There are many

women to whom a garden would be of great assistance, for if they possess a plat of land on which they can raise flowers and vegetables, these may be made to yield them a good harvest. For instance, if they live within easy reach of the railway depot or junction where passengers stop to partake of meals, or to change cars, they can find a ready sale for small boquets, bunches of flowers tastefully arranged, or button-hole favors at five or ten cents each. The tired and depressed traveler would feel refreshed and cheered by the bright greeting of the lovely apostles of Flora, and the gardener would realize a capital for her labor. There are numerous stations in New England where little bare-footed boys sell small bunches of arbutus and fragrant clusters of pond lilies, and often realize enough money to clothe themselves in winter.

Gardening is an occupation particularly well adapted to women, as it offers a healthy employment in which delicacy of touch, judgment, calculation and expectation are all realized without an undue amount of bodily labor. Nature must be waited upon, encouraged, directed and watched, to produce a full development of her powers; and there is a growing tendency to elevate the work of the gardener, and to present an attractive and interesting field for woman's skill and enterprise in this direction. There are many ladies who devote their time in spring and summer to the cultivation of flowers and fruit in the garden, and in winter take a great deal of interest in their conservatories and greenhouses, in directing and overseeing their gardens, or take the charge themselves, and find great enjoyment, as well as health, in the occu-

pation. This pursuit surely presents many attractions to those who are forced to depend upon the work of their own hands for subsistence, and it would be far more desirable than constant, sedentary employment such as sewing. With the flowers early vegetables could also be raised and sold to advantage. In the vicinity of cities and towns a market for such commodities can always be found; the supply rarely exceeds the demand. It has been said that flowers will grow better under the kindly care of women, and a widow or single lady, living alone, could invest a very small sum of money in bedding out plants, annuals, vegetables, and fruits, and, with the assistance of a boy of all-work, make quite a tolerable support. Most women to whom such a life would be agreeable and desirable, possess enough strength to attend to the work of superintending and directing matters, and a boy could do the digging, weeding, and watering. In England there are already hundreds of women at work in nurseries and greenhouses, and they do all the grafting, budding, and repotting of plants, with quite as much skill in the handling of them as the male operatives possess.

At the present time flowers are more sought after than ever before, and if women would become more skilled in floriculture they would soon find a large field for their labors. The gains of women gardeners would be of more account than those of seamstresses and shop-girls. Of course there is work in it. I have yet to see the occupation that pays which does not demand head or hand labor. But the work can be so arranged as to leave the hottest hours of the day for rest and leisure. It is really

surprising that this branch of labor has not been adopted by woman for profit long ago, as so many ladies devote so much of their time to it for their own gratification. In Germany and Switzerland women are now taught the culture of flowers as a profession, and many women are earning their living as gardeners, not only at their own homes, but in the employment of others. Doubtless there are many young women who would find in the garden not only the natural roses which bloom there, but the roses of health with which to adorn their cheeks. Such an instance recurs to the memory of the writer. A few years ago a young girl who appeared to be fatally ill with consumption went to live with some friends in the country, and amused herself in her moments of temporary strength by playing with the children at making garden. In a little while she found the health-giving properties of air and exercise, and gradually her lungs recovered. She gained flesh, and to-day she is a robust woman, and she declares that a spade was her doctor. She is one of the most successful gardeners in Ohio at the present time.

A STRAWBERRY FARM.

Strawberries offer another excellent avenue to money-making for women. An acre of strawberries will yield from 1,200 to 2,000 quarts. The yield will never be less, and it is often much more. In a fair season an acre of strawberry farm will pay a net profit of from $150 to $175 per acre. The first berries command a ready market at $1 a quart; but at an average of ten cents a quart from first to last, the farm will pay its owner hand-

somely. Twenty acres of strawberries in the State of Georgia brought in $1,300 in cash to its owner, by the middle of April, and at that date the season had only begun, as the North is still in the embrace of winter at that time. The price then was thirty cents a quart. Speculators visit strawberry farms both North and South, and offer a certain sum per quart for the berries on the vines, which pays the owner a handsome sum without the lifting of a hand. A lady who lives in a home of luxury in Freeport, Ill., made a handsome fortune out of strawberries. She kept a man to work the farm, hired children to pick the berries, and took orders from commission houses and families herself, not disdaining to deliver the berries from her own carriage or wagon, both of which she handled herself. In the South, strawberries pay better than cotton for women to handle, and in the North the home berry is in excellent demand when the Southern season is over. The business is both a pleasant and remunerative one, and essentially a feminine occupation.

In regard to the labor of gardening, a forcible writer, in speaking of the Dutch, Flemish, and German women, who help the husbands and fathers in the field, says:

"The women positively delight in this free, active and nomadic life, and one of the chief charms was the astonishing health and strength they attained. Their limbs became muscular, they had the digestion of ostriches, and aches and pains were unknown to them; they, in fact, enjoyed the most exquisite of all human sensations, perfect health. How many American women enjoy that for even five years after they are sixteen. If the labor is not excessive it is desirable. It produces

the strong, hardy women who rear a stalwart race. Half the fine ladies who now find a few turns on the piazza almost too much for them, would be all the better for a graduated scale of garden work. Beginning with a quarter of an hour a day, they would find at the close of a month that they could easily do their two hours, and that they ate and slept as they had never done before, while they forgot that any such evils as nerves had an existence."

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID.

Four years ago Miss Belle Clinton, of Nevada, Story county, Northwestern Iowa, was a school teacher full of life, health, fun, and enterprise, rosy of cheek and sturdy of limb, quite too full of health and vigor to sit down contentedly and day by day teach the young idea how to shoot, at so much a head, so she concluded to do something that would bring in more money, and at the same time furnish more scope for her powers, and what she did do can not be better told than in her own straightforward way:

"I saved $160 from the money I earned teaching school, borrowed a span of horses from my father, rigged up a prairie schooner, and started with my little brother for Dakota. I never had such a good time in my life, or such an appetite, and everybody was polite and pleasant to me. I received the utmost courtesy everywhere. Rough, rude men would come to our camp, and after I had talked to them awhile offer to build my fire, and actually bring water to me. We went up through the wheat country, which they call the Jim River country. It is about one hundred miles east from the Missouri Fort Sully. I homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. Then I took up a timber claim of one hundred and twenty acres more, and

with the help of a hired man set out ten acres of trees. This gave me one hundred and sixty acres more, so I have three hundred and twenty acres now. The trees were young locust and apple and black walnut sprouts. I sowed a peck of locust beans, a pint of apple seed, and two bushels of black walnuts in our garden, in Iowa one year before. These sprouts were little fellows, and we could set them out just as fast as we could get them into the ground. I believe my three thousand little black walnut sprouts will be worth fifteen dollars apiece in ten years, and twenty dollars apiece in fifteen years. My locust trees will sometime fence the whole country.

"Next we built a shanty and broke up five acres of land, and in the fall we returned to Iowa to spend the winter. In the spring I'll go back with more black walnut and locust sprouts, and take up another claim of one hundred and sixty acres. The trees are just what I want to plant anyway, and they will pay better than any wheat crops that could be raised, only I must wait for them ten or twelve years; but I can wait."

Miss Clinton is a girl of twenty years, and in her own right owns three hundred and twenty acres of splendid black prairie soil now, and will own in the spring four hundred and eighty acres, every acre of which will bring five dollars within three years, and ten dollars within five years, and twenty dollars within ten years. Her black walnut and locust trees will be worth as much more. The prospect is, that at thirty years of age this young lady will be worth twenty-five thousand dollars, the fruit of her own enterprise, labor, and indomitable courage. What woman has done woman may do, and Miss Clinton has positively illustrated the saying, "that where there's a will there's a way."

YOUNG WOMEN INVESTING IN LAND IN DAKOTA.

A young widow who came to Lisbon, Dakota, took a pre-emption claim to 160 acres, proved up and got a title to her land, then took another claim under the homestead law of 160 acres more, on which she is now living; and as the possessor of 320 acres of the richest soil in this country, she is, of course, considered worth a handsome fortune in her own right.

In Lisbon not a few working girls have taken up claims, and intend to cultivate them by contract; probably any one of them could realize from $500 to $750 each for their land. One young lady, who is clerking in one of the stores in town, is the possessor of a number of town lots, in addition to several quarter sections of land. The land is worth probably $25 an acre, but she came into possession of it by taking advantage of the pre-emption, homestead, and tree claim laws. Her town lots were bought when prices were low, from the proceeds of her salary, and have now advanced to nearly ten times the price she paid for them. Another young lady, who took up a pre-emption claim last fall, has the satisfaction of knowing that a railroad survey has since been made across it, and it is not at all improbable that she may yet become the owner of a town site worth from $50,000 to $100,000. It is a very poor town site that is not worth the former sum, 250 lots at $200 each making that amount. A quarter section of land will make about 600 ordinary town lots, allowing for streets and avenues.

CHAPTER XIX.

Raising Poultry.

DOES POULTRY PAY?

IF proper care is taken of poultry there is no doubt that it pays. No business can be made profitable without careful attention. A great many people feed their poultry regularly, but neglect to give them drink, and then say that it does not pay to keep poultry.

"The best drink," says an author on the subject, "that can be furnished for hens, is sour milk, and, if possible, it should always be by them. Scraps of meat, fish skins, etc., are excellent for fowls. Do not feed on clear corn or meal, but vary their food as much as possible. In the summer feed once a day, but in the winter give them a second feed just before they go to roost. Always give just what they will eat up clean. Hens fed this way will lay all winter if they are of the right breed. The Brown Leghorn hens will lay all the year round. Brahmas are also excellent.

Mrs. Eliza Twynham has a flock of fourteen hens, and

during last summer sold twenty-five dollars worth of eggs and raised a flock of chickens. Her hens have proper care, and they well repay it. This is keeping poultry on a small scale, but if the lady went into the business she would make it pay handsomely. The eggs of fancy fowls sell at $3 a dozen for breeding purposes, so that more money is realized in keeping a small number of a choice breed. They will require a little more care, but will amply repay the trouble. The owners of fancy hens often sell their eggs to neighbors at an ordinary price—25 cents a dozen—but they first dip them in boiling water to prevent inculation, should there be any deception in the matter.

It is quite a curiosity to visit one of those fancy hen farms, which are frequent in all the States, and often kept up with great care, and even elegance. Their houses are heated, ventilated, provided with all patent appliances for their comfort, and kept in apple pie order. They have stairs by which they ascend to their roost, and they are provided with a court yard, in which they can enjoy the air and sun light. These three things fowls must have, if they would thrive—air, light, and exercise. They must not only be kept free from chicken lice, but their flesh, if they are to be sold, must be of fine quality. While the eggs of fancy fowls pay the largest profit, the flesh of the ordinary yellow-legged barnyard fowl can not be improved upon. Much judgment must be used by people who sell fowls for market, if they wish to gain a reputation for their poultry. Cockerels, pullets, and fat laying hens are good marketable wares, but a hen that has just thrown off a brood, or is

ready to go on a nest of eggs, is not in condition for the table. Any one living near a large city can get high prices for early spring chickens, a pair of them being worth $1.50 in February or March, and commanding a high price all the season.

MONEY IN EGGS.

The time has come when the business of egg-production will take a fixed place among the food industries of the country. Eggs are a healthy and nourishing substitute for meat, and are generally cheaper in proportion to their nutritive qualities. It is estimated that the annual production in the United States amounts to 9,000,000,000, of which 2,500,000,000 are sent to New York. Great Britain imports 785,000,000 eggs from the continent. They represent the value of 12,500,000 more, while Ireland furnishes 500,000,000 in addition, and the home production is nearly equal to the importation from the continent. The business of poultry raising is a safe and pleasant one—safe in a pecuniary way, because there is a very small amount of capital invested, and pleasant, because it gives woman what she needs, a healthy out-door exercise. Three dozen good common fowls will furnish the stock in trade to start with, and a clean, dry, comfortable shed, with nooks and corners for them to lay in, will answer as well, if not better, than a patent hen house with sanded floor, where the hens go up a flight of stairs to bed, and lay their eggs in nests as fine as jewel boxes. Get both hens and advice from a successful poultry raiser, and be careful of having too fine poultry for the purpose of selling eggs as an article of diet.

No eater can discriminate between boiled eggs at three dollars a dozen and boiled eggs at twenty-five cents a dozen, if both are fresh; the money lies in the breed, which is a matter of fancy rather than of fact, and the three dollar a dozen eggs cost fifty cents apiece to raise them often, high-bred fowls being so delicate they are apt to catch cold if they get their feet wet. With the barnyard fowl it is a different affair; it keeps itself in fine flesh by running after its grub; it has settled domestic habits, and is not inclined to be sick and ailing, and it lays a large, good looking egg that is both sweet and rich. During the fall season hens that run at large have the grain fields to glean from, and the flesh of such fowls is superior to any cake-fed birds. There is money made from the incubator, but machine raised birds are inferior to the mother-hatched, and weaken as they grow to maturity, and the whole business is a trouble and often a serious loss, although some few are successful in producing a delicate article of spring chicken. It is easy to experiment in this business, which can be carried on without interfering in domestic duties or other work. The following brief sketch may be of interest to those who contemplate going into that branch of speculation.

TWO WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

"In the spring of 1876," writes Miss Helen Wilmane, "finding myself in a position where it was necessary to make some exertion for my own living, and being also averse to the kind of work usually delegated to my sex, I formed a partnership with another woman whose situ-

ation was similar to my own, and we went into the poultry business together.

"After we had decided what we wished to do, it required a vigorous looking about to find the place we wanted. But we did find it on the banks of Clear Lake, well up towards the northern boundary. A farmer who occupied a large tract of land, and had built a fine house near the center of it, left his old one standing in an isolated corner, the picture of loneliness and despair, as seen through the eyes of the rich, but a very haven of rest for two tempest-tossed and homeless women such as we were. And then, too, it was on the banks of the lake, a fact that made amends for many disadvantages. Oh! that lake, thirty miles long and ten miles wide, dotted with evergreen islands! It comes back to me now like the memory of a lost Paradise!

Behold us, then, settled with one hundred hens, fifteen ducks, and a dozen turkeys, Mr. Worth trusted us with a ton of wheat, and we were equipped. The ducks took to the water, where they seemed to earn their own living, as they treated our store of provisions with contempt. They waddled home every night to be shut up, and we found their eggs in the pen every morning. We sold our hens eggs and set our hens on duck eggs. As we kept an account of all our transactions, I will now refer to my book, which I still keep in remembrance of some of the happiest days of my life.

"I find that on March twentieth we had forty hens sitting on ten eggs each—four hundred eggs in all—with seventeen young ducks hatched out. On April twentieth we had thirty-six hens sitting on ten eggs each,

three hundred and twenty-seven nice, healthy young ducks. A month later we closed out the duck factory, with five hundred and thirty small fry on hand.

"Nothing gives me more pleasure than to see things grow—living animals more especially. Our little ducks were a perpetual study to us. Many of them were individualized by special characteristics, so much so that we named them accordingly. I am sure we brought little science to bear on our poultry raising, but we made a very fair success of it. We lived comfortably and happily, and realized nearly three hundred dollars when we sold off our surplus stock in the fall. We thought it much better than taking positions in establishments not our own. We were free, and we appreciated the situation. And then the occupation itself was full of interest. Never a day passed that we did not find something to laugh at amongst our numerous family.

"We carried our poultry through another year, and with still greater success. We would probably be engaged in it yet but for a male biped, who, perceiving how well my partner could live without him, made the discovery that he could not live without her. This dissolved our partnership, and terminated a never-to-be-forgotten period of my life."

Geese are abundantly raised in the suburbs of cities by the foreign population. They are noisy birds, and must be within easy reach of water. Their feathers are more valuable than their flesh in this country, where the turkey is the favorite of the table. The last is a very profitable fowl, but difficult to raise. Eternal vigilance is the price of turkeys. The young die on the slightest

provocation, and the mother-bird is a very poor protector of her young. The larger the flock the safer the birds, and the more probability that the young will grow to maturity. They require a good deal of food, carefully prepared. Tender greens and Indian meal, wet up in a mass and crumbled to them, are fattening. They should be June birds to be in good order at Thanksgiving. They like a hot, dry season.

Pigeons, if kept in large quantities, are profitable, as they are always in demand in the markets. They will range with the fowls at feeding time, and cost little or nothing to keep. Ducks are troublesome, but they pay very well for their keep. They must be raised near a large pond, or they will stray off in search of water. It is just as well to keep all the different varieties of poultry, as one will create a market for another. But hens are in demand all the year round; ducks, geese, and turkeys only at the holidays and during the winter season. A woman who will make a specialty of sending choice, well-dressed, dry-picked poultry to market, can not fail to make a handsome profit out of her work, which is a sphere of labor pre-eminently suited to her domestic tastes.

A compiler of industrial statistics has this to say concerning poultry:

VALUE OF THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

"Every business that increases national wealth and promotes individual comfort and prosperity possesses an interest to the philanthropic commensurate to its importance. It is impracticable for census reports to fairly represent every industry. Should it be done in the simple matter of poultry and eggs, the

figures would astonish those who have given the subject only a mere passing thought. I am certain that the value and importance of the poultry business, as a source of national wealth, has not been fully appreciated. Judging from the census reports of the State of New York, I am led to believe that the actual value of poultry in the United States is scarcely realized.

"There can be but little if any less than 3,000,000 farmers' families in the United States that keep poultry—hens simply. It is reasonable to suppose that on an average each family keeps at least 10 hens, and that each hen lays 100 eggs annually. This would give an aggregate of 250,000,000 dozen eggs, which, at a net valuation of 10 cents a dozen to the producer, would make the net proceeds to the farmers $35,000,000! Does this startle the reader?

"In New York alone, twelve years ago, the census report set down the actual value of poultry at $3,000,000. The city of Boston, according to statistics, expended for eggs in 1869 $2,000,000, and for poultry the same year $3,000,000, making the enormous sum of $5,000,000 expended in a third-class city for poultry and eggs. I have no doubt but the estimate of $25,000,000 for eggs is a low one, while that of poultry sold would swell the amount of the poultry interest to more than $250,000,000. And this refers to hens alone. The additional amount in geese, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons I will not attempt to consider."

CHAPTER XX.

Bee-Keeping.

SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

"Oh! the transporting, rapturous scene,
That rises to our sight!
Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight!
There generous *bloom* in all the dales
And mountain sides will grow,
There rocks and hills, and brooks and vales
With milk and *honey* flow."

If I follow the wild bee home,
And fell with a ringing stroke
The popular shaft of the oak,
What shall I taste in the comb
And the honey that fills the comb?

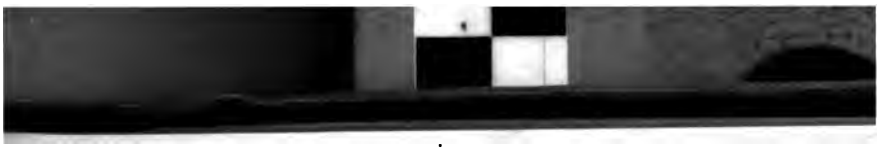
BEE-KEEPING, although a laborious employment, demands no great outlay of strength at one time. It embraces the performance of many little items, which require skill and gentleness, more than muscle. The hand of woman, from nature, habit, and education, has acquired an ease of motion which is agreeable to the sensibilities of bees, and her breath is seldom obnoxious to their olfactories, by reason of tobacco or beer.

Women have demonstrated that the making of hives and surplus boxes is no objection, as they have purchased them in the flat, nailed and painted

them. The hiving of swarms is neither more difficult nor dangerous than the washing of windows or milking. The right time to extract honey, or to put on, or take off surplus boxes, requires no more tact or skill to determine than the proper fermentation of bread, or the right temperature of the oven required for baking. Woman is in her allotted sphere while raising queens and nursing weak colonies, or caring for the honey when off the hive.

The most powerful argument in view of the suitableness of bee-keeping for woman is this: That it is something she can do at home, and not interfere with her domestic duties. Many women of small means have young children depending upon their exertions for support, and remunerative work to be performed at home brings very little in the market of to-day. For instance, the making of overalls at five cents a pair, and shirts at fifty cents per dozen. She is compelled to accept less pay than men for the same service performed. We had a friend, chosen as principal of a school on account of her efficiency, but who was compelled to accept lower wages than her predecessor, who was a man, and dismissed for his incompetency. But we have never found a dealer unscrupulous enough to offer less for a pound of honey, because it was produced by a woman.

To engage in bee-keeping as a business, it is necessary to understand the nature and wants of the honey-bee, and a knowledge of its management. This may be obtained in theory, by a study (not merely a reading) of all the standard works extant, and journals devoted to the science of bee culture. Add to this the practical use of the knowledge obtained in some large apiary for a year

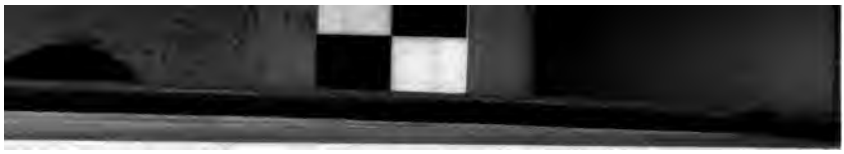


or two, if possible, and then you will be prepared to look for a location (as the young M. D. would say). "Do not try to build up by crowding out some one already established; there is room enough for all the bee-keepers of the United States for some time to come."

If surplus honey be the object sought, get the very best unoccupied field, if possible, where soft maple, red raspberry, white clover and basswood abound, without special reference to railroad facilities. If the rearing and sale of superior colonies and queens be the object in view, mail and railroad facilities are very important.

Thus armed and equipped as the law directs, a few hundred dollars may be invested in bees, with better prospect of satisfactory returns, than an equal amount in almost any other direction.

There are many successful apiarists in this country who are women, and their number is yearly increasing. It is a healthful and delightful pursuit, and every woman who engages in it, with some knowledge of the habits of bees, and the method of taking care of them, will be fully rewarded for her trouble by a fair measure of pecuniary success. There is no prettier sight than the long rows of bee hives back of the farm house, flanked by a shady orchard, and occupied by a busy community of these little artistic workers, whose industry is a watchword in the ranks of humanity, and who do their work by instinct so much better than many human workers do theirs by the higher gift of intellect. There is so much to observe about these little people that she would be a dull scholar who did not find many a lesson to study and remember in watching their wonderful system, their



strict discipline, industry, and the exquisite delicacy of their work, their allegiance to their queen, and the remarkable instincts which govern them in their busy hives. Bees are no longer a primitive people. They are educated now and surrounded with the energetic contrivances of civilization.

PROGRESSIVE BEE CULTURE—PAST, PRESENT, AND PROSPECTIVE.

Scientific bee-culture may properly be said in this country to be confined to the last thirty years. The first bees in America were imported into Pennsylvania about the year 1627. We also have accounts of bees being brought from England to New York and Virginia about the year 1685. From that time forward they have been disseminated to every part of the United States and Canada. Until the last twenty years all these were of the German or black variety. Until 1851 they were kept in the loggum, box-hive, or straw-skep. The hives were generally set in some out-of-the-way place, and but little attention given them, except at swarming or robbing time. The weak ones were often brimstoned in the fall, and the little honey they had was about the only surplus the owner obtained. Sometimes a cap of twenty or thirty pounds of white honey taken from the strongest colonies was considered quite an acquisition. The man who could protect himself in veil and gauntlets, envelop himself in smoke, and then approach a hive in early morning, burst off the top, and cut out thirty or forty pounds of honey, was considered quite a bee man.

In the year 1851, the Rev. L. L. Langstroth invented

the movable comb hive, which bears his name. About the same time the Rev. Dr. Dzierzon, of Germany, also made a similar invention in Europe. From that time forward an entirely new era in bee-culture was inaugurated, both in the Old World and the New. Discovery after discovery in the natural history of the honey bee was made, and as truth gradually came to the light, superstition was dissipated, and instead of a "venom-tipped warrior," always ready for fight, bees were found susceptible of education and control, the same as other farm stock. Colonies were not only increased at pleasure by this system, but the bees were effectually guarded against many of their enemies, and vast stores of white honey obtained where almost none had been secured. Literature upon subjects pertaining to bee-culture, for the first time began to assume a respectable place. The able work of Langstroth, and numerous articles from his pen, as well as from Samuel Wagner, Quinby, and many others, soon developed a desire for reading upon this subject, which resulted in establishing the American Bee Journal, and a special department devoted to bee-culture in nearly all the leading agricultural papers in the United States. The number of bee papers has been increased in this country in the last few years, until at present we have seven, one of which is weekly. Also, such able works as the "Manual of the Apiary," by Prof. A. J. Cook; "Quinby's New Bee-Keeping," by L. C. Root; "A. B. C. of Bee-Culture," by A. I. Root, and a host of smaller works by able authors.

Many other movable comb hives, besides that of Langstroth's, have been invented, each claiming some excel-

lence over others, but the original invention still holds its own, and is adopted by a majority of the leading apiarists of America, and remains substantially as it left the hands of the great inventor thirty years ago. Most other hives are complicated, and have many useless appendages, defeating the very object for which they were invented. They look very attractive, and work nicely at a fair, or on a show table, but, with a swarm of bees in them, all their movable and adjustable parts are waxed firmly together, and to loosen them jars them and makes the bees hard to control.

Improvements in receptacles for nice comb honey have been nearly as great as those of the hive. In place of the old box cap, we now have the neat and convenient prize section box with snow-white combs of honey, which may be kept in virgin beauty, and free from waste almost indefinitely. The honey extractor is a long stride in progress, which can scarcely be realized. Its numerous benefits, only those who have used can estimate. By it the amount of honey obtained can be more than doubled, and many difficulties in successful bee-keeping obviated, while the delicious sweet, free from wax and all foreign substances, presents to the eye and palate a treat not to be despised.

There are in America about 3,000,000 colonies of bees, but our reports are from less than a quarter of a million, or one-twelfth of the whole. If the one-twelfth that are reported are a fair average of the whole, then the crop of American honey for one season amounts to 120,000,000 pounds. If we call it only one hundred millions, it is worth $15,000,000.00. Surely the industry is of suffi-

cient magnitude to satisfy the most enthusiastic of its devotees.

There is a charming little work called "The Blessed Bees," written by a minister, but wholly wanting in a most important quality, veracity. At least bee men so regard it. I give an extract from its pages as a specimen of enthusiasm on paper, and which under favorable circumstances, might have been true. The writer says:

"Bee-keepers will always be of two classes. First there will be those who will keep a few swarms for pleasure and profit, but whose main business is something else. There are very large numbers of men and women in country, village, or city, who could keep a few swarms of bees, and who could derive from the care of them health, recreation, and a small profit. Let such get a book on bee-culture that is up with the times, subscribe for a good journal devoted to bee-culture, get a swarm of bees, and go to work. They will find the health and pleasure that always come from an avocation that takes the mind from the regular work, and they will get enough profit to pay them for their time.

"The second class of bee-keepers will be those who make it their principal or only business, who follow it for a livelihood. There are not a few who already do this, and the number is increasing every year. There is at present no branch of rural industry that offers better chances for success to the intelligent, energetic man or woman. Begin slowly, learn the business, advance surely, and soon a healthful and delightful business can be built up which will give a fair income. There are now in different parts of the country many who number their hives by the hundred—a few who number them by the thousand.

"In the course of one year devoted to a careful practical

study of bees and bee-culture, the whole business can be thoroughly learned in a general way, but there will be constant experiments to make, and it is only by experience that the best knowledge of the industry can be gained. To follow the business with success will demand the same business qualities that command success in other callings. There will be much in location and in favorable conditions. Eternal vigilance is the price of honey as truly as it is of liberty."

"The investment in the business was $830.81. I had a clear cash gain of 360 per cent." This was for seven months work among the bees. His gain in stock was $780. Adding the cash gain to this makes a total gain of $3,776.72. There was to show for this either cash on hand or bees worth more than their estimated value. Bee culturists are apt to consider the story in this little book romantic and not of practical worth, but it is delightful reading, and there are some truths in it. Professor Cook gives the gain as frequently reaching 500 per cent. But these are exceptional cases. The "Blessed Bees" is so full of enthusiasm that it helps one to make an effort in that direction, and it gives the bright side in the most delightful manner, as when the writer says, in speaking of the product:

"I classified the honey into four grades, and named the grades Apple Blossoms, White Clover, Linn, and Fall Flowers. These names designated as accurately as any I could think of the exact sources whence the honey was gathered, and they were attractive names that would call up in minds of all, visions of the beautiful country in the time of apple-bloom;

> 'One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
> Of mingled blossoms.'

Of the starry carpet of green and white which in June the clover spreads over hills and valleys; of the honey-dripping lindens from among whose blooming branches the eager bees send down a soothing murmur that lulls one like the perfume of the Lotus; and of the wild forest nooks and lonely swamps, and brambly hill-sides that assume such gorgeous hues when golden-rod and asters and coreopsis fling out their brilliant banners in August and September."

All this might be practically true, but authorities on bees say that the whole story existed only in the prolific brain of the writer. The Bee-keeper's Guide; or, the Manual of the Apiary, by A. J. Cook, Professor of Entomology at the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, is a reliable and scientific work on the subject. It costs, bound in cloth, $1.25. There are many valuable text-books, any of which can be obtained from L. G. Newman, 974 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. I give this gratuitous information for the benefit of women who, living remote from cities, may be uncertain where to send or whom to address.

TRAVELING BEES—A CAR LOAD OF BEES.

On Saturday a car was switched on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, and moved south.

It was filled with bee-hives. One hundred and forty of the latest styles of bee-hives, piled systematically on top of each other, and, to the foreground, a philosopher with his bed and board.

"Where are you going to take your bees?"

"To Florida for the winter. My name is Thomas McFarland Jackson, and I live in Northern Missouri. I

have large apiaries that are forced to lie idle in the winter. I am going to take this car load of hives to Florida, where they can get honey every day in the year. As soon as the clover is out again in Northern Missouri I will take them back there."

"Will it pay you to move them?"

"I think so. It costs me less than a dollar a hive for transportation, and each hive will have from $6 to $7 worth of honey in it when I bring them back. That is what Italian bees, I sent to Florida last year, did last winter. Only Italian bees will thrive in Florida, as the moths eat up the common bees."

"Will you live in the open air there?"

"I am going to camp around with my bees. I believe I will bring back about $1,000 worth of honey in hives that would otherwise lie idle all the winter and be empty in the spring."

This migratory bee-keeping has been practiced from the earliest ages. In Egypt it has been kept up for thousands of years. Mr. T. F. Bingham, of Michigan, and others have practiced it; but nearly all have abandoned it, because it did not pay them.

Mr. Perrine, of Chicago, Ill., some years ago, lost several thousand dollars in a similar manner. He had a floating apiary, arranged to run up the Mississippi river from New Orleans, following the bloom till he was to reach Minnesota; but it did not work. Too many bees were lost, and the projector is now wiser, and $10,000 poorer.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS FROM ONE COLONY.

I commenced the season, about June 1, with 30 colonies, almost destitute of honey; increased to 65, in fine condition for winter, and obtained 4,538 lbs. of honey (807 of comb, in 2-lb. boxes, and 3,731 of extracted); I have about 300 lbs. besides, stored away, and not counted in my report. My best yield from one colony was 486 lbs. of extracted. I think that I took enough comb honey from it, not included in count, to make over 500 lbs. I fed about 3 lbs. of sugar in spring, but the bees received no other help; got no increase. Time of extracting: July 5, 42 lbs.; 15, 26 lbs.; 21, 68 lbs.; 28, 75 lbs.; Aug. 24, 90 lbs.; Sept. 7, 105 lbs.; 19 and 20, 80 lbs. Had I used three instead of two stories for surplus, I think I could have obtained at least 600 lbs. I was crowded too much with other work to attend to it as I should, or I could have made a much better showing for my bees. The cell producing this queen was obtained from a strong colony of bees which started only this one cell, during the basswood harvest. Could I have another such season (which was very poor at the commencement), and such a queen, I think that I could get 800 or 1,000 lbs. of honey. If cold weather kills bees (which I think it often does), we may look for considerable mortality among our pets next spring. The lowest temperature noticed here, so far, is 35° below zero; it was 29° below on Feb. 2, at sun rising; and away below every morning since. My bees all answered to the roll call a few days ago, and seemed in good condition. I have

have large apiaries that are forced to lie idle in the winter. I am going to take this car load of hives to Florida, where they can get honey every day in the year. As soon as the clover is out again in Northern Missouri I will take them back there."

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them in a good dry cellar, with about 5 inches of leaves packed above most of them.

W. C. NUTT.

OTLEY, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1883.

Mrs. L. B. Baker reports, in the Bee-Keepers' Magazine, that in the first year she had two swarms of bees which gave her a profit of $103.15, or $51.56 per swarm. The second year she made a profit of $59.85 per hive. Mrs. John Baker, of Wyandotte, Michigan, has a few hives in her beautiful, well-kept garden, which yield her an annual supply of about five hundred pounds of delightful honey, about half of which she sells or exchanges for groceries. This lady keeps summer boarders, does her own cooking, takes care of a large flower garden, and finds time to devote to intellectual pursuits.

Mrs. L. Harrison, of Peoria, Ill., is another bee-keeper, and one who is considered an authority upon all matters pertaining to the apiary.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BEES.

Curious superstitions prevail in England as to the relation between bees and their owners. A magazine contributor mentions several of these fancies as follows:

"All of 'em dead, sir—all the thirteen. What a pity it is!"

"What's a pity, Mrs. ——? Who's dead?"

"The bees, to be sure, sir. Mrs. Blank, when she buried her husband, forgot to give the bees a bit of mourning, and now, sir, all the bees be dead, though the hives be pretty nigh full of honey. What a pity 'tis folks will be so forgetful!"

The good woman continued to explain that whenever the owner or part owner of a hive died, it was requisite to place little bits of black stuff on the hive, otherwise the bees would follow the example of their owner. Her husband, who listened while this scrap of folk-lore was being communicated by his wife, now added:

"My wife, sir, be always talking a lot of nonsense, sir; but this about the bees is true, for I've seen it myself."

This custom of putting the bees in mourning is very common, and is strictly adhered to, from an apprehension of its omission being attended with fatal consequences.

At Cherry-Burton, on a death in the family, a scrap of black crape is applied to each hive, on the occasion of the funeral, and pounded funeral biscuit, soaked in wine, is placed at the entrance to the hive.

"A neighbor of mine," says another writer on this subject, "bought a hive of bees at the auction of the goods of a farmer who had recently died. The bees seemed very sickly and not likely to thrive, when my neighbor's servant bethought him that they had never been put in mourning for their late master. On this he got a piece of crape and tied it to a stick, which he fastened to the hive. After this the bees recovered, and when I saw them they were in a very flourishing condition—a result which was unhesitatingly attributed to their having been put in mourning.

A singular superstition prevailed formerly in Devonshire—the custom of turning round the bee hives that belonged to the deceased, if he owned any, at the

moment the corpse was carried out of the house. The following painful circumstance occurred at the funeral of a rich old farmer. Just as the corpse was placed in the hearse, and the visitors were arranged in order for the procession of the funeral, some one called out, "Turn the bees." A servant, who had no knowledge of such a custom, instead of turning the hives round, lifted them up and then laid them down on their side. The bees, thus suddenly invaded, instantly attacked and fastened on the visitors. It was in vain they tried to escape, for the bees precipitately followed, and left their stings as marks of their indignation. A general confusion took place, and it was some time before the friends of the deceased could be rallied together to proceed to the interment.

Another old superstition was that of ringing a bell when the bees swarmed, or beating on pans, ringing gongs, or making a great noise, which was supposed to induce them to settle. This is done in parts of Michigan and the prairies of Illinois to-day, and, unlike many other old customs that seem to have no meaning, it originated in a known law. It was a rule in Germany, that when bees swarmed, if a hive left home and settled upon some other place, that whoever owned the place on which they alighted should become their rightful possessor. This law was not available, however, if the owner of the bees followed and kept them in sight all the way; but in order to prove that he had done this, he was compelled, as he ran, to ring a large bell, and thus make his presence and his rightful ownership known.

People, in old times, were very ignorant of the habits or workings of the bees. They were afraid of them. Bee-stings were not then considered good for neuralgia, nor was there any neuralgia. The colony was said to be ruled by a king, whom all obeyed. The drones were females which laid all the eggs, and the workers were—well, only stingers. In short, scarcely anything was known about bees, and success was attributed almost entirely to luck.

Our own poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, has embodied the funeral superstition in a poem, which is so characteristically beautiful that I give it entire.

TELLING THE BEES.

Here is the place; right over the hill
  Runs the path I took.
You can see the gap in the old wall still,
  And the stepping stones in the shallow brook.

There is the house, with the gate red-barred,
  And the poplars tall;
And the barn's brown length and the cattle-yards,
  And the white horns tossing above the wall.

There are the bee-hives ranged in the sun;
  And down by the brink
Of the brook are her poor flowers, weed o'errun;
  Pansy and daffodil, rose and pink.

A year has gone, as the tortoise goes,
  Heavy and slow;
And the same rose blows, and the same sun glows,
  And the same brook sings of a year ago.

There 's the same sweet clover smell in the breeze,
And the June sun warm
Tangles his wings of fire in the trees,
Setting as then over Fernside farm.

I mind me how, with a lover's care,
From my Sunday coat
I brushed off the burs and smoothed my hair,
And cooled at the brook side my brow and throat.

Since we parted a month had passed,
To love, a year;
Down through the beeches I looked at last,
On the little red gate and the well sweep near.

I can see it all now, the slantwise rain
Of light through the leaves;
The sun-downs blaze on her window pane—
The blooms of her roses under the eaves.

Just the same as a month before—
The house and the trees,
The barn's brown gable, the vine by the door;
Nothing changed but the hives of bees.

Before them, under the garden wall,
Forward and back,
Went drearily singing the chore-girl small,
Draping each hive with a shred of black.

Trembling I listened; the summer sun
Had the chill of snow,
For I knew she was telling the bees of one
Gone on the journey we all must go.

Then I said to myself, "My Mary weeps,
For the dead to-day;
Haply her blind old grandsire sleeps
The fret and pain of his age away.'

But her dog whined low; on the door-way sill
With his cane to his chin,
The old man sat, and the chore-girl still
Sung to the bees stealing out and in.

And the song she was singing ever since
In my ear sounds on—
"Stay at home pretty bees, fly not hence,
Mistress Mary is dead and gone."

CHAPTER XXI.

Dressmakers and Dressmaking.

A FLUENT and sensible writer in the Bazar Dressmaker says that the highest ambition of a young dressmaker is to stand at the head of her profession as a cutter and fitter. Reader, if you have that ambition, and have patience to go forth, step by step, learning each lesson as you go, you will be rewarded with success. Bear in mind that Pingat and Worth, now the two greatest dressmakers in the world, were once as ignorant of dressmaking as you are. It was by gathering up the little things and binding them together that they became great.

In the United States there are many who excel in trimming, draping, and in giving an air of style, but who are poor fitters. A want of this knowledge precludes the possibility of their reaching the highest position in their profession. The difficulty in gaining the higher art is the want of a knowledge of the lower art. A young woman who wants to become an expert in the

art must begin at the beginning. All knowledge outside of this is superficial, uncertain, and unsatisfactory.

The question which every young woman is likely to ask herself is this: "How shall I excel as a cutter and fitter?" To the mass of dressmakers, and especially to those who are about to start in the business, no theme can be of deeper interest than this. Hundreds of young women long, with an intense anxiety, to learn the art of cutting and fitting thoroughly.

Now, it is an actual fact, that, as a rule, dressmakers are deplorably ignorant of even the first principles of their profession. The people are beginning to open their eyes to this fact, and schools for dressmaking are now established in various parts of the country. But it is not convenient to take long journeys, or spend a season, at great expense, away from home, in order to learn the art, if it can as readily be learned from textbooks at home. It has been a favorite boast with the average dressmaker that she never served an apprenticeship at the business, but "picked it up," a fact patent to all of her customers. Ladies are tired of this slipshod way of having their dresses made, and now that every second family in a village goes abroad, something after the French style of fitting and making is demanded. American ladies use rich goods. The wife and daughters of a tradesman dress in silks and satins every day, and the American woman has a good figure when it is not distorted by a wretchedly fitting dress. So the village seamstress may as well awaken to the fact that she must take a preparatory course of instruction before putting

her shears into the rich materials now used in even plain outfits.

If she is not obstinately and blindly wedded to her native ignorance, and prejudiced, she will soon learn the few simple but also perfect and absolute rules which govern the whole business, and find that when she has once mastered them it will be absolutely impossible to make a mistake. In these days of progress, when a new creed is formulated, there is room left for amendments. So in the simplest designs of use in our everyday work we need to leave a margin for improvements. Each year will change the cut of a sleeve, the length of a waist, the slope of a shoulder—it may be only an inch—but as some one has wittily said, an inch taken from or added to the length of a nose would make a vast difference to the other features. The old-time seamstress who went round spring and fall into country homes, carried her patterns with her, and they served for years in the same families, the difference being a seam folded in or let out. It is estimated that there are seven thousand dressmakers in the City of New York, exclusively engaged in making ladies' and children's dresses. This includes two hundred and seventy men dressmakers. The wages rate from four dollars to sixty dollars per week. The price is graded according to ability. In one establishment in New York there are sixty men dressmakers employed. The average wages are thirty-one dollars a week. Some make as high as fifty dollars per week. In all large cities, and especially in the City of New York, there is a constant demand for good fitters, at salaries ranging from fifteen to forty dollars per week.

There are hundreds of young women throughout the country who have the taste and the talent to fill such a situation. All they want is opportunity and a knowledge of the laws which govern the art of dressmaking. Every dressmaker should be able to conscientiously answer yes to the following questions before she applies for a responsible position:

THE DRESSMAKERS' QUESTION CHART.

1. Do I understand the art of cutting and fitting, and am I able, without delay or fault, to make a dress and send it home complete, without refitting or trying on?

2. Do I understand the English system of drafting or cutting by rule—that is, am I able to take the measure, and with the same inch tape cut the garment just as the tailor would cut a coat?

3. Am I able to fit as the French fit—that is, can I take the measure or impression, as the French call it, just the same as the glovemaker takes the measure or impression of the hand, and from this cut and make a dress, without refitting, and feel assured that the customer will be pleased with the fit of the dress?

4. Can I make my own models and cut my own patterns without the aid of charts or machine of any kind? Can I reproduce patterns or styles from any book?

5. Do I understand the art of basting? Do I know that without this knowledge it is impossible to make a perfect fitting dress; that each seam requires different treatment; that some have to be stretched, while others are held full; that the lining, too, should be basted so as to yield to the pressure of the body; that some parts

must be quite loose on the material, while other parts must be tight? Do I know that without this knowledge I can not excel as a fitter?

These are the qualifications necessary to ensure success. It is evident from the badly fitting dresses everywhere to be seen, that all dressmakers have not these accomplishments. The first essential in the education of a dressmaker is basting; the next of importance is cutting and fitting. The majority of dressmakers are poor basters, consequently poor fitters. In order to get this knowledge it is necessary to begin at the beginning, and this is the reason there are so many poor fitters and unsuccessful dressmakers. They do not begin aright; their knowledge is superficial, uncertain, and unsatisfactory. Any young woman with taste, no matter what her station in life may be, if she is a good plain sewer and baster, with an honest pride in taking care of herself, can learn the *French system* at her own home in less than three months. An experienced dressmaker can learn the system in a few hours.

We are not in the least interested, financially or otherwise, in the introduction of this system, but believe it to be the best now in use. It was introduced in Paris in the year 1868, and there confined to a few first-class dressmakers. It is now in general use by the best dressmakers in Europe and America. The question is frequently asked, "Can the work be done?" If those who ask the question have never seen Paris-made dresses, they can form but little idea of the art of dressmaking, or to what perfection the business has been brought by the use of this system. A few years ago it was consid-

ered a good day's work to fit six dresses, and then they had all to be refitted. With the French system four times the amount of work can be done, as compared with other systems. It is no uncommon thing for the head fitter in one of the large establishments in New York to fit thirty ladies in a day. The French system can be learned in a very short time from the printed book of directions.*

PLAIN SEWING.

How many women are there who can make a beautiful button-hole? How many who can do fine and elegant needle work, as it used to be done before the era of sewing machines? It is next to impossible to find such an one who takes in sewing. There are a few, and their work is monopolized by the happy families who discovered them. They are never idle. The average seamstress makes everything on a crazy machine that runs off the track persistently, and what she finishes with the needle is an awful alternative. There are but very few women who are so proficient that they can begin and finish a garment without making a single mistake. To accomplish fine needlework is not only an art, but one which may at any time be turned to account in a pecuniary way, as expert needlewomen are constantly in demand. Hand sewing is still considered superior to machine work, and the goods sold in the Ladies'

*The complete book, "The French System of Cutting and Fitting," is $7. The abridged edition, which contains all the most important rules for a beginner, is $1.50, with 25 cents extra for postage, if ordered by mail. It can be obtained through any reliable book dealer.

Exchange, and in some of the best stores in the large cities, are of fine needle work. There are several stores in New York devoted to the sale of ready-made underwear, all of which is done by hand, and the prices are proportionately high. So difficult has it been to obtain these goods that large orders have been sent to convents to be filled by the sisters and their pupils. The old style of hemming, over-seaming, felling and gathering can not be improved upon, and many old ladies are doing this rare work, and keeping themselves comfortable in their old age. Girls are not as healthy to-day, with their idle hours out of school, their music and other accomplishments, as they were in the old times, when they were obliged to do a stint every day.

In regard to sewing as a method of earning a livelihood, she who excels in producing a finished garment will find a steady market for her labor. Some ladies who live quietly at home spend much of their spare time in filling orders for bridal outfits, infants' wardrobes, and children's clothes, making a specialty of white goods. Others make shirts only, and are besieged with orders, one customer recommending another. It is often remarked of some woman who is engaged in dressmaking or plain sewing, that she has no sign over her door or in the window. The secret of this is that the successful modiste has no need to advertise, her work speaks for her, and people are only too glad to employ skilled labor.

A little boy who had heard his mother wish a great many times that her sewing was done, was walking out with her one day and suddenly exclaimed: "Look,

look, mamma! there is one woman who has all her sewing done."

He had discovered a sign which said, "Sewing done here."

A French authority takes a lofty view of the dressmakers' vocation. She must have the artist's eye to judge of the effects of color, the sculptor's faculty for form, that she may soften the outlines, turn the figure to the best advantage, and arrange the drapery in harmonious folds. She must know history in order to take from different epochs particular details suitable to various styles of beauty, and to be sure of making no mistake in the matter of accessories; and she must be a poet, to give grace and expression and character to the costumes.

THE ETIQUETTE OF DRESSMAKING.

I presume there are three dressmakers out of every twenty-five who present the appearance and manners of ladies to their customers. The dressmaker we most frequently meet with, even in the highest grades of the profession, is a dilapidated looking woman, dressed haphazard in a cheap, ill-fitting costume, who has nothing in her own appearance to suggest a single idea of what her work is. Instead of being interested in her customers' wants, she begins a doleful story of how one girl is sick and another has left her in the middle of the season, without giving warning, or relate her own domestic troubles, or the remissness of some of her customers. When she finally gives her attention she brings in an armful of French fashion papers, and asks the customer to select something, instead of selecting and suggesting the styles

herself, and the lady, who wants her new dress stylishly and fashionably made, goes away with no idea of what it is to be, and with no confidence that the dressmaker knows any more about it than she does.

Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. The dressmaker demands a compensation for her work that is not always commensurate with its value. The making of even an ordinary dress is equal in expense to the cost of the material, and should add correspondingly to its value. It is not the mere cutting and stitching of the cloth into a garment that is required—the family seamstress could do that, or a woman hired to sew by the day—but it is expected to result in an artistic and becoming costume—the effect of taste, skill, and experience combined. Anything else is a fraudulent imposition on the confidence of employers.

The woman, then, who would succeed, must work conscientiously, be just in small as well as large dealings, and endeavor to inspire confidence in those who would employ her, by wearing the attractive products of her own skill, and surrounding herself with the tokens of her success. And, above all, let her keep her domestic troubles and the wrangles of her workroom out of sight, and as separate from her business life, as she would the bread and butter of the nursery from her customers' silks and satins.

BROIDERY-WORK

By Margaret J. Preston

Beneath the desert's rim went down the sun
And from their tent-doors, all their service done,
Came forth the Hebrew women, one by one.

For Bezaleel, the master,—who had rare
And curious skill, and gifts beyond compare,
Greater than old Misraim's greatest were,—

Had bidden them approach at his command,
As on a goat-skin, spread upon the sand,
He sate, and saw them grouped on every hand.

And soon, as came to pass, a silence fell;
He spake, and said: "Daughters of Israel,
I bring a word; I pray ye hearken well.

"God's tabernacle, by His pattern made,
Shall fail of finish, though in order laid,
Unless ye women lift your hands to aid!"

A murmur ran the crouched assembly through.
As each her veil about her closely drew—
"*We are but women! What can women do?*"

And Bezaleel made answer: "Not a man
Of all our tribes, from Judah unto Dan,
Can do the thing that just ye women can!

"The gold and broidered work about the hem
Of the priest's robes,—pomegranate knop and stem,—
Man's clumsy fingers can not compass them.

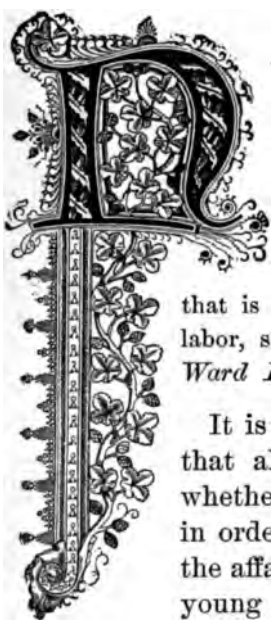
"The sanctuary curtains, that must wreathen be
And bossed with cherubim,—the colors three,
Blue, purple, scarlet,—who can twine but ye?

"Yours is the very skill for which I call;
So bring your cunning needlework, though small
Your gifts may seem: the Lord hath need of all!"

O Christian women! for the temples set
Throughout earth's desert lands,—do you forget
The sanctuary curtains need your broidery yet?

CHAPTER XXII.

The Housekeeper.



O high or noble position was ever attained without taking up and bravely bearing some cross. No path ever led to that which was worth honest labor without some thorns. No woman can build a most precious home who does not well understand that she must, for the crown that is set before her, cheerfully accept much labor, suffering and self-sacrifice.—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

It is in the natural condition of things that all women should be housekeepers, whether they ever keep house or not, and in order to be successful in administering the affairs of the kingdom of home, every young girl should, if possible, learn the practical routine of housework, performing with her own hands the various duties which pertain to it. This need not interrupt her studies or her attendance at day school, or interfere with the acquirement of some trade or profession, but can be taken up as a means of exercise, or at times when she is not studying or employed at other work. There are in all girls' lives some years of waiting,

which can be profitably employed in learning to make home comfortable. That is the great incentive; it is not the mere handling of a lot of senseless pots and pans, the washing of greasy dishes, the sweeping of dusty rooms. It is a labor of love for dear ones dependent upon us; it is even more a form of religion, for labor is worship.

> "Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us;
> Rest from all petty vexations that meet us;
> Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us;
> Rest from world-sirens that lure us to ill."

No woman need ask for a happier task than that of administering to the wants of those she loves; but it requires education, adaptation, and natural tact to fill the position with satisfaction to herself and others. Housekeeping can be raised to a science, or reduced to a mere menial occupation. A poor housekeeper will take a great many unnecessary steps, which do not accomplish anything; she does not understand the art of labor-saving. We are all acquainted with families where the work is never done; the members do not seem to be idle, but, instead of driving the work, it is forever driving them. On the other side, we can recall households where there never seems to be any work to do. With an equal number of members, and as many duties to be attended to, there is no hurry or worry going on. The rooms are always swept and dusted, the dishes washed, the pots and pans scoured bright, and the ladies of the family seem to have plenty of leisure, and this, too, where no domestic is kept, or, at the most, a small assistant, to fetch and carry. The secret

of it is—system. There is no machinery in the world that does such perfect and valuable work as human hands, and these are regulated by the head and heart. When a painter was once commended for his fine sunsets, he was asked what he mixed his colors with, and his answer was, "With brains, sir."

A writer upon this subject has lately shown that many of the ills and diseases prevalent among women in our day are no doubt traceable to the sedentary mode of life so common among them. The progress of modern industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which women were formerly subjected, and the result is, in too many cases, want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. The fruits of this state of things are strikingly exhibited in certain observations made by the late Mr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who found that in women who themselves performed all their household work, there was no trace of certain complaints; that these complaints begin to make their appearance in women with one servant, become more pronounced in women with two servants, or worse still with those who have three servants, and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from child-birth were four times greater in the case of women with four servants than those with none.

There must be many things taken into consideration, however, by the woman who does her own housework, and wishes to preserve her health. There is no economy in doing without a servant at the expense of doctors' bills and nurses' charges. It is better to do without silk dresses and other luxuries which are obtained at that

sacrifice. There should always be some help in the family, if possible—a pair of strong arms to do the rough work and save steps, and to be in the kitchen when the mistress of the house is attending to her duties elsewhere. In describing a household, where there is no servant kept, we are presuming that there are several ladies in the family to assist each other. A wife who keeps up her position as mistress of her home, does the kitchen work, presides at table, and entertains as hostess, receives and returns calls, and possibly takes care of her children, is doing too much, and must eventually break down under the strain, and become a peevish, dissatisfied, faded woman, whom it is a trial to live with. In such a case it would be infinitely preferable for the wife to earn the money to pay a girl with, in some profession adapted to her strength and tastes. It must be remembered, too, that this accumulation of service is a labor of love. As a general thing the wife does not receive any pecuniary compensation which she can call her own.

UNPAID WORKERS.

A little boy on his way to build fires in an office, while the stars were still in the sky, told the writer: "My mother gets up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast and sends me off. Then she gets my father up and gives him his breakfast, and sends him off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast, and sends them off to school; and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby," I asked?

"Oh, she is most two; but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

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"How old is the baby," I asked?

"Oh, she is most two; but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

"Are you well paid for your work?"

"I get $2 a week, and father gets $2 a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look he answered:

"Mother? Why, she don't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you?"

"Oh, yes; she works for us, but there aint any money in it."

This wife of a day laborer represents a large class of women who work hard. The compensations of affection, the love of husband and children, and the nameless and numberless blessings that come with and belong to the family life, can no more make up to a wife the loss of all money value for her services than they would to her husband, if the same poverty of position were thrust upon him.

The same picture is represented by another child. This time a little girl was asked if her mother's hair wasn't beginning to turn gray on the top of her head; the child answered innocently that she did not know, her mother was too tall for her to see the top of her head, and she never got time to sit down! It is to be hoped that at the end of every year she found herself in possession of a sum of money for which she was not obliged to render any account—money, the use of which would be sweetened by the honorable toil that won it. And just here I would say that while I would advocate no sordid service in the family, I do think that toil, without recompense, is as husks to the soul. The children may have enough to eat and drink and wear, but let them have a little spending money, to earn which

they may run errands, sew on patches, or do any little service that has not the interest of a great deed. It will encourage them to do their work well, and teach them the value of labor.

KEEP AN ACCOUNT.

The faithful mistress of a household will soon learn the necessity of keeping strict account, year by year, of the expenses involved in housekeeping, even to the soap, matches, tacks, brooms, pails, etc., which a reckless or incompetent girl will waste and destroy; also the current expenses of food.

> "The butcher, the baker,
> The candlestick maker,"

will charge exorbitantly if left to themselves; at least their patrons always think so, when their bills are presented at the end of a month. "What!" says the astonished housekeeper, "ninety cents for beefsteak; I never had any such amount at one time."

Now she refers to her itemized account book, and finds out that on that day she had baked fish, and no beefsteak; it is an error of the butcher, and she does not pay for his mistakes. So with all other expenditures. She has heard that a thriftless wife can throw out of the back door, with a spoon, all that her husband can bring in the front door on a shovel, and she is determined to be prudent and vigilant. She has a list of all articles in use down in her book—bed linen, table linen, towels, rollers, dusters, dish cloths, lamp cloths, and all culinary utensils. Her damask towels do not masquerade in

the kitchen as dish wipers. The cat does not break her dishes or eat cold joints; and the servants of such a mistress must respect and conform to her style of management; otherwise they part company.

In looking over account books, it is easy to see where useless expenditures can be avoided in future, or a more economical method be instituted. The very fact of such a system of domestic book-keeping existing will ensure faithful attention to all the minor details, which, in the aggregate, amount to so much, and involve human happiness, as well as dollars and cents.

The following lines were written by one of the daughters of the late Lucretia Mott, the venerable and beloved Quaker teacher who, for more than half a century, labored as an active philanthropist, and a minister of the Society of Friends. That she belonged to a family of workers is evident from the "regulations," where even the aged grandmother is expected to sew and knit, make three beds daily, and "do the agreeable" for all. As a glimpse of the domestic life of a woman whose whole life was spent in the service of humanity, it is of interest to the public. The third verse details the mother's duties "when she's at home:"

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Our grandmamma shall stately sit,
And, as it suits her, sew or knit;
Make her own bed—one for our mother,
And also one for Tom, our brother:
And when our aunt and cousins call,
Do the agreeable for all;
And sundry little matters tell,
In style that has no parallel.

Our father, daily at his store,
His work shall do, and when 'tis o'er
Return, behind him casting care;
And seated in his rocking chair,
With slippers on and lamp at hand,
Will read the news from every land.
Then quietly will take a book,
From which he'll sometimes slyly look,
And list to what the young folks say,
Or haply join them in their play.

Our mother's charge, when she's at home,
Shall be, bath, store, and dining-room.
Morning and night she'll wash the delf,
And place it neatly on the shelf.
To her own room she will attend,
And all the stockings she will mend;
Assist the girls on washing day,
And put the ironed clothes away;
And have a general oversight
Of things, to see that all goes right.

Thrice every week shall Edward go,
Through sun and rain, through frost and snow,
And, what the market can afford,
Bring home to grace our festal board;
Shall bring in coal, the fire to cover,
An go to bed when that is over.

Anna the lamps shall daily fill,
And wash the tumblers if she will;
Shall sweep her room and make beds, too—
One for herself, and one for Sue.
Make starch, and starch the ruffles, caps,
Collars and shirts, and other traps;
Sweep all the entries and the stairs,
And, added to these trifling cares,
Shall, as our mother sometimes goes
On little journeys, as she does,

Assume her duties, and shall try
If she can not her place supply.

Thomas shall close the house at night,
And see that all is safe and right.
When snow falls, paths make in the yard;
He can not call that labor hard.
Wait on the girls when'er they go
To lectures, unless other beau
Should chance his services to proffer,
And they should choose to accept the offer.

Our cousin and our sister Lizzie
Shall part of every day be busy.
Their own room they shall put in trim,
And keep our brother's neat for him.
The parlors they must take in care,
And keep all things in order there;
Must sweep and dust, and wash the glasses,
But leave for Anna all the brasses.
On wash-day set the dinner table,
And help fold clothes when they are able.
Shall lend their aid in ironing, too,
And aught else they incline to do;
And then, when they have done their share
Of work, if they have time to spare,
Assist their cousin A. C. T.,
'Till she's their cousin, A. C. B.

Dear little Sue shall be the runner,
Because our Patty, blessings on her,
To boarding-school has gone away,
Until bright spring returns to stay.
Her tireless kindness won each heart,
And we were grieved with her to part,
But in this case found ease from pain,
That our great loss was her great gain.

Sarah shall in the kitchen be,
Preparing breakfast, dinner, tea,
And keeping free from dust the closets,
Where flour, etcetra, she deposits.
Anna shall on the table wait,
Attend the doors, see to the gate;
Clean the front steps and pavement too,
And many other things she'll do
That all may in such order be,
As each one of us likes to see.
Thus all their duty may fulfill,
And if 'tis done with cheerful will,
A sure reward to us will come,
In finding a most happy home.

ANNA MOTT HOPPER.

One is reminded, upon reading the poem, of the old adage, "Many hands make light work." I commend the regulations to the careful perusal of young housekeepers. They will find much to encourage and improve them in these simple verses breathing of home and its pleasant domestic duties.

The Rev Henry Hudson, the well-known Shakespearean scholar and author, says, regarding the education of women: "As for women, let it suffice that their rights and interests in this matter are co-ordinate with those of men; just that, and no more. Their main business, also, is to get an honest living, and the education that impairs them, or leaves them unprepared for this, is the height and folly of wrong. The greatest institution in the world is the family. The greatest art known among men is housekeeping, which is the life of the family. Housekeeping is the last thing that any lady can afford to be ignorant of."

WOMAN'S INVISIBLE WORK

Home means so much in this nineteenth century. It means all that makes life really worth the living. It means comfort, affection, sympathy, confidence, consolation, encouragement, rest, and peace. It is the object to which all unselfish endeavor is directed. It means the solitary spot in the desert of the world where all these principles and virtues taught us in infancy preserve their truthful, queen-like date-palms. It means one single link in the great chain of ethical knowledge, reaching out of the twilight of the past into the sun-gold of the future, preserving unbroken for generations to come the lessons of honor, affection, strong purpose, handed down to us through untold myriads of years.

When the head of the family returns home at night, after a weary day's endeavor, he is at once wrapped in a familiar atmosphere of comfort. There is a place for everything, and everything in its place—easy chairs offer themselves, sofas invite, fires shine clear, pictures smile, slippers line the tired feet, while the cozily spread social table offers a renewal of strength, and the closed blinds and zealous doors shut out even the noises of the outside world. All is bright, clear, warm, happy, and it is all woman's invisible work. It was she who arranged everything, brightened everything, placed necessary things ready to hand, and removed useless ones. The man of the house never saw her do these things—never will see her do them He is always absent when the household elves are busy. He is content with-

out knowing why—without a thought of the thoughtfulness and constant labor required for his comfort.

But the day sometimes dawns when the invisible worker must cease to work. It is only then that her imperceptible labor is fully comprehended. Somehow every inanimate object rebels now that she is absent; nothing remains in place; bright things grow strangely dull; handy things are missing; locks get out of order; windows refuse to exclude the cold; noises will not be shut out; curtains will not obey the hand; familiar comforts flee away; the house becomes inexplicably void, and cold and dead; there is an aspect of ruin through all its riches; it lived before; it breathed; it spoke in a peculiar, pleasant, dumb way. Now its life has utterly departed from it; then does the invisible work make itself visible. But the gentle worker, being weary at last, has found a new home with that All-Comforter, whose palaces eternally silent, immeasurably vast, open their doors to guests only who may never depart.

WHY NOT SAVE MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare,
His face was ruddy and full and fair,
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book.
His wife, the pride of his home and heart
Baked the biscuit and made the tart—
Laid the table and steeped the tea—
Deftly, swiftly, and silently;
Tired and weary, weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—

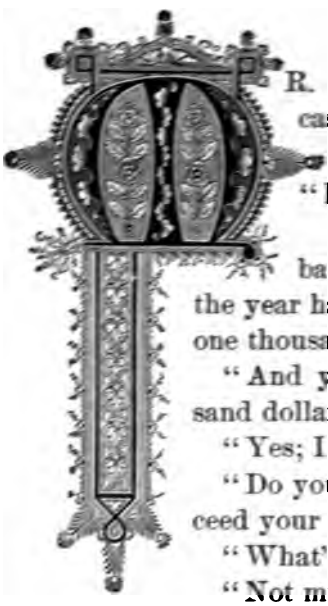
Content, all selfish bliss above
In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the farmer spoke:
"There's taxes to raise and inter'st to pay,
And if there should come a rainy day
'T would be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
T' have something put by. For folks must die
An' there's funeral bills and gravestones to buy
Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh;
Besides, there's Edward an' Dick an' Joe
To be provided for when we go.
So, if I were you, I'll tell you what I'd du;
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could—
Extra fires don't do any good:
I'd be savin' of soap, and savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd rather be sparin' of coffee and tea,
For sugar is high,
An' all to buy,
And cider is good enough drink for me;
I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws is useless, nater knows;
Extra trimmin'
's the bane of women.
I'd sell the best of my cheese and honey,
An' eggs is as good, nigh 'bout as the money;
An' as tu the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one du;
And as for th' washer, and sewin' machine,
Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean,
You'd better get rid of 'em slick and clean.
What do they know 'bout women's work.
Do they calkilate women was made to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in the corner in a row
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro;
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples grey, her cheeks sunk in;
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then, with a wrath he could not smother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother:
" You talk of savin' wood an' ile
And tea an' sugar all the while,
But you never talk of savin' mother!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

A Good Excuse.



MR. Newton was looking over his cash account for the year.

"Well," asked his wife, "how do you come out?"

"I find," answered the husband, "that my expenses during the year have been thirty-seven cents over one thousand dollars."

"And your income has been one thousand dollars?"

"Yes; I managed pretty well, didn't I?"

"Do you think it managing well to exceed your income?" asked his wife.

"What's thirty-seven cents?"

"Not much, to be sure, but still, something. It seems to me that we ought to have saved from such an income, instead of falling behind."

"But how can we save on such a salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly, and yet it seems to have taken it all."

"Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of the items."

"The most important is house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars"

"Just half of the income?"

"Yes; and you admit you can not retrench them. I like to live well. I had enough of poor food before I was married. Now I mean to live as well as I can."

"Still, we ought to save something for a rainy day, Ezra."

"That would be like carrying an umbrella when the sun shines."

"Still, it is well to have an umbrella in the house."

"I can not controvert your logic, Elizabeth, but I am afraid I shall not be able to save anything this year. When I have my salary raised it will be time enough to think of that."

"Let me make a proposition to you," said Mrs. Newton. "You said that one-half of your income had been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for that purpose?"

"Do you guarantee to pay all bills out of it?"

"Yes."

"Then I shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I tell you beforehand, you wont be able to save much out of it, and I shouldn't relish having additional bills to pay As I am paid every month I will hand you the money"

The different characters of the husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had little prudence or foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future, he would

somehow be provided for. Now, to trust to Providence is a proper way, but there is a good deal of truth in the adage, that "God helps those who help themselves"

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and though she was unwilling to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them in a proper way.

The time at which this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step Mrs. Newton took, on accepting the charge of the household, was to commence the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

"How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Wilson?"

"Once in three months," was the reply.

"And I suppose you sometimes have bad bills."

"Yes; one-third of my profits, on an average, are swept off by them."

"I will set them an example, then," said Mrs. Newton. "Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased will be paid for on the spot, and I shall expect you to sell them as reasonably as you can."

This arrangement was also made with the others, who, it is scarcely needful to say, were glad to enter into the arrangement. Ready money is a great supporter of trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit. There are other ways in which a careful

housekeeper is able to limit expenses, which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With an object in view, she was always on the lookout to prevent waste—to get the full value of whatever was expended. The result was beyond her expectations.

At the close of the year, on examining her bank book —for she had regularly deposited whatever money she did not use—she found that she had one hundred and fifty dollars, besides reimbursing herself for the money spent during the first month, and had enough to last through the other.

"Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance," asked her husband at that time. "I imagine you have not found it as easy to save as you thought."

"I have saved something, however," said the wife. "How is it with you?"

"That's more than I can say; however, I have not exceeded my income; that is one good thing. We have lived fully as well as last year, and I do not know but that we have lived better than when we spent the whole five hundred dollars.

"Its knack, Ezra," said his wife, smiling. She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him, when the amount would be of service.

"She may possibly have saved twenty-five dollars," thought Mr. Newton, or some trifle, and so dismissed the subject from his mind.

At the end of the second year Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich. Her hus-

band did not think to inquire how much she had saved, supposing, as before, it could be but little. However, he had a piece of good news to communicate; his salary had been raised from one thousand to one thousand two hundred. He added:

"As I before allowed you one-half of my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair that I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save part of it than before."

Mrs. Newton merely said she had saved something, without specifying the amount. Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not increased at all, so that her savings for the third year swelled the aggregate sum in the savings bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of his third year than before. His expenses had increased by one hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby.

In spite of his carelessness as to his own affairs, Mr. Newton was an excellent business man, and his services were valuable to his employers. They accordingly increased his salary from time to time until it reached one thousand six hundred dollars. He had continued his custom of giving his wife one-half, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr.

Newton lived in the same hired house, for which he paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which the tenant considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses was erected by a capitalist, who desired to sell or let them as he might have an opportunity. They were modern, and much better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton lived, and he felt a strong desire to move into one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

"What is the rent?" asked Mrs. Newton. "Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others."

"The corner house would be preferable, on account of the side windows."

"Yes; and it has a large yard besides. I think we had better take one of them. I guess we'll engage one of them to-day. You know our year is up next week."

"Please wait until to-morrow before you engage one," urged Mrs. Newton.

"For what reason?"

"I should like to examine the house."

"Very well, I suppose to-morrow will do."

Soon after breakfast the next day Mrs. Newton called on the owner of the new block, and intimated her desire to be shown the corner house. Her request was readily complied with. Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction.

"Are these houses for sale or to let?" she enquired.

"Either," replied the owner.

"The yearly rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

"Yes; I consider the corner house worth twenty-five dollars more than the others."

"And what do you charge for the house for a cash purchase?" asked Mrs. Newton, with subdued eagerness.

"Four thousand dollars," was the reply, "and that is but a small advance on the cost."

"Very well, I will buy it of you," added Mrs. Newton, quietly.

"What did I understand you to say?" asked the owner, scarcely believing his own ears.

"I will buy this house at your own price, and pay the money within a week."

"Then the house is yours. But your husband did not say anything of his intention, and in fact I did not know ——"

"That he had any money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him at present."

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction. They soon stood in front of the house in which he desired to live.

"Wouldn't you like to go in?" she asked.

"Yes; it is a pity we did not get the key."

"I have the key," said his wife, and forthwith she walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

"When did you get the key?" asked her husband.

"Yesterday, when I bought the house," said his wife, quietly.

"What *do* you mean?"

"Just what I say. This house is mine, and what is mine is yours. So this house is yours, Ezra."

"Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?" asked Mr. Newton, his amazement as great as ever.

"I haven't been managing wife for ten years for nothing," said Mrs. Newton, smiling.

With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was really the result of her savings. He felt, when he observed the commodious arrangements of the house, that he had reason to be grateful for the prudence of his managing wife.*

HOW A WORKING GIRL LIVES.

The story here told is that of a sensible, level-headed girl, who works in an office in Cincinnati:

"My work is principally writing letters and helping to keep the books of my employer, who does a business of upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars a year. I receive seven dollars a

*The story of a good manager is a real incident, and offers a good moral, as well as pleasant reading; but I would not advise its readers to expect like results from a like experiment. Mrs. Newton had no children to divide her expenses with, no doctor's bills, did not make any journeys, and must have had either very little new clothing, or earned what she did have in some other way. The reader will, no doubt, have a burning curiosity to know what Mr. Newton did with his share of the money which must have been outside of his expenditures for rent and clothing—clear profit. The good management is evident in the fact that Mrs. Newton saved what she could easily have spent, without any noticeable decrease of comfort in her particular case, and so, in the end, realized a handsome home.

week for my work, and have no other means of support. My parents are both dead, and they left no estate, above what was necessary to pay a few debts. At the age of fifteen years I started square with the world, and have held my own for five years, although, I confess, it has been a continual struggle.

"There are a thousand girls in Cincinnati situated just as I am, struggling on, day after day, to keep soul and body together, with no future, as far as the human eye can discover, worth living for. There are many not half so well situated as I am, and God only knows how they live. As long as I keep my health I have enough, with none to spare; but that hundreds of poor girls go to bed hungry every night in Cincinnati, I honestly believe. I know girls who work for four dollars a week—servant girls often get more than this, and they have no board to pay. It would be a sadly interesting chapter that would explain just how a girl continues to keep herself in clothes, board herself, and pay rent on four dollars a week. Of the wages I receive every penny has to count. A few girls of my acquaintance live at home, and have no rent to pay. There are others who receive a little assistance from their fathers or brothers. But there are many who live on this sum, and support themselves without assistance from any source. I know how some of them manage it. Three or four, and in one case I know where six girls have clubbed together and live in one room, thus making the rent small to each one. They pretend to take their meals at cheap restaurants, but really they are obliged to do most of their own cooking. Economy could go no further than is practiced by some of the working girls in large cities."

This young lady prepared an estimate of her expenses, which summed up as follows:

Salary one year (fifty-two weeks), at seven dollars a week,		$364 00
Deduct one week lost time,	$ 7 00	
Board and room,	208 00	
Coal extra,	10 00	
Clothing,	85 00	
Church,	10 00	
Car fare,	25 00	
		$345 00
Balance,		$19 00

"You can well imagine," concludes the writer, "that this balance of nineteen dollars is soon consumed in medicine or other necessary expenditures. Out of it I buy a paper, or drop an occasional nickel to some poor woman in the street, who seems to have a harder struggle with the world than I have myself."

The working girl who contributes this pathetic chapter to the literature of woman's work, would be surprised could she know how many girls live respectably, and even save a little for the "dark day," on seven dollars a week. A large family can live comfortably, pay house rent, and dress moderately well on twenty-eight dollars a week, or fourteen hundred and fifty-six dollars a year. Let four girls, then, club together, rent two rooms, and keep house on the co-operative plan, and they could not only live well but save something, and keep a cheap girl to do the house work. It would require good judgment and frugality in buying only what they actually

needed—plain, wholesome food, that would nourish them and keep them in good health. Their washing would cost twenty-five cents each week, individually, and if employed in office work they can walk, and save car fare.

The girls who receive only four dollars weekly can make the same advantageous arrangements—one rent and one fire for four. Their food need not cost them over one shilling a day each, and rent and fire combined should not be more; or, at the most, four dollars a month. I admit that it will require the most rigid economy, but not actual hardship, to accomplish this result; but I actually believe our German friends, who have made economy a fine art, would get a small sum in the savings bank besides. It is a matter of constant surprise that people can live in a great city and manage on so little, and it is the only place where it can be done. The farmer's wife who throws a pan of milk away to get rid of it, could not believe that a pint of milk a day is a common quantity for families in the city who are far from poor. But they use it in the tea only, and that sparingly. The children drink water.

The hardest thing to do with these limited incomes is to keep out of debt. A slip-shod way of doing business, on the part of storekeepers, permits the running up of accounts, which worry and harass when they come due, worse than any other evil. "Hunger, cold, rags, suspicion, hard work, unjust reproach, are disagreeable," says Horace Greeley in his autobiography, "but debt is infinitely worse than them all. Avoid pecuniary obli-

gations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe any one a dollar."

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Science of Cookery.

THERE is always a best way of doing anything, if it be but to boil an egg.—*Emerson.*

Learn the economy of the kitchen.—*Ruskin.*

A husband was once called upon to write an epitaph upon his departed wife. He was without education, and had few mental resources, but he had lived very comfortably with his wife and was deeply grieved at her loss, and at first he found it impossible to select one from any of her many virtues which would sufficiently commemorate her worth. The one he decided on at last was this:

"Her picked-up dinners were a perfect success."

Many a woman with a more pretentious epitaph has had a less satisfactory record. It is said of the modern belle:

"She had views on co-education,
And the principal needs of the nation;
And her glasses were blue, and the numbers she knew
Of the stars in each high constellation.

And she wrote in a handwriting clerky,
And she talked with an emphasis jerky;
And she painted on tiles, in the sweetest of styles,
But she didn't know chicken from turkey.

Now, a woman who didn't know chicken from turkey would be a very poor housekeeper, and so the faculty of at least one college in the United States has decided. The girls of the junior class of the Iowa Agricultural College learn to cook in the most thorough manner, as the following description will show: Every girl in the class has learned to make good bread, and has put her knowledge into successful practice, each taking her turn in mixing, kneading, and baking, without other help from the teacher than the first lesson she received. Each has also been taught to make raised and baking-powder biscuit, pie crust, cake of various kinds, puddings—to cook a roast and broil a steak. All can tell which is the best cut of beef for roasting or broiling; how many minutes should be allowed for cooking a pound of roast mutton, beef, veal, or pork; how hot the oven should be for each; how to prepare it for the oven, and how to attend to it after it is put therein. They can give a clear and accurate description of the preliminary steps to be taken as a preparation for any sort of baking. They know how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stock for other soups, steam and mash potatoes, so they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, can get up a palatable meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style.

The class will be instructed in all the arts of canning fruits and vegetables; in preserving and making jellies;

and, if it is found to be impossible to give practical lessons in this department, the theoretical instruction will be so carefully given that the members can be trusted to can, pickle, and preserve by themselves.

The indication in connection with teaching the class that gives the best promise for their future success as cooks, is the genuine interest and enthusiasm they have constantly manifested. The hard work has been cheerfully performed. Wood has been carried, fires kept up, and dishes washed with unvarying good humor. Each week's instruction has been eagerly received, and not an unpleasant word, from first to last, has marred the good feeling.

Outside of the instruction of the kitchen, these junior girls have taken careful notes of lectures on many topics connected with household management, such as house-furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing and ironing, care of the sick, care of children, etc. They have prepared essays on similar topics, in a thoughtful manner, that has clearly proven that a genuine feeling of appreciation of the tender and solemn responsibilities devolving upon the wife and mother has been kindled in their minds. The authorities of the college are thoroughly in earnest in trying to offer to girls a broad, sensible, and practical education. They give them now the best possible instruction in science, mathematics, and English literature, and mean that some day the department of domestic economy shall stand fairly abreast of these in thoroughness and efficiency. If these girls can carry into all their domestic experiences the same sunny temper and the unfailing industry and perseverance that

they have evinced in the experimental kitchen, they will brighten and adorn any homes fortunate enough to secure them as mistresses.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COOKS.

It has often been said that while we have the best markets in the world, we have the worst and most wasteful cooking. And although within the last few years much interest has been felt in England, in the establishment of cooking schools, but little has been done in this country. Private classes were opened in Boston about six years ago, and were well patronized, but the expense of instruction was necessarily so large as to close them to persons of small means. Miss Carson, in New York, and Miss Parloa, of Boston, have met with good success in their cooking schools. It is now considered very desirable to bring such teaching within the reach of those who intend to become cooks, and of those girls who have left our grammar schools, and who, by learning to cook economically, and to become good housekeepers, may do much to keep their families above want.

Probably the best cooking school for an ignorant girl is the kitchen of a kind and intelligent mistress, who is willing to spend a large part of her life in that best missionary work—training Irish and German girls in ways of thrifty housewifery. But, since the days of our grandmothers, housekeeping has taken a new aspect. The young mother once had her kitchen within easy reach from her nursery, but now a separation, by long flights of stairs, makes it practically impossible that she shall spend much time in teaching her domestic to cook.

It is hoped that the cooking school, either as an adjunct to the college for educating women, or a separate establishment, may succeed and become a permanent institution of great value to families in providing good cooks; that it will be of still greater benefit to many unemployed and poorly paid women, by providing a way in which, at small expense, they can fit themselves to obtain comfortable homes, and to receive good wages. When shirts are sold for fifty cents, there must be many women working at extremely low wages. It will be well if these can be induced to fit themselves for domestic service.

The Grecians valued a cook so highly that the head of the kitchen department—the archimageiros as he was called—received the appointment of culinary artist, and presided at all public ceremonies. These officers received no salary as cooks; their fame was sufficient reward. "We alone," said they, "are entrusted by the gods with the secret of human happiness," and so they cheerfully resigned all emolument. It is hard for us to imagine such a condition of affairs! No salaries! No perquisites! But we must not credit them with utter disinterestedness, or forget that there were many prizes in the lottery for them. A successful dish, which pleased the palate of a senator, might, at any moment, procure for the cook a gift of priceless value; in any case, applause and a crown of flowers awaited him; and if he invented a new dish he received a sort of patent for it, no other cook dare make it for at least a twelvemonth, and he alone drew from it all honor and profit, until some rival successfully prepared another novelty.

When Mark Antony gave one of his famous and historic suppers to Cleopatra, and listened to the praises the Egyptian queen bestowed on the viands, he called for the cook and gave him a city as a recompense.

The head cook of Charles the VII. left to his descendants a valuable recipe for golden soup, which may interest the housewife of to-day: "Toast," he says, "slices of bread, then throw them into a jelly made of sugar, yolk of egg, white wine, and rose water. When they are well soaked try them, and then throw them again into rose water, and sprinkle well with sugar and saffron." Such a soup would hardly satisfy the esthetics of to-day.

Sicilians made the best cooks in olden times, and were enjoined to remain, while the Romans offered incredible sums for their services, the chief cook in a Roman household often receiving a salary equal to $4,000 a year. This, however, can be offset here in our own country, Mrs. Vanderbilt paying her head cook $7,000 yearly, while there are numerous instances among the wealthy where the cook is paid $3,000 and $4,000 a year. The ancients gave a great importance to the science of gastronomy. Their kitchen services were of silver, and each dish, sauce, and gravy had a special silver utensil. Forks were unknown to them, but silver spoons were abundant, and rich ladles of gold and silver, bronze chafing dishes, silver cups and saucers, rare porcelain, and all the luxurious dishes known to the present household, were in use. Many relics which we preserve as ornaments for our parlors were kitchen utensils of the ancient Greeks.

All was elegance, combined with utility, and the same feature of distinctive care in the arrangement of the kitchen is shown in pictures and sketches of the buried Pompeii; the kitchen floors were tiled, the doors were of rare woods, and the appurtenances were unique and costly. Cooking then ranked among the fine arts, while in this age of the world, and in America, it comes near being one of the lost arts.

May we not hope that in the coming time cards of invitation will be sent out which will read: "Drill exhibition by Mrs. Jones' class, in practical cooking, Dessert Day;" or, an advertisement of Roast beef, with clear gravy, by the young ladies of the Jones Cooking School." Doctor Johnson said of his friend Mrs. Carter, that she could both translate Epictetus and make a pudding. The widow of a courtier of Henry VIII. was rewarded with the gift of a dissolved priory, for some fine puddings she had presented his majesty. The great ladies of France have not only invented new dishes for the table, but have given their illustrious names to them, Bechamel sauce being a product of a marquise of that name, while Filets de Capereau a la Berry were named after the lady who invented them, the Duchess de Berry, daughter of the Regent Orleans. A writer on culture in cooking, says: "The daughters of the wealthy in this country often marry struggling men, and they know less about domestic economy than ladies of the highest rank abroad; not because English or French ladies take more part in housekeeping, but because they are at home all their lives. Ladies of the highest rank never go to a

boarding or any other school, and these are the women who, with some few exceptions, know best how things should be done." The same writer says: "Who does not remember, with affectionate admiration, Charlotte Bronté stealthily taking the eyes out of the potatoes for fear of hurting the feelings of her purblind old servant, or, Margaret Fuller shelling peas."

One of the important features in the housekeeping department is the kitchen library. Every kitchen should have its books of reference—not the thin pamphlet, advertising some quack medicine, with a few haphazard recipes thrown in to command attention—but a whole set of books, bound in oil-cloth, which can be washed off — the cook-books of different countries — ancient and modern cook-books, and curious dishes and feasts, with historical descriptions of dinners, banquets, etc., with the simple primary works of rudimentary cooking. There are some twenty or thirty recipe books, and as many more descriptive and anecdotal volumes, out of which number a good selection might be made. The Beecher family can furnish several. Miss Catharine Beecher wrote a cook-book, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has written two or three such domestic volumes, and Marian Harland is an accepted authority on all cooking and housekeeping topics, her books being in constant demand. There are also some novels that are great helps to young housekeepers, Mrs. Whitney's "We Girls" being one of the most instructive. It is a delightful book for young girls to read, its description of an art kitchen being most fascinating, and its housekeeping

experiments of the most satisfactory kind. In regard to her cook-book, she says: "I revised that book with the proof in one hand and the cooking stove in the other;" and she tells a funny story of how, late one night, feeling a little troubled for fear the proportions in an Indian pudding were not exactly right, she came down stairs, built a fire, made and baked it, while the rest of the family were unconsciously asleep.

Add to these a book of domestic poems, and somewhere over the flour barrel or the piano—I am not sure but I would have a piano in every kitchen, as one of its attractive properties—let this verse, from grand George Herbert, be engraved, or embroidered, or frescoed:

> "A servant with this clause
> Makes drudgery divine,
> Who sweeps a room as for thy laws,
> Makes that and the action fine."

THE COOKING SCHOOL DRESS.

This costume consists of a neat, short dress, with an immense brown Holland or print over-apron, with waist, pockets and all conveniences. These aprons are inexpensive, and can, if necessary, be bought ready made at the Woman's Exchange, or in large dry goods stores, and keep the whole dress free of dust or spot. A cap of blue or pink cambric, or white muslin, protects the hair. These caps are simply large, round pieces of cloth, into which an elastic is shirred an inch or so from the edge, and they cost only a few cents. Some critical observer has said, that, as a general thing, female cooks are not expected to be fit to be seen, although male cooks have

no such privileges of disorder allowed them. It is a new idea that women are less cleanly and tidy than men, but perhaps the truth may be found in the fact that women cooks are loaded with other duties. The artist in cooking will be also an artist in making of herself a picture, such as this description from a late novel, where the scenes are laid in France: "Rue's dress was tucked up and pinned behind, an immense coarse linen apron was tied over it, she had twisted a white handkerchief round her head to prevent the flour getting into her hair, and her sleeves were rolled above her elbows. But there were golden porte-bonhuers on the white and shapely arms, and the little feet, with their pink striped stockings and daintily buckled shoes, could not have belonged to a Bearnais peasant any more than could the aristocratic, delicately featured face."

IDEAL KITCHENS.

There are kitchens which resemble the ideal picture which is presented to us in the novel or on the stage, in real homes, and they are happy, comfortable places, where a neat, white-handed woman, in picturesque costume, moves with gracious ease among the pots and pans; where a white loaf is cut on a white table, such a place as we might imagine as that in which Werther's Charlotte "went on cutting bread and butter;" where golden pots of preserves are opened and inspected, and moulds of jelly turned out into crystal dishes; the presiding genius of such a place can not be otherwise than neat and daintly habited, for she understands the science of cooking, and invokes to her aid the principles of

chemistry, and reduces all the forces of grease and dirt by a superior process of active absorption. Every pan has its place; each utensil its nail or closet; the holder is omnipresent; clean towels abound; neat mats are spread on the floor; there is a mirror on the wall; there are comfortable chairs to sit on; the kitchen is the heart of the house, and if there is disorder there it is felt through the entire system.

MRS. GARFIELD ON BREAD-MAKING.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, widow of the president, wrote to her husband, over ten years ago, in the following strain:

"I am glad to tell you, that out of all the toil and disappointments of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory; that silence of thought, since you have been away, has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me this morning when I was making bread. I said to myself, 'Here I am compelled, by an inevitable necessity, to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so, by trying to see what perfect bread I can make? It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of my life grew brighter. The very sunshine seems flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe that my table is furnished with better bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine, that I need not be the shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits.'"

The above quotation from Mrs. Garfield's letter was read by Professor Hinsdale to the students at Hiram College, Ohio, as an incentive to more exalted work, and I insert it here with the hope that some discouraged worker, reading it, may take heart and rise nobly to fresh endeavor. "Give us this day our daily bread," is one of the beautiful petitions of Our Lord's Prayer. How often have weary souls longed to add, with all due reverence: "Give it to us white and light and sweet, wholesome and digestible, that we may be comforted and strengthened." The meaning of the word *lady* is loaf-giver. Can there be a more acceptable priesthood than this service of love and labor—the token of hospitality—the badge of ladyhood? Some one has curtly said that it is not passion or ill-temper that drive men to commit murder or suicide; it is heavy, sour bread, which perverts the whole current of being, and transforms human beings into demons. Every woman has a mission to learn to make good bread, if she would consider the happiness of her family. The newspapers are fond of disseminating such stories as the following, at the expense of the girls who will not make bread:

"A fashionable young lady of this city visited a cooking school the other afternoon, when her attention was equally divided between a new dress, worn by an acquaintance, and the directions for making cake. Upon returning home she undertook to write down the recipe for cake-making for her mother, who found that it read as follows:

"Take two pounds of flour, three rows of plaiting down the front, the whites of two eggs, cut bias; a pint of milk, ruffle around the neck, half a pound of currants, seven yards of bead

trimming, grated lemon peel, with Spanish lace fichu. Stir well."

Her mother said she thought these new-fangled ideas on cooking ought to be frowned down.

"No, indeed, I'm not going to learn how to make bread," said an Eastern belle, "girls who know how to make bread generally marry men who can not afford to buy flour to make it with, and they have to work in a millinery shop to help pay the board bill. I'll stick to my fancy work."

It is related of the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, a Wisconsin senator, that he was so well pleased with a dinner prepared entirely for him by his two daughters, that he gave to each of them a check for twenty-five thousand dollars, a present quite within his gift, as he is a millionaire.

The thrifty, economical German fathers have a quaint and pretty way of interesting their young daughters in bread-making, and, at the same time, reward them for their industry. They conceal numerous small silver coin in the flour, and the girl finds these in kneading the bread.

There should be a cooking catechism published, with such questions as these:

Can you make a clear gravy?

Can you make good soups?

Can you broil a beefsteak?

In how many different ways can you cook potatoes?

Do you know how to roast meats properly?

Can you make puddings?

Can you make sauces?

Miss Julia Nast, the daughter of the well-known artist, Thomas Nast, has for some years presided over a young girl's cooking association, at her home in Morristown, New Jersey, where, as head cook, she displays true artistic talent, and offers an example worthy of emulation.

COOK INSTEAD OF CLERK.

A three line notice of the death of a lady, in the city papers, recently, is all the world will know of one whose life was crowded with strange vicissitudes.

Her family name was one of rare distinction in the record of the revolution. Her husband was a naval officer of merit, and she had been a society queen in the past administration. In the rebellion everything was swept from her family—husband, home, and money—as those of her kindred had chosen their part with the South. At the close of the war, friendless and penniless, so far as friends could help her—for they were all stranded together—she was not sufficiently educated to teach. She had no accomplishments, such as a knowledge of music or languages. She had always been fond of housekeeping, and possessed a practical knowledge of cooking in its higher branches. She found here a lady, unmarried, who had known her when fortune smiled, and there she served for sixteen years; this delicately nurtured lady performed the duties of cook. She hired a colored woman to do the washing and ironing, and other laborious duties, but cook she remained to the end.

The remarkable part of all this is, that had her history been known, and her grandfather's services to the country told, she would have been appointed to some position

under the government; but she preferred to remain in the quiet and seclusion of her friend's kitchen. This woman, who had great claim upon the country for the deeds done by her ancestors, never paraded them, never hung about the Capitol or hunted down members. She never traded upon the renown of her grandfather, although his was one to be proud of. She went about her simple duties thankful that she could eat bread of her own earning, far from the madding crowd who hunt for and hold office. This brave, patient woman deserves a monument on which should be engraved: "Here rests one who chose rather to be a cook than a clerk."

CHAPTER XXV.

The New Cook.

We may live without poetry, music and art,
We may live without conscience and live without heart,
We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man can not live without cooks.

"THERE is one thing you mustn't forget, Tom!"

"What's that, Emma?"

"Don't forget to go to the registry office and send me a cook. The new girl is good for nothing, and the old one can't do everything. Young or old, man or woman, I don't care, only send me up a competent cook by ten o'clock this morning."

"Don't look so desperate, Sis; I'll remember it. I want things in pretty good style for Maxwell; he is used to it—is fond of good dinners; and I guess I'll send you a good, smart man cook, Emma." Mr. Thomas Maye disappeared with a re-assuring nod. He had a proverbially bad memory; pretty Emma Maye knew it very well, yet in this desperate emergency she trusted him.

During the two years she had had charge of her widowed brother's family they had been blessed by the most skillful of cooks; but Joan had taken a fancy to get married, and her place was hastily supplied by one who soon proved incapable.

Just at this juncture Mr. Maye received tidings that his dead wife's favorite brother, Arthur Maxwell, just returned from abroad, would pay him a visit. From the first Emma had been nervous over the responsibility of entertaining this elegant young man, whom she had never seen. She was lovely and accomplished; but she could not cook—in fact, she had never tried.

It was half past seven o'clock when Mr. Maye went to town. He took nothing but a cup of coffee at seven o'clock, and lunched at his favorite restaurant at eleven o'clock. At half-past three o'clock the Mayes dined, and Mr. Maxwell was expected by the ten minutes past three o'clock train.

"There!" sighed Emma, when, two hours after her brother's departure, the house was in its usual exquisite order, and the viands and flowers sent up for dinner; "if Tom doesn't forget, and if he sends up a good cook, everything will be nice enough."

She did not dare think of the possibility of Tom's having forgotten, or that of the cook not coming for any other reason; but when, precisely at ten o'clock, the door-bell rang, a secret weight was lifted from her heart. She ran herself to answer the summons. A medium-sized, well-dressed, modest-looking young man stood at the entrance, and she brightened at sight of him.

"I am very glad you are so punctual; I was afraid I

should be disappointed," she said, leading the way to kitchen without an instant's delay. "Let me see—ten o'clock. I shall have to set you to work at once to prepare a first-class dinner. We are expecting company from London, my cook has left me, and I do not myself know anything about cooking. What is your name?" literally bereaving the young man of his hat and hanging it as high out of reach as possible.

His reply was rather faint, but she thought she caught it.

"Mac! You do not look like an Irishman. But it doesn't make any difference. Are you a good cook?"

The smile of the young man was rather puzzling. "I'll do my best," he said pleasantly.

"You see there's nothing in the house but cold chicken," continued Emma, unconsciously wringing her little hands as she continued to address the new cook, who certainly listened very attentively. "But my brother has sent us up some pigeons—to be roasted, I suppose."

"Yes'm."

"Can you make a celery salad?"

"I think I can."

"And Mayonnaise sauce for the cold chicken?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you make French soup?"

"I can."

"Oh, well, I think you will do" (beginning to look relieved).

"Be sure the vegetables are not overdone, and the coffee good—my brother is very particular about his

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"Oh, well, I think you will do" (beginning to look relieved).

"Be sure the vegetables are not overdone, and the coffee good—my brother is very particular about his

coffee. And we will have a Florentine pudding?" with an inquiring look.

"Yes'm," readily.

The new cook was already girding himself with one of the white towels that lay on the dresser, and casting a scrutinizing glance at the range fire.

Quite re-assured in spirit, Emma was turning away when she stopped to add:

"I will lay the table myself to-day, Mac, and fill the fruit-dishes and vases; but if you give satisfaction I will intrust you with the key of the china closet, and you will have the entire care of the table."

And with a gracious nod the young lady withdrew from the kitchen.

She piled the fruit dishes with rosy pears, golden oranges and white grapes; filled the vases with roses, lilies and ferns; set clusters of dainty glasses, filled with amber jelly, among the silver and china, and then, with a sigh of satisfaction at the result, ran away to dress.

"I'll not go near the kitchen to even smell the dinner. I don't know anything about cooking it, and will trust to luck. I have an idea that Mac is really capable—is going to prove a treasure. His dress was so neat, and he was so quiet and respectful," concluded Emma, leisurely arranging her hair.

Her new dress, with its abundant lace and cardinal ribbons, was very becoming, and fitted the petite, round figure so perfectly, that Emma felt at peace with all the world.

"I have heard that Mr. Arthur Maxwell is very fastidious in the matter of ladies' dress," mused Emma, twisting

her head over her shoulder to see the effect of her sash. "I wonder what his first impression of me will be? I should like to have poor Ally's brother like me."

At length the last bracelet was clasped, the last touch given, and, retiring backward from the mirror with a radiant face, Emma turned and ran up to the nursery to see the children dressed for company, and also to speak with the boys—and, it must be confessed, flirt a little with Mr. Vincent, the tutor, who was always at her service for this exercise.

There was a delightfully savory odor pervading the house, when she came down and set out the fruits and ice, and made a few additions to the table.

She looked at her watch—five minutes past three. Then she went softly to the end of the hall, and listened to the lively clatter in the kitchen. She could hear Mac chatting pleasantly with the little housemaid, Nanny, and all seemed to be well in that direction.

At ten minutes past three she repaired to the drawing-room and took a seat overlooking the street.

Carriages came and carriages went, but none stopped at the entrance.

The little girls, brave in new ribbons, came down.

The boys and Mr. Vincent came down.

Mr. Maye's latch-key rattled in the door, the dinner-bell rang.

"Not come?" asked Mr. Maye, at sight of Emma's disappointed face.

"No," she pouted, "and such a nice dinner!"

"Very strange!" mused that gentleman, now leading the way into the dinner-room. "I hadn't the least

doubt—Why, my dear fellow," seizing by the shoulders the new cook, who, acting also as butler, had just placed the soup-tureen upon the table—"my dear fellow, why, how is this? Emma declared you hadn't come!"

That young lady grew as white as the table cloth, and grasped a chair for support.

"That Mr. Arthur Maxwell? I—I thought it was the cook."

"I came earlier than I expected, and in time to make myself useful to Miss Emma," laughed Mr. Maxwell, divesting himself of his white towel and bowing with grace to that young lady.

How could she have fallen into such an error?

"I was so terribly anxious—I didn't look at you twice. Mr. Maxwell, I hope you will forgive me!" stammered Emma, as red now as she had been pale.

"There is nothing to forgive, if my dinner turns out well," he added, laughing, evidently the sweetest tempered man in the world. "I learned to cook when I was a student in Paris—a Frenchman taught me. I have been rather proud of my culinary skill, but I am a little out of practice now, and am not quite sure of the Florentine."

"Emma," cried Mr. Maye, "what does this mean?"

"Why, John, you promised to send me up a man cook."

Mr. Maye clasped his hands tragically.

"Emma, I forgot it."

"Well, he came just at ten o'clock. I thought he was the cook; I ushered him into the kitchen, among the pots and pans. I questioned him as to what he knew

about cooking. I urged him to make all haste and serve the dinner; and—and I called him an Irishman!" sobbed Emma, hysterically.

"No offense, Miss Emma. My grandfather, on my mother's side—Maj. Trelawny—was an Irishman," observed Mr. Maxwell, coolly. "And, since I have done my best, won't you try the soup before it is cold?"

The others stared and Emma cried, but Mr. Maye laughed—laughed uproariously.

"The best joke of the season! Sit down, everybody! Emma, you foolish girl, don't cry. Arthur doesn't care. And, as for your Florentine—Arthur, tell Nanny to bring it in. The proof of the pudding is the eating, you know."

"Miss Emma won't cry when she tastes my soup," remarked Arthur, ladling it out promptly, with an air of pride.

And then they fell to tasting and praising, and urging Emma to taste and praise, until she laughed and cried all together.

But Mr. Arthur was so delightful, so winning and so witty, so kind to his agitated young hostess, and had cooked such an excellent dinner—from the pigeons to the pudding, everything was perfect.

By-and-by Emma was herself again.

"This has taught me a lesson," she said. "I never will be so desperately situated again. I will learn to cook."

"Let me teach you," said Arthur.

He did.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Keeping Boarders.

THERE is no doubt that the boarding-house business is a popular one, look at it from whatever side we may, for it gives the woman incapable of doing anything else, a chance to earn a respectable living, and it gives the people who are without homes or means to establish them a chance to live respectably. Like all other business, it is overdone, and it often proves a dismal failure in the hands of incompetent people, just as any other enterprise does. There are people who are well adapted to keeping boarders, and making money out of them, in a proper and legitimate way, and they are not the most agreeable characters to know, either, for entertaining guests at so much a head is certainly a rather demoralizing business. A woman needs to be sharp and shrewd who can cater successfully to a half hundred different tastes, serve them all with equal partiality, listen to their tales of woe, take sides in their domestic differences, and not let her left hand lodger know what the right hand lodger does or says. She must be blind to

frowns and sneers, and deaf to complaints, and able to read character at a glance, so that she may not be cheated out of board bills by some systematic Micawber; she must harden her heart against stories of unpaid salaries and delayed remittances, or be unjust to herself and her other boarders, who pay promptly. It is folly to talk about model boarding houses, unless there is a community of model boarders to fill it. In all boarding houses the guests are served with what the best judgment of the landlady has dictated. It would be a most delightful state of things if one could have broiled chicken and another broiled steak, according to their individual tastes; but this is only possible in restaurants conducted on the European style, where each article is paid for at its individual price. The wise landlady studies the tastes of her boarders as far as she can; she gives them each day a comfortable spread of such things as are in the market and within the limits of the price she pays for them, and a majority of the guests are satisfied. But there are some—and the captious critic will at once cry out that these are women; yes, my dear sir, I am afraid they are, with the exception of an old-maidish man, with the tastes of an invalid—who always want something that is not on the table or bill of fare, such as toasted bread at dinner, or hot meats at supper. If these things are not immediately forthcoming there are complaints long and loud, and the grumbling individual infects the whole table with the same spirit. There must be a little wise management here, and, if within the bounds of reason, the boarder's tastes should be consulted and the favorite dish prepared, for this

involves the principle of home. One man or woman can not eat hot bread, so a plate of the cold article is placed near. It gives a little more work to the tired waiters, but, to look at it financially, it will probably pay in the end. "But," says some envious boarder, "this is being partial."

Not at all; because *you* can not get home to dinner a plate of hot viands is in the oven for you, and the balance is struck.

Nearly all boarding houses are kept by women. It is an established fact, that men are unsuccessful and unpopular in the business. They have neither the prudence or the patience to contend with the many difficulties in the way. In the best kept boarding house the landlady is never seen, except when business requires her. She has her own room, which is also her office, and boarders go there to see her, engage board, pay bills, or make complaints. She takes no one without special reference, and aims at having her people of a social equality, and of such financial standing as will ensure their bills being promptly paid. She will be able to cater to their wants much easier if free from anxiety on this head; and if she has discrimination she will soon learn what kind of a table to set. If they pay handsomely she can have her house well furnished, and keep it in repair; but the average boarder pays only for what there is to eat; the price does not include new Brussels carpet in the halls every spring, and a luxurious air of hot house prosperity. The thread-bare carpets and worn furniture, familiar to all who have ever lived in large boarding houses, are not the results of a penurious dis-

position, but of actual necessity. There is nothing left when the rent, fuel, and food, with gas, wages, and incidental expenses, to which the arrears of impecunious boarders must be added, not even enough to give the patient, over-worked landlady a new dress. She is only too thankful that she has earned food and shelter for herself and family, and not run in debt. Boarders seldom take this into consideration.

If a woman owns her house she has a better chance to make a little profit; and if she is unscrupulous and cheats her trades-people, she saves enough to retire upon, but the actual experience of all boarding house keepers is about the same. If, by the closest good management, they can pay expenses, they consider themselves fortunate. There are some people who always manage to get their board at cost price, and these are usually the ones who, after a while, neglect to pay at all. Every landlady suffers from these irregular people, who expect to live comfortably at the expense of others, and usually manage to do so.

Having decided that there must be a certain uniform system about the table, on the basis which is equally removed from niggardliness or extravagance, the next item of regard is the cooking, and this can give a character to a boarding house just as decidedly as the guests. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good table, as much as it is of liberty. The table cloths and napkins must be spotless for the dinner table—if they can not be changed at each meal—the silver and glasses highly polished, the food well cooked and savory. The vegetables cooked in boarding houses are usually abominable, and an investi-

gation into the matter discloses the fact that in nine times out of ten the vegetable cook is a slatteringly girl who knows nothing about the business, and is hardly competent to wash a pan full of potatoes properly. She pares the potatoes without washing them first, to save trouble, and puts them on in cold water, to soak and simmer, or else she hurries them over the fire and cooks them at a galloping boil, taking them off with a "bone in the middle." There are as many different ways of cooking potatoes as there are days in the week, but the average boarding house finds it too much trouble, or, rather, the servants do. It is certainly one woman's work to attend to the vegetables alone and cook them as they should be cooked. Who does not recall the mashed potatoes of home as compared with those of the boarding house, with a yearning sense of loss. And how different the black, soggy mass called fried potatoes from the crisp, brown slices that mother cooked. True, there are a great many more to cook for, but the one woman can easily do it. And the strong grease in which they are usually cooked is one of the penny-wise-pound-foolish habits of the woman who despises the day of small things.

Marketing judiciously is another of the branches which a woman, who would be successful in it, must study and understand. The woman who pays ready money for all she buys will save a large per centage on her purchases. She should have her marketing always done a week in advance, or nearly so; that is, she should select her steaks and roasts of beef for Thursday on Monday, and have it hung in the ice-room. The fish for Wed-

nesdays and Fridays should be decided on the same day. The poultry for Thursdays and Sundays engaged regularly from a poulterer who knows his customer and dare not supply an inferior article, and so on with all other supplies. And let her vary the monotony of a uniform day for fish and fowl, by giving her boarders a surprise. A supper of tenderloin steaks and escalloped potatoes, or a New England Sunday breakfast of baked beans and brown bread, with baked apples and fried mush, or a dinner course of oysters and celery, on some day that is not Sunday. Instead of the stewed prunes, prunelles, dried peaches and apple sauce, which figure over and over on the boarding house table, let her have fresh canned peaches and cream, preserves, apples quartered and dropped into a boiling syrup of white sugar, flavored with lemon, and some of the home dishes, custards and floating islands that are so grateful to the eyes and delicious to the taste. A house that has a reputation of this kind is always filled with boarders. Hot Graham gems and a cup of fragrant, yellow coffee for supper will prove a great innovation upon bakers' toast and weak, sloppy tea. It will require more labor and forethought, but when that woman wants to sell the good will of the business she will realize its full value in dollars and cents, and she will never need to advertise for boarders. A mechanics' boarding house frequently pays better than the aristocratic one which has a high rent and much style to contend with. Clean beds and a good table are the principal requisites; the cooking good but plain. The men usually have good appetites and make a vigorous attack on the substantials,

and care more for quantity than quality. They have been used to homes, and like the landlady to preside in the dining room and look after their comfort herself, and they are usually good pay. In all large cities where rent is high, a few boarders are taken in the family to help out. It is not, as a general thing, pleasant to board in a private family where the boarder is one of themselves and has "*all the comforts of a home.*" It means going without fire in one's room and feeling like an intruder in the family circle—to taking pot-luck on Mondays and Saturdays, and getting dinner down town whenever the girl leaves or has the sulks. There is also a certain amount of patronage bestowed on the family boarder, who is made to feel the great privilege of being received into the bosom of so highly respected a family, who only take boarders for company. This method of doing business is as silly as the announcement of the young man who desires to enter a home where his society will be an equivalent for his board. Boarders are not guests. If they could not pay for the privilege of being one of the family they would soon be required to leave.

Business principles should control in this matter. If the boarder grows into the family and finds a place in the regard of its members, it will be the happy result of good sense and congeniality between them, and thrice happy is the wayworn wanderer who finds such a haven of rest.

The ideal boarding house is the one where the landlady has no time to gossip about her boarders; where she does not assume the management of their domestic affairs; where the elements of tattling and backbiting

never gain entrance; in short, where a community of ladies and gentlemen manage their housekeeping on the co-operative plan and meet at one common table, where they can enjoy each other's company socially. Every room is a home—a castle to its temporary owner. The landlady is the queen of the realm, and she needs to be wise and gracious in her rule if she would have loyal subjects.

Much has been said about the lack of home comfort in a boarding house, and the meagre furniture of rooms offered for inspection. But it remains for the boarder who takes possession to transform the bare room into a home, to magnetize the walls with an atmosphere of love and contentment. The landlady who furnishes her house does not know whom she is furnishing for, what style of chairs and sofas the new comers would prefer, or if she may not be obliged to hustle her own furniture into the attic to make room for the household goods of the new boarders. It is desirable that the room should be clean —thoroughly clean, and the bed in good order—plenty of towels and fresh water, and a cake of genuine soap. Any attempt at parsimony will be a bad stroke of policy to begin with. As heaven has never yet been realized upon earth, it would be vain to look for it even in the ideal boarding house, the projector of which has an urgent need of dollars and cents as a basis on which to found it. The only way in which she can realize success is to conduct it on the best business system, making her labor yield a fair profit. There is no doubt that there is money in it.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Story of a Summer Boarder.

"IT was a scandal," the neighbors said, "that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through; and Heaven knows, boarders did not help a body to work out her salvation. And so much money in the family, too, taking it by small and large. Wasn't her uncle Eben, over at Dover, well-to do, and not a chick of his own to care for except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him? It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was needy; but sometimes it does seem as if folks had more feeling for others than for their own kith and kin. Then there were cousins in the city, forehanded and fashionable, who were never worth a row of pins to Delia, and there was her great-uncle John's widow a-larkin' on the continent, a-gamin' at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters of every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun but old age. She had been

known to say that her folks were too rich already, and probably she would endow some hospital with her property." Evidently, wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia. To be sure, she had never seen her great-aunt since she was a child, when her uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit, with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and fallals, which won the heart of her namesake. Since then uncle John's widow had become a sort of gilded creation, always young and beautiful; for, though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither heard nor seen anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference to Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long sickness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poorhouse, unless they should bestir themselves. As her mother was already bedridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders:

> GOOD BOARD in the country near the river side, at $7 a week. Large chambers, broad piazzas, fine views, berries and new milk. One mile from the station.
>
> Address DELIA ROGERSON,
> *Croftsborough, Me.*

"Cheap enough!" commented an elderly lady who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson. An old maid, I

suppose, obliged to look out for herself. I've a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk. If I don't like it there'll be no harm done."

And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady with false front hair, brown wrinkled skin, faded eyes, a black alpaca gown and a hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess; lighted a fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the fadeless old roses wreathing them. "Wonderfully kind," reflected Mrs. Clement, as she combed out her wisps of gray hair and confided the false front to a box. "Wonderful kindness for $7 a week. She's new to the trade. She'll learn better. Human nature doesn't change with latitudes. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comforts of a poverty-stricken old creature." But in spite of her worldly wisdom, Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention and to multiply her cares. The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Mrs. Griscome complained of the mosquitoes, with an air as if Miss Rogerson were responsible for their creation; of flies, as if they were new acquaintances; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it along with berries and new milk; of the weather, as if she had pledged herself there would be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort, and not old enough for fashion"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission. "What makes you

keep us, my dear?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say?"

"Yes, a long, long time ago."

"Tell me about him—it?"

"There isn't much to tell. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave father and mother, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here. That's all.'

"And you—you?"

"Now all men beside are to me like shadows."

"And have you never heard of him since?"

"Yes. He wrote; but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me and marry. I was a millstone about his neck. I didn't answer his letter."

"And supposing he should return some day, would you marry him?"

"I dare say," laughed Delia, gently, as if the idea were familiar, "let the neighbors laugh ever so wisely, I've thought of it sometimes sitting alone, when the world was barren and commonplace. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor everyday thinking and doing. I am afraid you think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement."

"No. The heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched; but the soul is heir of eternal youth—it is as beautiful at fourscore as at 'sweet twenty.' Time

makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit. You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you would rather not."

"His name was Stephen Langdon. Sometimes Capt. Seymour runs against him in Melbourne, and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing, though I never ask, and Stephen never asks for me that I can hear."

Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket, they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her support by copying for lawyer Dunmore, and embroidering for Mrs. Judge Door. One by one her boarders dropped away like autumn leaves; all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I'll stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often. Perhaps you take winter boarders at reduced rates. Eh?"

"Do you think my rates high?"

"By no means. But when one's purse is low—"

"Yes; I know. Do stay at your own price. I can't spare you." She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors; besides, one mouth more would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went to bed hungry, that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy enough, without there appearing to be "just a pattern." At Christmas, however, came a ray of sunshine for Delia, in the shape of a $100 bill from an unknown friend.

"It can't be meant for me," she cried.

"It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother;

"and there's nobody else of that name, now that your Aunt Delia's dead."

"We are not sure she's dead," objected Delia.

"Horrors! Don't you know whether your aunt is dead or alive?" asked Mrs. Clement, in a shocked tone.

"It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named for her. I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with the name, though she was only our great-uncle's wife."

"She ought to be doing something for you."

"How can she if she is dead? I don't blame her, anyway. Her money is her own, to use according to her pleasure. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her."

"But if she should come back to you, having run through with it, you'd divide your last crust with her, I'll be bound."

"I suppose I should," replied Delia.

The winter wore away as winters will, and the miracles of spring began in fields and wayside, and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses, and dropped away again with the falling leaves, and still Mrs. Clement stayed on. Just now she had been some weeks in arrears with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she was growing more feeble daily, needed the luxuries of an invalid and the attention of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her, without taking thought of the morrow.

"I must hear from my man-of-business to-morrow, Delia; I'm knee-deep in debt to you," she began one night.

"Don't mention it," cried Delia. "I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You are welcome to stay and share pot-luck with us, you are such company for mother and me."

"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood. There, turn down the light. Draw the curtain, dear, and put another stick on the fire, please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind. It's one hundred years or so since any one kissed me."

And next morning when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's breakfast her boarder lay cold and still upon the pillows.

The first shock over, Delia wrote to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives, if she had any. In reply, Mr. Wills wrote:

"The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no near relatives. Some distant cousins, who have an abundance of the world's goods, yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity as she has tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In the meantime I enclose you a copy of her last will and testament, to peruse at your leisure."

"What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will," thought Delia, but she read, nevertheless:

Being of sound mind, this, the 16th day of June, 18—, I, Delia Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave $100 to each of my cousins; and I bequeath the residue of my property, viz., $30,000 invested in the Ingot Mining Company, $50,000 in United States bonds, $20,000 in the For-

tunate Flannel Mills, and my jewels, to the beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson, Delia Rogerson, of Croftsborough, Me.

For I was a stranger and ye took me in; hungry, and ye fed me; sick and ye ministered unto me.

"Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors, when the fact reached their ears, "what a profitable thing it is to take boarders. Everybody in town will be trying it. Of course Steve Langdon will come and marry her, if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there!"

Delia did not open her house to boarders the next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it; in replying to letters from indigent people, who seemed to increase alarmingly; in receiving old friends, who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said: "I told you so."

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said.

"And we are too old to think of it now, Steve."

"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich, Delia, but I've enough for two and to spare."

"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia.

"Indeed! Then, perhaps, you have a better match in view. Capt. Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest."

"Yes, Squire Jones proposed to me last week."

"Now, see here, Delia. Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand? There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings me a

letter in a strange hand, which tells me that my dear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still, is poor and alone, and needs me—me! And the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement, who ought to know. I packed my household goods and came."

"I'm glad that you did."

"In order that I may congratulate 'Squire Jones?'"

"But I haven't accepted him. In fact, I've refused him—because—because—"

"Because you will marry your old love, like the lass in the song, Delia?"

In Croftsborough, people are not yet tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Value of Personal Appearance.

A YOUNG woman entering upon a business life must ask and answer one question almost at its outset: "Shall she go into society or not?" By society I mean the parties, weddings, receptions, dinners, and lunches, which make up the existence of merely fashionable women. If she has a large and influential acquaintance she will necessarily be invited out a great many times, she will be obliged to dress correspondingly well, and her dress will naturally demand some time and attention, as well as a good deal of money. Social life, parties and balls will keep her up late at night and tax her strength, and the question to herself will be, whether she will be able to meet the demands of society and of business, and preserve her health? Here, again, the frequent theory of women's ability to overwork intrudes itself. There can be no possible doubt that if she is engaged eight hours a

day, in any kind of work, she will do better to ignore society, and rest in the evenings; but if

All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy,

will it not apply equally well to Jill? Only Jack has the strength and Jill has not.

A compromise can be made by going out occasionally, and not attempting to compete with the women who have nothing to do, and by not keeping excessively late hours. One rich, dark silk, made with an evening waist and worn with a change of laces and flowers, a cream-white dotted muslin and an illusion over-dress will be all sufficient for a season, with a supply of fresh gloves, and will look much better, even if worn frequently, than a new, cheap, hastily gotten together evening dress. When there is only one silk it should be either black or a dark olive or blue, as a vivid, new color will be so conspicuous that the wearer will soon be known by it, and there will be some one ill-natured enough to say, "There goes that everlasting sunflower yellow silk of Miss ——'s." Black can be worn with masses of pink garniture, upon one occasion, with pink gloves; with white upon another with white gloves; with masses of mixed flowers and deep orange gloves; and it will always look handsome. Then it can be a dead black toilet—quantities of black lace, black gloves, and coral or gold jewelry as an effect. One of the most elegant toilets I ever saw was a black silk, draped and trimmed with water lilies, and worn with pale green gloves that reached above the elbows. It is by no means the expense of a costume that makes it elegant. There are hundreds of

dowdy women at parties who are elaborately dressed and loaded with diamonds, and there are ladies who are regally beautiful in severely plain toilets. Some ladies need very little adornment. This is especially the case with young women who have dark hair and eyes, and a fresh color. If they wear much jewelry, or dress in high colors, they are at once commented on with unfriendly criticism. Miss Oakey, who is an authority on beauty in dress, and the author of a book with that title, says: "The object of dress may be said to be threefold—to cover, to warm, to beautify. Beauty in dress, as in other things, is largely relative." To admit this, is to admit that a dress which is beautiful upon one woman may be hideous worn by another. Each should understand her own style, accept it, and let the fashion of her dress be built upon it. Because my dark, slender friend looks well in a heavy velvet with a high ruff, her rival, who is short and blonde, tries to outshine her in a heavier velvet, with a higher ruff. It is reason enough that the last should look ill in the dress, because the first looks well in it.

ELOQUENCE OF DRESS.

Not every woman can dress well with the most reckless expenditure; but a clever woman can dress well with intelligent economy and an artistic taste. Let women remember that it is harmony of color and grace of cut that makes a dress beautiful, and its fitness to the style and needs of the wearer, not richness of material or costliness of ornament. No material is more beautiful than a cashmere, which is one of the most truly economic dresses that one can wear, as it both washes and dyes,

without loss of beauty, and wears well and long. The dress should always be harmonious with one's surroundings. Sometimes a woman is more elegant in a plain dress, when a richer dress, being out of place, would be vulgar. Let the dress be so simply an expression of the woman that she is unconscious of it when she has put it on. Let the thinking come before the dressing. Thus, alone, can she be harmonious, and possess the graceful attributes that form the highest beauty.

Another high authority on all that pertains to the well being of true womanhood, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, thus writes:

"If dress can heighten the whole sense of what is really beautiful in womanhood, it is certainly a power, and a great one. Surely, one of the first conditions to this end would be, that dress should represent womanly reserve. It should clothe, not disguise or deform. The lines of beauty should be preserved—colors should be modest beside the coloring of nature. Let no glaring tints disturb the harmony of the delicately-blended lines. The gold in a young girl's hair, the evanescent roses in her cheeks, glowing and paling with the rhythm of her pulse, is a silent eloquence, or, rather, a light-and-shadow utterance. Never profane or frizzle the one out of all color, or place beside the other any brilliant ornament which can conflict with its perfect charm."

Every year that a woman lives the more pains she should take with her dress. The dress of elderly ladies ought to be more of a science than it is. How often one hears a woman of fifty say, "Oh, my dressing days are past;" when, if she thought about it, they have only well begun. At least, the time has come when dress is

more to her than ever. Remember, that from forty to sixty-five is a quarter of a century—the third of a long life. It is the period through which the majority of grown-up people pass. And yet how little pride women take—how little thought beforehand—to be charming then.

THE OTHER EXTREME.

But she must be equally careful to avoid a foolish assumption of youth, which will be even more unbecoming. The well-known saying, that a woman is no older than she looks, amiable and consoling as it is, has not been altogether harmless. Acting upon this assumption, and losing sight of the eternal fitness of things, many a woman has arrayed herself in a manner which is not only entirely unbecoming to her face, but has a tendency to make her ridiculous. Who has not trembled for a friend when the mania seized her to color her hair; and then, as her good sense admonished her never to do it again, walked trembling by her side while she wore the changing hues from black to greenish white; and who does not rejoice at the decree which makes it possible for gray hair to be not only honorable, but beautiful and fashionable also? There are other things which need the strong light of common sense thrown upon them—the colors chosen for dresses, the style of the hats and bonnets, the dressing for the neck demand attention. What a pity it is that women with thin faces and necks do not understand the softening effect of lace—white next the throat and black outside of that. Plain, rich dresses emphasize the grace which should, at fifty, be even more admirable than at twenty-five or

thirty. One is disposed to wonder at, if not to criticize, Thackeray severely for making Henry Esmond marry Lady Castlewood, whose daughter was his first love; and he is pardoned only when we remember that her lovely character and the beauty of her face are represented as existing without the aid of those artificial appliances which disfigure some women even at the present day, when good sense is the rule and not the exception. The "eternal fitness of things" should be studied by every woman; and she might make a sort of golden text of this sentence. No woman looks so old as one who tries to look young. The little girl who tries on her mother's apron, and so has a long dress in front, and the traditional ostrich which hides its head in the sand, are not more absurd than the woman who persuades herself at forty that she looks eighteen. If she would only stop a moment and reason with herself, she would know that she is infinitely more handsome as she is. Would she exchange the lines of intelligence, of thought, of knowledge, for the mere simper of youth? Her face that has bent over the cradled babe night after night has the holy seal of motherhood to beautify it; the eyes that have looked into the faces of the dying have a tender light in their depths; love has glorified the quivering mouth with its sacred pathos; the faded complexion is lighted by the immortal glow of life's western sky.

"Would you be young again?
So would not I;
One tear to memory given,
Onward we hie.

Life's dark stream forded o'er,
Almost at rest on shore.
Say, would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?"

There are some old ladies who are grandly beautiful. I recall such a one, with snowy white hair, dressed fashionably; with a rich, black velvet dress, and masses of real old lace and blonde at the throat. And when she went to parties she wore pink roses in her hair and in her bosom, and to some one who criticized her she said: "Did you never hear how the roses grow over old ruins, showing the triumph of nature over art?" and went on her way with stately step and a sad, sweet smile on her grand, old face.

Some writer has said that a woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand social aim should be to please. And let me tell you how that is to be done. A woman can please the eye by her appearance, her dress, her face, her figure. A plain woman can never be pretty. She can always be fascinating, if she takes pains. I well remember a man, who was a great admirer of our sex, telling me that one of the most fascinating women he had ever met with was not only not pretty, but, as to her face, decidedly plain—ugly, only the word is rude. How, then, did she fascinate? I well remember his reply: "Her figure," said he, "was neat, her dressing was faultless, her every movement was graceful, her conversation was clever and animated, and she always tried to please. It was not I alone who called her fas-

cinating. She was one of the most acceptable women in society I ever knew. She married brilliantly, and her husband, a lawyer in large practice, was much devoted to her.

A BUSINESS DRESS.

Much has been said about a distinctive dress for ladies who are engaged in business pursuits, but as the sisterhood has never taken kindly to a uniform, and there is a more definite style about the individual in the ranks of women than in those of men, it would be hard to decide on any one particular costume that will please all. Some little black-eyed, trim-figured woman will sheath herself in a neat-fitting black dress, with a segment of white linen at the neck and cuffs, cover her smooth hair with a close Turban hat, draw on a pair of dog-skin gloves, and look essentially refined and lady-like, while another in the same suit would be intolerably loud and ungraceful in appearance. Water-proofs, Ulsters, gossamers, and similar garments are worn almost universally on the street, but in shops, offices, the school-room, and other commercial resorts where women are to be found, the dress will remain a matter of individual taste. Custom makes laws as irrevocable as those of legislatures, and the time has not yet come, possibly never will, when a girl can snatch her hat from its nail and get out into the open air as quickly as her brother. There must necessarily be certain restrictions of sex, and no amount of reform will change the laws of nature. The matter is already simplified by the short, scant dress, and the absence of trails, hoops, and bustles, and it is to be hoped these will never be resumed to such an extent by

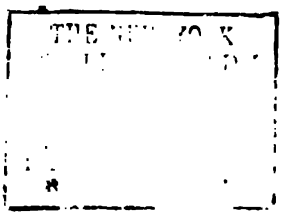
our fashionable women that the others will feel obliged to adopt them. The working dress of American ladies to-day is a happy compromise between the despotic fashions of a court and the severe bigotry of a reform costume of the coat and trowsers pattern. The absence of voluminous skirts of white goods, starched and fluted, is not to be deplored, when a single yoked garment, depending from the shoulder, can happily replace them. A dark, neat color, such as navy blue, or a rich brown, in a soft woolen goods that drapes artistically, and follows the outlines of the form in classic folds, is preferable to the wash lawns and percales of the past, and saves much time and money over laundrying, etc. Thus one vexed question has adjusted itself, and we will not ask whether it came through the reformer or the fashion inventor; it is enough to know that a woman can dress prettily and in accordance with the laws of health at the same time, and that time is the present.

DRESS REFORMERS.

Miss Oakey voices the opinion of all sensible women when she says, in one of her essays: "It appears to us that the failure of the 'dress reformers' to find acceptance, except at the hands of a few enthusiasts, arises from two causes: First. That their object has no relation to beauty; and, secondly, because they defeat their own purpose by a superficial knowledge of the true formation of the body. A dress reform that opposes itself to beauty, deserves to be stamped out by every reasonable woman in the land, just as a fashion that, in its blind search for beauty, destroys the most beautiful

work of the Creator, deserves the same fate. The human being was meant to be beautiful. It is always an accident or mistake, or blind or willful disregard of the laws of nature when the human being is ugly as an individual or as a race. The highest beauty is elevating and refining in its influence on the individual and on the home. It is the natural object of the desire of humanity. The infant, who can not speak, delights in it. The most cultured man uses it to express his highest aspiration. The Creator sows it broadcast over nature. Even the dumb animals have some sense of it; and here starts up a little band of 'reformers,' so-called, doubtless as sincere as they are misguided, and they say that beauty is a mistake, a delusion, and a snare; that what we shall seek is use—simply use—as if, forsooth, use and beauty were at war with each other. We might say that use demands beauty almost, though we can not reverse the saying, and assert that beauty demands use, for 'beauty is its own excuse for being,' our wise and honored sage has said in one of his deepest moments; and yet this beauty, that exists as it were for very pleasure, has, perhaps, the highest use—that of lifting us for the time quite out of all doctrines of expediency, and floating us in the purely ideal world."

Emerson wrote of Margaret Fuller: "She was always dressed neatly and becoming." Even a philosopher, writing of so eminent a woman as Miss Fuller, could remember that. The fact is, that the more prominently a woman is before the world, or in any kind of semi-public work, such as a professional and literary life really is, the more scrupulously should she insist on perfect taste of toilet.



"WHERE IS YOUR HOME?" "WHERE MOTHER IS."

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Kingdom of Home.

"Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall."

"Our wives are as comely
And our home is still home, be it ever so homely."
—*Dibdin.*

IN speaking of his home to a friend, a child was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is."

"Home," says a celebrated divine, "should be the center of joy, equatorial and tropical. A man's house should be on the hill-top of cheerfulness and serenity so high that no shadows rest upon it, and where the morning comes so early and the evening tarries so late that the day has twice as many golden hours as those of other men. He is to be pitied whose house is in some valley of grief between the hills, with the longest night and the shortest day."

It is the woman in the house who makes the home,

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It is the woman in the house who makes the home,

not always an easy or a comfortable task to do, but most satisfactory when accomplished.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WIFE AND MOTHER

in the domestic world is unquestioned, her sway is absolute; she can make all who come within her reach happy and contented or she can render them miserable. She can rule with an iron rod or lead with a silken string. "When you want to get the grandest idea of a queen," says a modern writer, "you do not think of Catherine of Russia, or of Anne of England, or of Marie Theresa of Germany; but when you want to get your *grandest* idea of a queen you think of the plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table, or walked with him arm-in-arm down life's pathway, sometimes to the thanksgiving banquet, sometimes to the grave, but always together—soothing your petty griefs, correcting your childish waywardness, joining in your infantile sports, listening to your evening prayers, toiling for you with needle or at the spinning-wheel, and on cold nights wrapping you up snug and warm. And then at last, on that day when she lay in the back room dying, and you saw her take those thin hands with which she had toiled for you so long and put them together in a dying prayer that commended you to the God whom she had taught you to trust—oh, she was the queen! The chariots of God came down to fetch her, and as she went in all heaven rose up. You cannot think of her now without a rush of tenderness that stirs the deep foundations of your soul, and you feel as much a child again as when you cried on her lap; and if you

could bring her back again to speak just once more your name as tenderly as she used to speak it, you would be willing to throw yourself on the ground and kiss the sod that covers her, crying, 'Mother! Mother!' Ah, she was the queen! She was the queen!"

AN IDEAL WOMAN.

She was my peer;
No weakling girl, who would surrender will
And life and reason, with her loving heart,
To her possessor; no soft, clinging thing
Who would find breath alone within the arms
Of a strong master, and obediently
Wait on his will in slavish carefulness;
No fawning, cringing spaniel to attend
His royal pleasure, and account herself
Rewarded by his pats and pretty words,
But a sound woman, who, with insight keen,
Had wrought a scheme of life, and measured well
Her womanhood; had spread before her feet
A fine philosophy to guide her steps;
Had won a faith to which her life was brought
In strict adjustment—brain and heart meanwhile
Working in conscious harmony and rhythm
With the great scheme of God's great universe
On toward her being's end.

—*Holland.*

HOME EDUCATION.

Teach children to eat properly and speak correctly in the home circle. Many a young man has gone out of his father's home into the world, who has been mortified and embarrassed by the criticism of strangers on his table manners and conversation. Children acquire a habit of using slip-shod expressions, such as, "I ain't

got it," "I don't want nothing;" of using the knife instead of the fork; of eating in a loud and noisy manner, with their elbows extended as if they were birds feeding on the wing; of making uncouth sounds in breathing, and of acting in other careless ways which are exceedingly annoying to older and well-bred people. These are all indications of lack of home breeding. Parents who have been neglected themselves in their early years have no right to transmit their careless habits to their children, or send them out into the world to learn in manhood or womanhood the primary laws of social ethics. It has been wisely said that education does not begin with the alphabet. It commences with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approval or his sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance; with a handful of flowers in green and daisied meadows; with a bird's nest admired but not touched; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue. To every parent, to every influential member of a household, there is committed a charge which can be shifted to no one else. There can be no model system grafted upon the family tree. The children of one family cannot be brought up successfully by the same method. There must be kisses for one and discipline for another. In this connection an incident suggests itself. A mother of my acquaintance had two little girls—one a healthy, strong child, without nerves; the other a delicate, sensitive, shrinking little one, with a shy and timid nature. The mother had one

set of rules for the two children; they ate the same food, and were sent to bed at exactly the same hour, immediately after a light supper. The younger and healthier one went to sleep at once; the other begged for a light to be kept burning, and when this was denied would be found sitting in the passage-ways in a tremor of fright, which no amount of reasoning would control. Cold hands and feet and a burning head resulted. The doctor was constantly in attendance upon the little one, who could not go to school without getting a severe cold, though both wore the same amount of clothing and were equally well guarded from the weather. The mother took counsel with herself, and wisely adopted a different method of treatment with the child. She put her bed in her own chamber, kept a night-lamp burning, and sat in the room with the little girl telling her soothing stories until she fell quietly to sleep. Believing that her child's interests were superior to all others, she never allowed anything to interfere with her evening work, until the time came when the little girl could be safely left alone, her thoughts composed and her nerves tranquil. Had the mother persisted in her first attempt to bring up the two children on the same hygienic and mental plans, one would probably have been a peevish invalid for life, with impaired mental faculties. If it is necessary for us to respect each other's prejudices, how much more important that we conciliate infirmities of temperament which are so closely allied with our personal welfare.

HAPPY SLUMBERS.

There is one rule that it is always safe to enforce in

the family—the rule of love which will send each child to bed with a smile on its lips and peace in its heart. Fretful mothers have much to excuse them, for there is an accumulation of work and responsibility in the home, of which they bear the chief burden, but it will pay them infinitely well in the end to send the children to bed happy. They will be more tractable and useful in the morning; they will have happier memories of their childhood when they have gone out from the home nest into the world, and they will enshrine in their hearts, as household saints, the mothers who gave them a good-night kiss with smiles and benedictions every night of their young lives. Mothers seem to think often that childhood is eternal—that the little one will always be there to kiss and caress; but it is inevitable that the child is with us but a few years, and the mother who neglected the opportunity of going into the next room to press the rosy cheek with a good-night kiss, sits alone and asks in sadness and solitude, "Where is my boy to-night?" "Where is my girl to-night?"

THE VALUE OF "MOTHER."

A father, talking to his careless daughter, said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course, it has not been brought there by any act of yours, but still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast; and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up and kiss her on the cheek. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides,

you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are; but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands, that have done so many necessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips, that gave you your first baby kiss, will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late."

MY MOTHER'S HYMN.

Like patient saint of olden time,
With lovely face almost divine,

So good, so beautiful and fair,
Her very attitude a prayer:
I heard her sing so low and sweet,
"His loving-kindness—oh, how great!"
Turning, behold the saintly face,
So full of trust and patient grace.

"He justly claims a song from me,
His loving-kindness—oh, how free!"
Sweetly thus did run the song,
"His loving-kindness" all day long,
Trusting, praising, day by day,
She sang the sweetest roundelay—
"He near my soul hath always stood,
His loving-kindness—oh, how good!"

"He safely leads my soul along,
His loving-kindness—oh, how strong!"
So strong to lead her on the way
To that eternal better day,
Where safe at last in that blest home,
All care and weariness are gone,
She "sings, with rapture and surprise,
His loving-kindness in the skies."

FEEDING THE SICK.

Four causes of suffering among the sick occur to us as worth considering. First, a poor choice of diet; secondly, a poor way of preparing it; thirdly, an improper time for serving it; and fourthly, the bad habit of retaining it within the patient's recognition by the sense of sight or smell. The purpose of feeding the well or ill is to supply the demand for nourishment and not the gratification of the appetite. Still, the latter result has its value, in that we digest more readily and perfectly those articles of nutrition that we like.

It may be well even for the sick to have regular times

for taking nourishment; still, very sick persons can take so little nutriment of any kind that their needs and wants must be consulted. The general rule must be that the smaller the quantity that can be taken the oftener it may be given. And a second rule should be, never to offer a patient the same dish of food that he has once refused. If it has stood long it is not fresh and nice. A third rule founded on experience is, always make the food of the sick *palatable.*

In the course of a severe sickness discretion in many things is valuable. It is needed in measuring out the food. A teaspoonful of any proper liquid every half hour or more may be all that the sufferer can bear. If he is stupid or delirious, rub his lips gently with a spoon to notify him that he must now be ready to swallow what you present. You may tenderly press down the lower lip with your finger, slowly introduce the spoon to attract his attention, so that he may swallow the liquid almost unconsciously, and yet with safety. The sick may suffer from thirst, and still be unable to announce it. Small bits of ice enclosed in a soft linen rag may meet his needs and be eagerly received. Some slightly acid drinks, as lemonade, will demand his gratitude.

The kind of food should be easy of solution in the patient's mouth and in the gastric sack. The taste of the sick is easily offended, so that proper and agreeable food only should be offered; otherwise, the patient's stomach will loathe and utterly reject it—even if once well down it will soon come up again. No nurse, then, is well educated and fitted for the practice of her profession, who does not know how to select proper food, how

to prepare it, and how to serve it. What food a sick person really needs, and how it can be rendered palatable and easily digestible, must be learned by observation and experience.

The temperature of food renders it hard or easy of digestion. If it be lower than the temperature of the stomach, the digestion will be more or less delayed. It should be as warm at least as the temperature of the gastric sack in which it must be dissolved, or it may induce temporary indigestion. Tea, coffee, toast or bits of beef should be hot when presented to the invalid or convalescent, because time will cool them to suit his taste. The cups for tea or coffee or chocolate need no warming, but the plates on which he carves his meat or toast often do.

The physician, as a part of his duty, may prescribe the amount of food the patient may safely take, but still the nurse should be able to vary his directions when circumstances occur to warrant it. A nurse should never urge the sick person to eat more than he really wants.

The idea of having a certain article of food long entertained will inevitably impair the appetite for it. It is a careless and disagreeable practice to fill a cup so full that its contents will run over and partially fill the saucer. The nurse should never taste the tea or coffee or broth in the presence of the patient. It makes him feel that he is to drink only slops remaining in the nurse's cup. Be considerate enough to know what the sick one may need. Have everything placed in tasteful order on a waiter—salt, pepper, fork and knife, extra cup and spoons. A neat bouquet will make your patient smile

and increase his appetite. A loving tone and a few tender words are often worth more than stimulants.

THE GIRL IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

As the march of civilization renders the art of living more complicated, the question of how we shall be served increases in importance. Untrained peasants, direct from Europe, invade our homes, spoil our dinners, destroy our delicate china and bric-a-brac, and rule us with a rod of iron. We pay them high wages, and only complain when goaded to desperation. Many of these girls are good-natured, quick-witted, and easily taught the manifold duties of the average household. But how many women are willing to convert their tastefully furnished homes into training-schools for ignorant servants? No doubt there are some admirable housekeepers who prefer taking a raw girl just from the ship, and training her into the ways of their households. If they can at the same time inculcate habits of order and system, they are doubly to be blessed. While this course of education is going on, however, the same wages are demanded in many cases as after the girl has graduated and received her diploma. At any time during her tutelage the offer of an additional dollar per month will induce the average girl to leave her kind instructor and palm off her incompetency on some other mistress. How is this unjust state of affairs to be remedied?

A thoroughly good servant, one who understands her duties and attends to them properly, deserves to be well paid. A skilled workman can always command good wages, and there is no reason why a woman's skill in

domestic duties should not have a marketable value. But this will never be the case until ladies absolutely refuse to pay high wages for poor work. There are thousands of households in this city to-day, where the ladies themselves do much of the dirty and disagreeable work, for fear of offending Bridget by asking her to attend to it. Instead of keeping a general supervision over the various departments of household labor, they are constantly employed in doing up the little odds and ends of work which their hired "help" have purposely neglected. Of course, in families where only one servant is kept, who is expected to do washing, ironing, cooking and cleaning, a great deal devolves upon the mistress. In such cases the lady of the house should take upon herself certain departments of work, and attend to them regularly. Many ladies do the up-stairs work themselves, except on Fridays, when the girl gives the bedroom a thorough sweeping. Other ladies wash the fine china and silver, and brush up and dust the dining room after breakfast is over, while the girl makes the beds up-stairs. Some such arrangement is absolutely necessary where the family is large. In such cases the girl is not expected to do much baking. Either the mistress makes pies, cakes and desserts herself or has recourse to the bakery. When hiring a girl for general housework, a lady should always specify exactly what the girl will be expected to do, and state what work she will herself attend to. After this she should never do Bridget's work for her. If in setting the table she forgets something, and the mistress gets it herself, the girl will invariably forget it the next time. If called

herself and asked to fetch it, it will not again be missing. The ironing drags and looks as if there was no prospect of it being finished. The lady foresees confusion, takes a hand, and works until she has a headache. Next week the same scene is repeated, only if the mistress goes out calling, instead of giving the desired help, black, sullen looks are the result. Never give a girl too much work for her strength, but on no account accept less than the work she is engaged to do.

Ladies who take ignorant girls just landed, to teach in their families, should pay them no more than a reasonable sum a month while learning. If they would refuse to pay more, a reform would soon be effected. The matter lies in the hands of the mistresses themselves. Servant-girls who are assisted by the lady of the house, and who only do a part of the work themselves, are not worth as high wages as those who are competent cooks, laundresses and chamber-maids. The latter ought to command higher wages than those who only do one thing.

Many families, who find two girls in a house apt to disagree, either put out their entire washing and ironing or have a woman come in every week to do it, and keep one good general servant. Under these circumstances there is often more real comfort than when two or three girls are kept.

Of course, the mistress of a household must understand and act upon the principle that duty is two-fold—that she as well as the servant must keep watch and ward over her temper and her actions, that she has no more right to shirk that share of the household duties

she has assumed than the family servant, and finally that the relation of mistress and servant is purely a business one and warrants no personal liberties, no unkindness of speech or discourtesy of action on the one side or on the other.

SECRET OF A TRUE LIFE.

Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, gives in one of his letters an account of a saintly sister. For twenty years, through some disease, she was confined to a kind of crib; never once could she change her position for all that time. "And yet," said Dr. Arnold (and I think his words are very beautiful), "I never saw a more perfect instance of the power of love and a sound mind. Intense love, almost to the annihilation of selfishness; a daily martyrdom for twenty years, during which she adhered to her early formed resolution of never talking about herself; thoughtful about the very pins and ribbons of my wife's dress, about the making of a doll's cap for a child, but of herself—save as regarded her improvement in all goodness — wholly thoughtless, enjoying everything lovely, grand, beautiful, high-minded, whether in God's works or man's, with the keenest relish; inheriting the earth to the fullness of the promise; and preserved through the valley of the shadow of death from all fear or impatience, and from every cloud of impaired reason which might mar the beauty of Christ's glorious work. May God grant that I might come within one hundred degrees of her place in glory!"

Such a life was true and beautiful. But the radiance of such a life never cheered this world by chance. A

sunny patience, a bright-hearted self-forgetfulness, a sweet and winning interest in the little things of family intercourse, the divine lustre of a Christian peace, are not fortuitous weeds carelessly flowering out of the life-garden. It is the internal which makes the external. It is the force residing in the atoms which shapes the pyramid. It is the beautiful soul within which forms the crystal of the beautiful life without.

"Be what thou seemest; live thy creed;
Hold up to the earth the torch divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made;
Let the great Master's steps be thine.

"Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure;
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest home of light."

THE "LITTLE PITCHERS."

It is rather a sad fact, nevertheless it is true, that children are often necessary in the household to act as scavengers and keep the moral air pure. Often it happens that when a party of older people are telling some doubtful bit of gossip, or relating a story too salacious for dainty palates, the earnest, interrogative gaze of a little child produces a sudden hush, and some one invariably remarks, "Little pitchers have long ears," a phrase older than the oldest memory and singularly attractive to the little folk. "Where are the little pitchers?" ask these innocent ones, taking the words literally; but the conversation takes another turn—the "child in their midst" has been a purifying influence,

and they restrain the tide of gossip or slander, conscious that it is potent for evil.

It is a pity if there are any families where this nursery rhyme is unknown, where the "little pitchers" are filled with words of profanation, and scoldings and contradiction are poured daily into the "long ears" that should be filled only with the dews of heaven. Children are so quick to learn, and no word they hear is ever lost, but reverberates in memory until years have passed and father and mother gone, and the boy or girl grown to maturity, when it all comes back, "Mother used to say," "I have heard my father tell," etc. Oh, if they were words of wisdom, of love and kindly counsel, how sweet to remember and reproduce them—how precious the draught which, distilled in the "little pitcher," refreshes like the fountain of pure cold water in the desert. Every parent is a future historian. Teachers and playmates may be forgotten, but the first lesson learned from the lips of a parent is immortal in its power. Fill up the "little pitchers," then, with the milk and honey that nourish unto a perfect growth—make them vessels of honor in the home and the world.

CHAPTER XXX.

Women as Poets.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

By Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

Mrs. Howe was born in New York in 1819. She was the daughter of Samuel Ward, a banker of that city, and in 1843 was married to Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. Her first volume was a book of poems called Passion Flowers, published in 1854. It was in 1866, after the close of the war, that she published the Battle Hymn in her volume Later Lyrics. Mrs. Howe is a grand woman, a poet and philanthropist, and a worker in every good cause that furthers the advancement of women. She is also the author of several prose works commemorative of her travels abroad.

MINE eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps.
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal.
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel—
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me.
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free—
While God is marching on.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen.

The author of this beautiful and favorite poem, Mrs. Allen, was born October 9th, 1832, in Strong, Franklin Co., Maine, and at an early period was married to Paul Akers, the sculptor, who died in the following year. She afterwards married Mr. E. M. Allen, a resident of New York City, and under the *nom-de-guerre* of Florence Percy, wrote many beautiful and touching poems, none of which have attained to such popular fame as Rock Me to Sleep, which is claimed by as many authors as Beautiful Snow. Mrs. Allen is at present living in Greenville, N. J.

BACKWARD, turn backward, O Time, in your flight—
Make me a child again just for to-night.
Mother, come back from the echoless shore;
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years,
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again.

I have grown weary of dust and decay--
Weary of flinging my soul wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you.
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between;
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again.
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For, with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore.
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song:

Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

ANSWER TO ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

MY child, ah my child! thou art weary to-night,
Thy spirit is sad and dim is the light;
Thou wouldst call me back from the echoless shore,
To the trials of life, to thy heart as of yore;
Thou longest again for my fond loving care,
For my kiss on thy cheek, for my hand on thy hair;
But angels around thee their loving watch keep,
And angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

"Backward?" Nay, onward, ye swift rolling years!
Gird on thy armor, keep back thy tears;
Count not thy trials nor efforts in vain—
They'll bring thee the light of thy childhood again.
Thou shouldst not weary, my child, by the way,
But watch for the light of that brighter day;
Not tired of "sowing for others to reap,"
For angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

Tired, my child, of the "base, the untrue!"
I have tasted the cup they have given to you—
I've felt the deep sorrow in the living green
Of a low mossy grave by a silvery stream.
But the dear mother I then sought for in vain
Is an angel presence and with me again,

And in the still night, from the silence so deep,
Come the bright angels to rock me to sleep.

Nearer thee now than in days that are flown,
Purer the love light encircling thy home;
Far more enduring the watch for to-night,
Than ever earth worship away from the light.
Soon the dark shadows will linger no more,
Nor come to thy call from the opening door;
But know thou, my child, that the angels watch keep,
And soon, very soon, they'll rock thee to sleep.

They'll sing thee to sleep with a soothing song,
And waking, thou'lt be with a heavenly throng;
And thy life, with its toil and its tears and pain,
Thou wilt then see has not been in vain.
Thou wilt meet those in bliss whom on earth thou didst love,
And whom thou hast taught of the "mansions above."
"Never hereafter to suffer or weep,"
The angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

KENTUCKY BELLE.

By Constance F. Woolson.

This lady is a magazine writer of great power and originality. Her most popular novel is Anne, a tale of Mackinac, which was published in Harper's Magazine in 1881. She is unmarried, and an artist as well as an author and poet. The poem we append is an especial favorite in public readings.

SUMMER of 'sixty-three, sir, and Conrad was gone away—
Gone to the country-town, sir, to sell our first load of hay—
We lived in the log house yonder, poor as ever you've seen;
Röschen there was a baby, and I was only nineteen.

Conrad, he took the oxen, but he left Kentucky Belle.
How much we thought of Kentuck, I couldn't begin to tell—
Came from the Blue-Grass country; my father gave her to me
When I rode North with Conrad, away from the Tennessee.

Conrad lived in Ohio—a German he is, you know—
The house stood in broad corn-fields, stretching on row after row.
The old folks made me welcome; they were kind as kind could be;
But I kept longing, longing, for the hills of the Tennessee.

Oh, for a sight of water, the shadowed slope of a hill!
Clouds that hang on the summit, a wind that never is still!
But the level land went stretching away to meet the sky—
Never a rise, from north to south, to rest the weary eye.

From east to west, no river to shine out under the moon,
Nothing to make a shadow in the yellow afternoon:
Only the breathless sunshine, as I looked out, all forlorn;
Only the "rustle, rustle," as I walked among the corn.

When I fell sick with pining, we didn't wait any more,
But moved away from the corn-lands, out to this river-shore—
The Tuscarawas it's called, sir—off there's a hill, you see—
And now I've grown to like it next best to the Tennessee.

I was at work that morning. Some one came riding like mad
Over the bridge and up the road—Farmer Rouf's little lad.
Bareback he rode; he had no hat; he hardly stopped to say,
"Morgan's men are coming, Frau; they're galloping on this way.

"I'm sent to warn the neighbors. He isn't a mile behind;
He sweeps up all the horses—every horse that he can find.

Morgan, Morgan the raider, and Morgan's terrible men,
With bowie-knives and pistols, are galloping up the glen!"

The lad rode down the valley, and I stood still at the door;
The baby laughed and prattled, playing with spools on the floor;
Kentuck was out in the pasture; Conrad, my man was gone.
Near, nearer, Morgan's men were galloping, galloping on!

Sudden I picked up baby, and ran to the pasture-bar.
"Kentuck!" I called—"Kentucky!" She knew me ever so far!
I led her down the gully that turns off there to the right,
And tied her to the bushes; her head was just out of sight.

As I ran back to the log house, at once there came a sound—
The ring of hoofs, galloping hoofs, trembling over the ground—
Coming into the turnpike out from the White-Woman Glen—
Morgan, Morgan the raider, and Morgan's terrible men.

As near they drew and nearer, my heart beat fast in alarm;
But still I stood in the door-way, with baby on my arm.
They came; they passed; with spur and whip in haste they sped along—
Morgan, Morgan the raider, and his band, six hundred strong.

Weary they looked and jaded, riding through night and through day;
Pushing on east to the river, many long miles away,
To the border-strip where Virginia runs up into the west,
And fording the Upper Ohio before they could stop to rest.

On like the wind they hurried, and Morgan rode in advance;
Bright were his eyes like live coals, as he gave me a sideways glance;
And I was just breathing freely, after my choking pain,
When the last one of the troopers suddenly drew his rein.

Frightened I was to death, sir; I scarce dared look in his face,
As he asked for a drink of water, and glanced around the place.
I gave him a cup and he smiled—'twas only a boy, you see,
Faint and worn, with dim-blue eyes; and he'd sailed on the Tennessee.

Only sixteen he was, sir—a fond mother's only son—
Off and away with Morgan before his life had begun!
The damp drops stood on his temples; drawn was the boyish mouth;
And I thought me of the mother waiting down in the South.

Oh, pluck was he to the backbone, and clear grit through and through;
Boasted and bragged like a trooper; but the big words wouldn't do—
The boy was dying, sir, dying, as plain as plain could be,
Worn out by his ride with Morgan up from the Tennessee.

But when I told the laddie I too was from the South,
Water came in his dim eyes, and quivers around his mouth.
"Do you know the Blue-Grass country?" he wistful began to say;
Then swayed like a willow-sapling, and fainted dead away.

I had him into the log house, and worked and brought him to;
I fed him, and I coaxed him, as I thought his mother'd do;
And when the lad got better, and the noise in his head was gone,
Morgan's men were miles away, galloping, galloping on.

"Oh, I must go," he muttered; "I must be up and away!
Morgan—Morgan is waiting for me! Oh, what will Morgan say?"

"I HAD HIM INTO THE LOG HOUSE, AND WORKED AND BROUGHT HIM THROUGH; I FED HIM, AND I COAXED HIM, AS I THOUGHT HIS MOTHER 'D DO."

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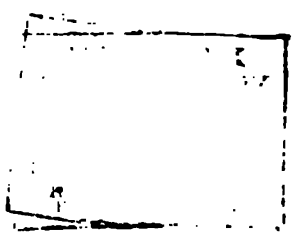


But I heard a sound of tramping and kept him back from the door—
The ringing sound of horses' hoofs that I had heard before.

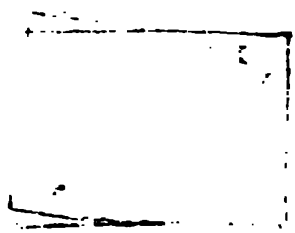
And on, on came the soldiers—the Michigan cavalry—
And fast they rode, and black they looked, galloping rapidly,—
They had followed hard on Morgan's track; they had followed day and night;
But of Morgan and Morgan's raiders they had never caught a sight.

And rich Ohio sat startled through all those summer days;
For strange, wild men were galloping over her broad highways:
Now here, now there, now seen, now gone, now north, now east, now west,
Through river-valleys and corn-land farms, sweeping away her best.

A bold ride and a long ride! But they were taken at last,
They almost reached the river by galloping hard and fast;
But the boys in blue were upon them ere ever they gained the ford,
And Morgan, Morgan the raider, laid down his terrible sword.

Well, I kept the boy till evening—kept him against his will—
But he was too weak to follow, and sat there pale and still.
When it was cool and dusky—you'll wonder to hear me tell—
But I stole down to that gully, and brought up Kentucky Belle.

I kissed the star on her forehead—my pretty, gentle lass—
But I knew that she'd be happy back in the old Blue-Grass.
A suit of clothes of Conrad's, with all the money I had,
And Kentuck, pretty Kentuck, I gave to the worn-out lad.



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A suit of clothes of Conrad's, with all the money I had,
And Kentuck, pretty Kentuck, I gave to the worn-out lad.

I guided him to the southward as well as I knew how;
The boy rode off with many thanks, and many a backward bow;
And then the glow it faded, and my heart began to swell,
As down the glen away she went, my lost Kentucky Belle!

When Conrad came in the evening, the moon was shining high;
Baby and I were both crying—I couldn't tell him why—
But a battered suit of rebel gray was hanging on the wall,
And a thin old horse, with drooping head, stood in Kentucky's stall.

Well, he was kind, and never once said a hard word to me;
He knew I couldn't help it—'twas all for the Tennessee.
But, after the war was over, just think what came to pass—
A letter, sir; and the two were safe back in the old Blue-Grass.

The lad had got across the border, riding Kentucky Belle;
And Kentuck she was thriving, and fat, and hearty, and well;
He cared for her, and kept her, nor touched her with whip or spur.
Ah, we've had many horses since, but never a horse like her!

DEATH AND THE YOUTH.

By Letitia E. Landon.

The beautiful, gifted, and most unhappy L. E. L., as she signed herself in her first youthful poems, was the daughter of an army agent, and was born in Chelsea, England, in 1802, and died in 1838. She acquired a brief and splendid popularity, but her sad domestic life tinged her later poems with its melancholy. Letitia E. Landon, afterwards Mrs. Madeau, died in the same year that she was married.

NOT yet—the flowers are in my path,
The sun is in the sky;
Not yet—my heart is full of hope,
I cannot bear to die.

Not yet—I never knew till now,
How precious life could be;
My heart is full of love—O Death,
I cannot come with thee!

But love and hope, enchanted twain,
Passed in their falsehood by;
Death came again, and then he said,
"I'm ready now to die."

AFTER THE BALL.

By Nora Perry Cooke.

Mrs. Cooke, who has written many golden poems, is a resident of Providence, R. I., and has published a couple of volumes of sweet and graceful verse. As she is still writing and has an exuberant fancy, coupled with a gentle poetic nature, pure and bird-like in its simplicity, we may expect much good work to succeed the exquisite love romances she has already written.

THEY sat and combed their beautiful hair,
Their long bright tresses one by one,
As they laughed and talked in the chamber there,
After the revel was done.

Idly they talked of waltz and quadrille;
Idly they laughed like other girls,
Who, over the fire, when all is still,
Comb out their braids and curls.

Robe of satin and Brussels lace,
Knots of flowers and ribbons, too,
Scattered about in every place,
For the revel is through.

And Maud and Madge, in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Stockingless, slipperless, sit in the night,
For the revel is done.

Sit and comb their beautiful hair,
Those wonderful waves of brown and gold,
Till the fire is out in the chamber there,
And the little bare feet are cold.

Then out of the gathering winter chill—
All out of the bitter St. Agnes weather,
While the fire is out and the house is still,
Maud and Madge together—

Maud and Madge, in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Curtained away from the chilly night
After the revel is done,

Float along in a splendid dream,
To a golden gittern's tinkling tune,
While a thousand lustres shimmering stream,
In a palace's grand saloon.

Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,
Tropical odors sweeter than musk—
Men and women with beautiful faces,
And eyes of tropical dusk.

And one face shining out like a star;
One face haunting the dreams of each,
And one voice sweeter than others are,
Breaking in silvery speech.

Telling through lips of bearded bloom,
An old, old story over again,
As down the royal bannered room,
To the golden gittern's strain,

Two and two they dreamily walk,
While an unseen spirit walks beside,
And, all unheard in the lover's talk,
He claimeth one for a bride.

O Maud and Madge! dream on together,
With never a pang of jealous fear;
For, ere the bitter St. Agnes weather
Shall whiten another year,

Robed for the bridal, and robed for the tomb,
Braided brown hair and golden tress,
There'll be only one of you left for the bloom
Of the bearded lips to press.

Only one for the bridal pearls,
The robe of satin and Brussels lace—
Only one to blush through her curls,
At the sight of a lover's face.

O beautiful Madge, in your bridal white,
For you the revel has just begun;
But for her who sleeps in your arms to-night
The revel of life is done!

But robed and crowned with your saintly bliss,
Queen of Heaven and bride of the sun,
O beautiful Maud, you'll never miss
The kisses another hath won!

LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

By Lady Dufferin.

The sweet pathos of this sadly-worded song has never been rivaled by any poem of exile ever written or sung, and it will always be just as touching to the homesick heart as now. The writer, Lady Dufferin, is the mother, and not the wife, as erroneously stated, of the former Governor-general of Canada. It was published originally in the year 1838, and was set to music and sung in every drawing-room in the United Kingdom, and became especially a favorite in America during the year of the Irish famine, 1848.

I'M sittin' on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side,
On a bright May mornin' long ago,
When first you were my bride;
The corn was springin' fresh and green,
And the lark sung loud and high,
And the red was on your lip, Mary,
And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,
The day is bright as then,
The lark's loud song is in my ear,
And the corn is green again;
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,
And your breath warm on my cheek,
And I still keep listenin' for the words
You never more will speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,
And the little church stands near,—
The church where we were wed, Mary,
I see the spire from here;

But the graveyard lies between, Mary,
And my step might break your rest,—
For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,
For the poor make no new friends;
But, oh, they love the better still
The few our Father sends;
And you were all I had, Mary—
My blessin' and my pride;
There's nothing left to care for now,
Since my poor Mary died.

Yours was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hoping on,
When the trust in God had left my soul,
And my arm's young strength was gone;
There was comfort ever on your lip,
And the kind look on your brow,—
I bless you, Mary, for that same,
Though you cannot hear me now.

I thank you for the patient smile
When your heart was fit to break—
When the hunger-pain was gnawin' there,
And you hid it for my sake;
I bless you for the pleasant word,
When your heart was sad and sore,—
Oh, I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,
Where grief can't reach you more!

I'm bidding you a long farewell,
My Mary, kind and true!

But I'll not forget you, darling,
In the land I'm going to.
They say there's bread and work for all,
And the sun shines always there,—
But I'll not forget old Ireland,
Were it fifty times as fair!

And often in those grand old woods
I'll sit and shut my eyes,
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies;
And I'll think I see the little stile
Where we sat side by side,
And the springin' corn and the bright May morn,
When first you were my bride.

ON THE SHORES OF TENNESSEE.

By Mrs. Ethel Lynn Beers.

The writer of this beautiful song was born in Goshen, Orange Co., N. J., in 1827, and was very popular as a contributor to the New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, and other papers, under the pseudonym of Ethel Lynn, to which she added afterwards her married name. She died in 1879. The old slave-days are recalled with vivid earnestness by her stirring lines.

"MOVE my arm-chair, faithful Pompey,
In the sunshine bright and strong,
For this world is fading, Pompey—
Massa won't be with you long;
And I fain would hear the south wind
Bring once more the sound to me,
Of the wavelets softly breaking
On the shores of Tennessee.

THE
PUBLI

"POMPEY, HOLD ME ON YOUR SHOULDER,
HELP ME STAND ON FOOT ONCE MORE."

"Mournful though the ripples murmur,
As they still the story tell,
How no vessel floats the banner
That I've loved so long and well;
I shall listen to their music,
Dreaming that again I see
Stars and Stripes on sloop and shallop,
Sailing up the Tennessee.

"And, Pompey, while Ole Massa's waiting
For death's last dispatch to come,
If that exiled starry banner
Should come sailing proudly home,
You shall greet it, slave no longer,
Voice and hand shall both be free,
That shout and point to Union colors
On the waves of Tennessee."

"Massa's berry kind to Pompey,
But ole darkey's happy here,
Where he's tended corn and cotton
For dese many a long gone year.
Over yonder Missis' sleeping,
No one tends her grave like me,
Mebbe she would miss the flowers
She used to love in Tennessee."

"'Pears like she was watching Massa,
If Pompey should beside him stay,
Mebbe she'd remember better
How for him she used to pray,
Telling him that way up yonder
White as snow his soul would be,

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If Pompey should beside him stay,
Mebbe she'd remember better
How for him she used to pray,
Telling him that way up yonder
White as snow his soul would be,

If he served the Lord of Heaven
While he lived in Tennessee."

Silently the tears were rolling
Down the poor old dusky face,
As he stepped behind his master,
In his long accustomed place.
Then a silence fell around them,
As they gazed on rock and tree,
Pictured in the placid waters
Of the rolling Tennessee.

Master dreaming of the battle,
When he fought by Marion's side—
When he bid the haughty Tarlton
Stoop his lordly crest of pride;
Man, remembering how yon sleeper
Once he held upon his knee,
Ere she loved the gallant soldier,
Ralph Vervair of Tennessee.

Still the south wind fondly lingers
'Mid the veteran's silver hair;
Still the bondsman, close beside him,
Stands beside the old-arm chair,
With his dark-hued hand uplifted,
Shading eyes he bends to see
Where the woodland, boldly jutting,
Turns aside the Tennessee.

Thus he watches cloud-born shadows
Glide from tree to mountain crest,
Softly creeping, aye and ever,
To the river's yielding breast.

Ha, above the foliage yonder,
Something flutters wild and free!
"Massa! Massa! Hallelujah!
The flag's come back to Tennessee!"

"Pompey, hold me on your shoulder,
Help me stand on foot once more,
That I may salute the colors
As they pass my cabin door.
Here's the paper, signed, that frees you,
Give a freeman's shout with me!
God and Union! be our watchword
Evermore in Tennessee!"

Then the trembling voice grew fainter,
And the limbs refused to stand;
One prayer to Jesus—and the soldier
Glided to the better land.
When the flag went down the river,
Man and master both were free,
While the ring-dove's note was mingled
With the rippling Tennessee.

BRAVE KATE SHELLEY.

By Mrs. M. L. Rayne.

It will be remembered that Kate Shelley, a young girl of fifteen years, on that terrible night of July 6, 1881, walked five miles, crossing in the darkness and storm a long dangerous bridge, to warn the night express on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway of a wrecked train. When the story of her heroic behavior spread throughout the State, several funds for her benefit were started, and, so far as money can pay for such devotion, she has been well rewarded for her night's work. At the session of the Iowa Legislature, last winter, it was ordered that a medal commemorative of the girl's bravery be struck, and a committee was appointed to present it to her. Her heroism was made the theme of many eloquent speeches.

" How far that little candle throws its beams.
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

THROUGH the whirl of wind and water parted by the rushing steel,
Flashed the white glare of the headlight, flew the swift revolving wheel,
As the midnight train swept onward, bearing on its iron wings
Through the gloom of night and tempest, freightage of most precious things.

Little children by their mothers nestle in unbroken rest,
Stalwart men are dreaming softly of their journey's finished quest,
While the men who watch and guard them, sleepless stand at post and brake;
Close the throttle! draw the lever! safe for wife and sweetheart's sake.

Sleep and dream, unheeding danger; in the valley yonder lies
Death's debris in weird confusion, altar fit for sacrifice!
Dark and grim the shadows settle where the hidden perils wait;
Swift the train, with dear lives laden, rushes to its deadly fate.

Still they sleep and dream unheeding. Oh, thou watchful One above,
Save Thy people in this hour! save the ransomed of Thy love!
Send an angel from Thy heaven who shall calm the troubled air,
And reveal the powers of evil hidden in the darkness there.

Saved! ere yet they know their peril, comes a warning to alarm;
Saved! the precious train is resting on the brink of deadly harm.
God has sent his angel to them, brave Kate Shelley, hero-child!
Struggling on, alone, unaided through that night of tempest wild.

Brave Kate Shelley! tender maiden, baby hands with splinters torn,
Saved the lives of sleeping travelers swiftly to death's journey borne.
Mothers wept and clasped their darlings, breathing words of grateful prayer;
Men with faces blanched and tearful thanked God for Kate Shelley there.

Greater love than this hath no man. When the Heavens shall unfold,
And the judgment books are opened, there in characters of gold
Brave Kate Shelley's name shall center, mid the pure, the brave and good,
That of one who crowned with glory her heroic womanhood.

LABOR IS WORSHIP.

By Francis Sargent Osgood.

Mrs. Osgood struck a popular vein in writing her poems, and they have made themselves a permanent place in the hearts of the people. This is particularly true of the one below, which glorifies the humblest mission of labor into a heroic achievement. Mrs. Osgood was born in Boston in 1812, and was the daughter of a merchant named Locke. In 1834 she married S. S. Osgood, an artist. She died in 1850.

PAUSE not to dream of the future before us;
Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us.
Hark, how creation's deep musical chorus
Unintermitting goes up into Heaven.
Never the ocean wave falters in flowing;
Never the little seed stops in its growing;
More and more richly the rose-heart keeps glowing,
Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

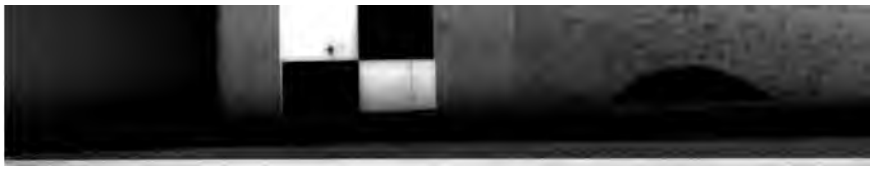
"Labor is worship!"—the robin is singing;
"Labor is worship!"—the wild bee is ringing;
Listen! that eloquent whisper upspringing
Speaks to thy soul from out Nature's great heart.
From the dark cloud flows the life-giving shower;
From the rough sod blows the soft-breathing flower;
From the small insect, the rich coral bower;
Only man, in the plan, ever shrinks from his part.

Labor is life! 'Tis the still water faileth;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth;
  Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.
Labor is glory!—the flying cloud lightens;
Only the waving wing changes and brightens;
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
  Play the sweet keys, wouldst thou keep them in tune.

Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us,
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us,
Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us,
  Rest from world-sirens that lure us to ill.
Work—and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow;
Work—thou shalt ride over Care's coming billow;
Lie not down wearied 'neath Woe's weeping-willow;
  Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

Labor is health! Lo, the husbandman reaping,
How through his veins goes the life current leaping!
How his strong arm, in its stalwart pride sweeping,
  True as a sunbeam the swift sickle guides.
Labor is wealth! In the sea the pearl groweth;
Rich the queen's robe from the frail cocoon floweth;
From the fine acorn the strong forest bloweth;
  Temple and statue the marble block hides.

Droop not, though shame, sin, and anguish are round thee;
Bravely fling off the cold chain that hath bound thee;
Look to yon pure heaven smiling beyond thee;
  Rest not content in thy darkness—a clod.
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor! all labor is noble and holy;
  Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God.



THE YOUTHFUL PILOT.

By Miss Julia Pleasants.

[Written on the death of Robert A. Whyte.]

About thirty years ago George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, was receiving poetic contributions from a number of young lady writers of rare merit, whom he pleasantly termed his "staff of young lady poets." Among these was "Amelia," who, under his kindly criticism and fostering poetic care, became famous.

Miss Julia Pleasants (the "Amelia" mentioned), then in her teens, and residing in Huntsville, Ala., was a leading favorite of his, and she contributed the poem in question. Prentice, in his editorial comment on publishing it, remarked that "one might not unwillingly contract to die on stipulation of such a poem *in memoriam*."

Miss Pleasants subsequently married Judge David Creswell, a prominent civil law jurist, who died a few years since in this State (Louisiana); and so the authoress became known as Mrs. Julia Pleasants Creswell.

Alas! the sweet bells that chimed so harmoniously now jangle sadly out of tune. The fancy that wrought this beautiful pen picture is no longer guided by reason, but is tossed and driven by the weird fantasies of a mind diseased. Mrs. Julia Pleasants Creswell is now an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, La.

ON the bosom of a river,
Where the sun unbinds its quiver,
Or the starlight streams forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dewdrops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
While the zephyrs rose to fan her
Safely to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot, beaming
In the flush of youth, stood dreaming,
And he was in glorious seeming,
Like an angel from above;

Through his hair the breezes sported,
And, as on the waves he floated,
Oft that pilot, angel-throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so brightly flowing
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold.
Swiftly down the stream he glided,
Soft the purple waves divided,
And a rainbow arch abided
O'er his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts, with fond devotion,
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Praying that no wild commotion
Midst the elements might rise;
And he seemed some young Apollo
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water-flags corolla
Trembled to his music-sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell that daunted
Every comer to her shore;
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And pale marble statues numbered
Lotos-eaters, where they slumbered
And awoke to life no more.

Then there rushed with lightning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness,
And death-dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair;
And there swept a mournful murmur
Through the lovely Southern summer,
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds its quiver,
Or the starlight streams forever
On its bosom, as before;
But that vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savannah,
And that pilot's lute drops manna
On the purple waves—no more!

OVER THE RIVER.

By Mrs. Nancy Priest Wakefield.

The writer of this representative poem was born in 1834, and died in 1870. Royalston and Winchendon, Mass., both claim the honor of her birth. Her maiden name was Nancy Amelia Woodbury, and she married Lieutenant A. C. Wakefield in 1865. Her poem is considered one of the finest inspirational lyrics in the English language.

OVER the river they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned in the rushing tide;
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;

He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view;
We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river, the boatman pale
Carried another,—the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale,
Darling Minnie, I see her yet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark;
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the angels and ransomed be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman, cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
We catch a gleam of the snowy sail—
And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart;
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us over Life's stormy sea;
Yet, somewhere I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale
To the better shore of the spirit land;
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me.

IF.

By May Riley Smith.

The writer of this pathetic poem is Mrs. Albert Smith, of Chicago, Ill., but formerly May Louise Riley, of Brighton, New York, where she was born in 1842. She is a magazine writer, and excels in descriptive poems of a personal nature.

IF, sitting with this little worn-out shoe
And scarlet stocking lying on my knee,
I knew the little feet had pattered through
The pearl-set gates that lie 'twixt heaven and me,
I could be reconciled and happy, too,
And look with glad eyes toward the Jasper sea.

If, in the morning, when the song of birds
Reminds me of a music far more sweet,
I listen for his pretty, broken words,
And for the music of his dimpled feet,
I could be almost happy, though I heard
No answer, and but saw his vacant seat.

I could be glad if, when the day is done,
And all its cares and heartaches laid away,
I could look westward to the hidden sun,
And, with a heart full of sweet yearnings, say:
"To-night I'm nearer to my little one,
By just the travel of a single day."

If I could know these little feet were shod
In sandals wrought of light in better lands,
And that the foot-prints of a tender God
Ran side by side with him in golden sands,
I could bow cheerfully and kiss the rod,
Since Benny was in safer, wiser hands.

If he were dead I would not sit to-day
And stain with tears the wee sock on my knee;
I would not kiss the tiny shoe and say,
"Bring back again my little boy to me!"
I would be patient, knowing it was God's way,
And wait to meet him o'er death's silent sea.

But, oh, to know the feet once pure and white,
The haunts of vice had boldly ventured in;
The hands that should have battled for the right,
Had been wrung crimson in the clasp of sin,
And, should he knock at Heaven's gate to-night,
To fear my boy could hardly enter in!

SENT TO HEAVEN.

By Adelaide Ann Procter.

Miss Procter was born in Bedford Square, London, on the 30th of October, 1825, and died on the 2d of February, 1864. Her father was distin-

guished in literature, under the *nom-de-plume* of Barry Cornwall, and was the intimate friend of Charles Dickens. She was highly educated, of a serious, sensitive nature, and sacrificed her strength in a round of benevolent pursuits, under the conviction that her life must be devoted to mitigating the sufferings of mankind. Her poems are comprised in one small volume, edited by Charles Dickens, and are greatly quoted and admired. The one given here is set to music, and sung under the title of The Message. It is popular, both as a poem and a concert piece.

I HAD a message to send her—
To her whom my soul loved best,
But I had my task to finish,
And she was gone home to rest.

To rest in the far bright Heaven,
Oh, so far away from here,
It was vain to speak to my darling,
For I knew she could not hear.

I had a message to send her,
So tender and true and sweet;
I longed for an angel to bear it,
And lay it down at her feet.

I placed it, one summer evening,
On a cloudlet's fleecy breast,
But it faded in golden splendor,
And died in the crimson west.

I gave it the lark next morning,
And I watched it soar and soar,
But its pinions grew faint and weary,
And it fluttered to earth once more.

To the heart of a rose I told it,
And the perfume sweet and rare,
Growing faint on the blue, bright ether,
Was lost in the balmy air.

I laid it upon a censer,
And I saw the incense rise,
But its clouds of rolling silver
Could not reach the far blue skies.

I cried in my passionate longing;—
"Has the earth no Angel friend
Who will carry my love the message
That my heart desires to send?"

Then I heard a strain of music
So mighty, so pure, so clear,
That my very sorrow was silent,
And my heart stood still to hear.

And I felt in my soul's deep yearning
At last the sure answer stir—
"The music will go up to Heaven
And carry my thought to her."

It rose in harmonious rushing
Of mingled voices and strings,
And I tenderly laid my message
On the music's outspread wings.

I heard it float farther and farther,
In sound more perfect than speech,
Farther than sight can follow,
Farther than soul can reach.

And I know that at last my message
  Has passed through the golden gate,
So my heart is no longer restless,
  And I am content to wait.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

By Maria R. La Caste.

This exquisite ballad is usually published as anonymous. Like Beautiful Snow, it has had a number of claimants, but no name has remained attached to it until Epes Sargent rescued it in 1880, and published it in his collection, with extracts from letters written by Miss La Caste. The poem was first published, with her name attached, in the Southern Churchman. She was living in Savannah, Georgia, when she published it. She is of French parentage, and dislikes anything like notoriety. She is an attractive lady, accomplished, and of superior mental qualifications, but has no desire to shine in the world of letters.

INTO a ward of the white-washed walls
  Where the dead and the dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
  Somebody's darling was borne one day.
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
  Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face—
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave—
  The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold
  Kissing the sun of that fair young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
  Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful blue-veined brow
  Brush all the wandering waves of gold;

Cross his hands on his bosom now,
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take;
They were somebody's pride you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there—
Was it a mother's soft and white—
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best! He was somebody's love;
"Somebody's" heart enshrined him there;
"Somebody" wafted his name above,
Morn and night on the wings of prayer.
"Somebody" wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave, and grand;
"Somebody's" kiss on his forehead lay,
"Somebody" clung to his parting hand.

"Somebody's" watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to their heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear,
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

By Kate P. Osgood.

Kate Putnam Osgood has written many touching and pretty poems on homely, familiar subjects. She was born in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1840, and has done a great deal of miscellaneous literary work that is far above mediocrity.

OUT of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy!—and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim;
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;

And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain,
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

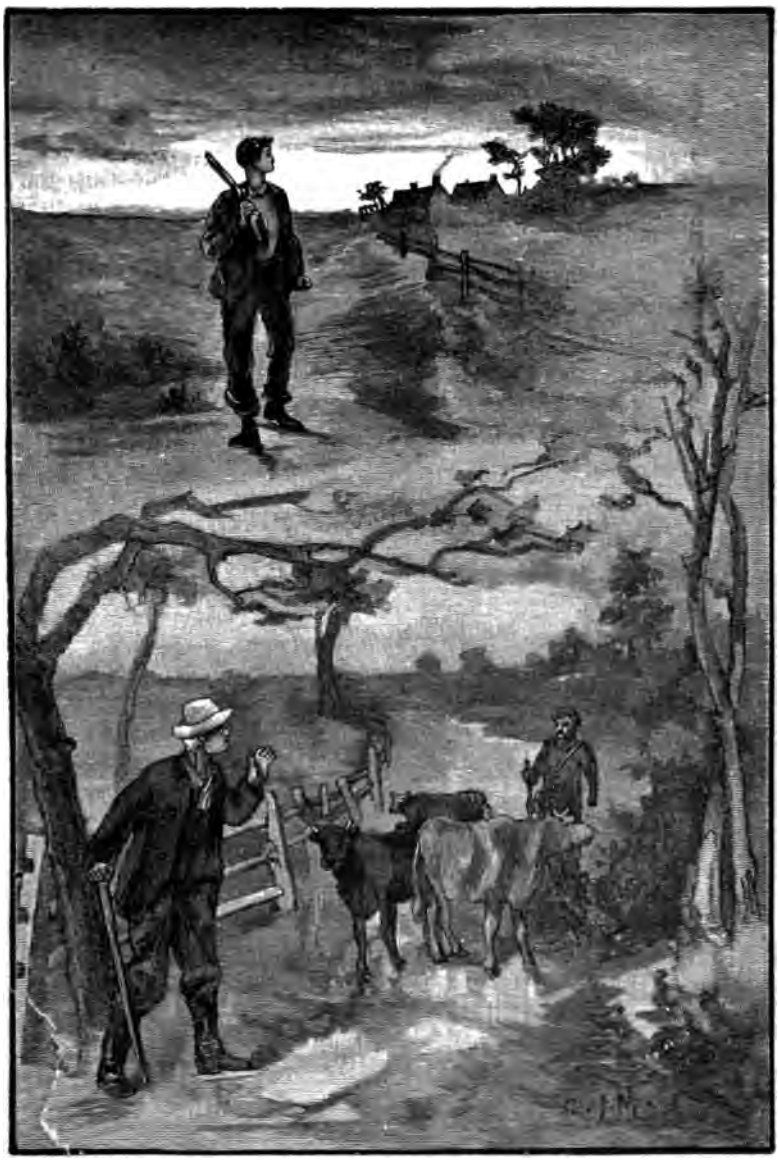
The summer day grew cool and late—
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one.

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,
Shaking their horns on the evening wind,
Cropping the butterflies out of the grass,
But who was it following close behind.

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale from the crisping air,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn
And yield their dead unto life again,
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb,
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.



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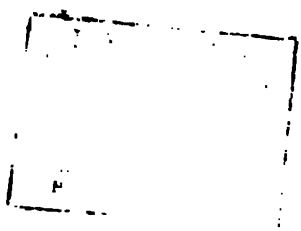


THE OLD ARM-CHAIR.

By Eliza Cook.

This favorite English writer was born in 1817, in Southwark, London. Her poems are mostly on homely household topics, and are written with but little exercise of the power of imagination, but they have always pleased a large class of people. It is nearly half a century since The Old Arm-Chair was a popular song. It is now found in many of our best collections of fireside poetry.

I LOVE it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving the old arm-chair;
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize;
I've bedewed it with tears, and embalmed it with sighs;
'Tis bound by a thousand ties to my heart—
Not a tie will break, not a link will start;
Would ye learn the spell, a mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that old arm-chair.

In childhood's hour I lingered near
The hallowed seat with listening ear,
And gentle words that mother would give
To fit me to die and teach me to live;
She told me shame would never betide,
With truth for my creed and God for my guide;
She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer,
As I knelt beside that old arm-chair.

I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eye grew dim, and her locks were gray,
And I almost worshipped her when she smiled,
And turned from her Bible to bless her child.

Years rolled on, but the last one sped—
My idol was shattered, my earth star fled;
I learned how much the heart can bear,
When I saw her die in that old arm-chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now
With quivering breath and throbbing brow;
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she died,
And memory flows with lava tide;
Say it is folly and deem me weak,
While the scalding drops start down my cheek;
But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's old arm-chair.

PHILIP, MY KING.

By Miss Mulock.

Miss Mulock is better known as the author of John Halifax, and other popular novels, than as a poet; yet, there is hardly a collection of fine poems to be found which does not include one from her pen. As a writer she has been before the public for nearly half a century. Miss Mulock was born in 1826, and married to Mr. Craik in 1865. John Halifax was written in 1857. She contributes to English and American periodicals, and is popular with all classes of readers. As a writer she is best known by her maiden name, Dinah Maria Mulock; her poem and song, Philip, my King, is the best known of her verses. Miss Mulock was born in England, at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

"Who bears upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty."

LOOK at me with thy large brown eyes,
Philip, my king.
Round whom the enshadowing purple lies
Of babyhood's royal dignities.

Lay on my neck thy tiny hand
With love's invisible sceptre laden,
I am thine Esther to command
Till thou shalt find a queen-handmaiden,
Philip, my king.

Oh, the day when thou goest a-wooing,
Philip, my king,
When those beautiful lips 'gin suing,
And some gentle heart's bars undoing,
Thou dost enter love-crowned, and there
Sittest love-glorified. Rule kindly,
Tenderly over thy kingdom fair,
For we that love, ah! we love so blindly,
Philip, my king.

Up from thy sweet mouth—up to thy brow,
Philip, my king,
The spirit that there lies sleeping now
May rise like a giant and make men bow,
As to one heaven-chosen amongst his peers.
My Saul, than thy brethren taller and fairer,
Let me behold thee in future years—
Yet thy head needeth a circlet rarer,
Philip, my king.

A wreath, not of gold, but of palm—one day,
Philip, my king.
Thou, too, must tread as we trod, a way
Thorny and cruel, and cold and gray;
Rebels within thee, and foes without,
Will snatch at thy crown. But march on, glorious
Martyr, yet monarch, till angels shout,
As thou sit'st at the feet of God, victorious,
"Philip, the king!"

GETHSEMANE.

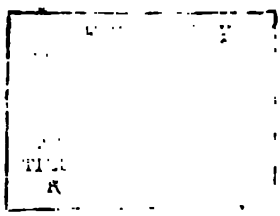
By Ella Wheeler.

Miss Ella Wheeler is a native of Wisconsin, and is still a comparatively young woman. She has published a volume of poems recently on the passions and affections, which has been received with much favor, and upon her donating a copy to the public library at Milwaukee, Wis., the citizens presented her with a purse of $500 in gold, as a testimonial of their esteem. Miss Wheeler has made literature her profession since she was fifteen years old.

IN golden youth, when seems the earth
A summer land for singing mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light,
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
Somewhere, veiled under evening skies,
A garden all must some time see,
Somewhere lies our Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to the days,
Light sorrows sail like clouds afar;
We laugh and say how strong we are.
We hurry on—and, hurrying, go
Close to the border-land of woe
That waits for you and waits for me—
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams,
Behind the misty cape of years,
Close to the great salt font of tears,



"WE MEASURED THE RIOTOUS BABY
AGAINST THE COTTAGE WALL;
A LILLY GREW AT THE THRESHOLD,
AND THE BOY WAS JUST SO TALL"

The garden lies; strive as you may
You cannot miss it in your way.
All paths that have been or shall be,
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane!

All those who journey soon or late
Must pass within the garden's gate;
Must kneel alone in darkness there,
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who cannot say,
"Not mine, but thine;" who only pray,
"Let this cup pass," and cannot see
The purpose of Gethsemane.

MEASURING THE BABY.

By Emma Alice Browne.

Emma Alice Browne (Mrs. E. A. Bevar) is at present a resident of Danville, Ill., where, in a quiet home, she devotes her life to literary pursuits. The sweet, pathetic little poem on "Measuring the Baby" was written during a night vigil at the cradle of a beloved child, "sick unto death." Mrs. Bevar has kindly written and corrected it for this publication, and alludes to it in touching language as a real incident in her own life. The lady is a Southerner, the daughter of a clergyman, the Rev. William A. Browne, who died when his gifted daughter was still very young. In a private letter Mrs. Bevar says: "At thirteen I was a regular and paid contributor to the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, the New York Ledger, Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, and other current publications." Mrs. Bevar is a lineal descendant of Mrs. Hemans, the English poetess, whose maiden name was Browne, and has much of that graceful style of writing pathetic verse with a delicacy of poetic fervor that is wholly original. Mrs. Bevar has been a widow for some years, although still a young woman.

WE measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall;

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AGAINST THE COTTAGE WALL;
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WE measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall;

A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just so tall!
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dews to hold.

Without the blue birds whistled,
High up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow,
That danced on the lattice sill!

His eyes were wide as blue-bells,
His mouth like a flower unblown,
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
Peep'd out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture,
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses
We'll measure the boy again!

Ah, me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Thro' tears that fell like a bitter rain,
We measured the boy to-day!
And the little bare feet, that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together,
In the hush of a long repose!

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the rising dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of Heaven thereon!
And the dear little hands, like rose-leaves
Dropt from a rose, lay still—
Never to snatch at the sunbeams
That crept to the shrouded sill!

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rose-wood casket
That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan:—
To the height of the sinless Angels
Our little one had grown!

FAITH AND REASON.

By Lizzie York Case.

Mrs. Lizzie York Case is a Southern lady, a resident of Baltimore and vicinity for many years, and at present living at Mobile, Alabama, where her husband, Lieutenant J. Madison Case, is stationed in the service of the United States Navy. Mrs. Case is descended from Quaker ancestry, and much of the grace and versatility of character she possesses is derived from that source. Many of her poems have been published in household collections and school readers, and are much admired for their high educational standard.

TWO travelers started on a tour
With trust and knowledge laden;
One was a man with mighty brain,
And one a gentle maiden.

They joined their hands and vowed to be
Companions for a season.
The gentle maiden's name was Faith,
The mighty man's was Reason.

He sought all knowledge from this world,
And every world anear it;
All matter and all mind were his,
But hers was only spirit.
If any stars were missed from Heaven,
His telescope could find them;
But while he only found the stars,
She found the GOD behind them.

He sought for truth above, below,
All hidden things revealing;
She only sought it woman-wise,
And found it in her feeling.
He said, "This Earth 's a rolling ball,"
And so doth science prove it;
He but discovered that it moves,
She found the springs that move it.

He reads with geologic eye
The record of the ages;
Unfolding strata, he translates
Earth's wonder-written pages.
He digs around a mountain base
And measures it with plummet;
She leaps it with a single bound
And stands upon the summit.

He brings to light the hidden force
In nature's labyrinths lurking,

And binds it to his onward car
To do his mighty working.
He sends his message 'cross the earth,
And down where sea gems glisten;
She sendeth hers to God himself,
Who bends His ear to listen.

All things in science, beauty, art,
In common they inherit;
But he has only clasped the form,
While *she* has clasped the spirit.

He tries from Earth to forge a key
To ope the gate of Heaven!
That key is in the maiden's heart,
And back its bolts are driven.
They part! Without her all is dark;
His knowledge vain and hollow.
For Faith has entered in with God,
Where Reason may not follow.

REQUIESCAM.

Mrs. Robert S. Howland, an American lady, who is not known as a writer, is the author of this beautiful poem, said to have been found under the pillow of a wounded soldier near Port Royal, 1864.

I LAY me down to sleep,
With little thought or care
Whether my waking find
Me here or there.

A bowing, burdened head,
That only asks to rest

Unquestioningly upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
It's cunning now—
To march the weary march
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,
Nor strong—all that is past.
I am ready not to do
At last! at last!

My half-day's work is done,
And this is all my part;
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasp his banner still
Though all its blue be dim;
These stripes, no less than stars,
Lead after Him.

HANNAH BINDING SHOES.

By Lucy Larcom.

POOR, lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window binding shoes,
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching in a mournful muse;
Bright-eyed beauty once was she
When the bloom was on the tree.
Spring and winter
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing, nod or answer will refuse
To her whisper,
Is there from the fishers any news?
Oh, her heart's adrift with one
On an endless voyage gone.
Night and morning
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah!
Ben, the sun-burned fisher, gayly wooes;
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May-day skies are all aglow,
And the waves are laughing so,
For her wedding,
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing.
'Mid the apple-boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders,
For the mild south-wester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound a schooner sped,
Silent—lonesome,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

'Tis November;
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews.
From Newfoundland
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen,
Have you, have you heard of Ben."
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Twenty winters
Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views;
Twenty seasons,
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sail o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT.

By Mrs. Rosa Hartwick Thorpe.

ENGLAND'S sun was slowly setting o'er the hill-tops far away,
Filling all the land with beauty at the close of one sad day;
And its last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair,—
He with steps so slow and weary; she with sunny, floating hair;
He with bowed head, sad and thoughtful; she with lips so cold and white,
Struggled to keep back the murmur, "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old,
With its walls so tall and gloomy,—moss-grown walls dark, damp, and cold,—
"I've a lover in that prison, doomed this very night to die,
At the ringing of the curfew, and no earthly help is nigh.
Cromwell will not come till sunset," and her lips grew strangely white,
As she spoke in husky whispers, "Curfew must not ring to-night."

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

"SHE WITH QUICK STEP BOUNDED FORWARD, SPRANG WITHIN THE OLD CHURCH DOOR."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton (every word pierced her young heart
Like a gleaming death-winged arrow—like a deadly poisoned dart,
"Long, long years I've rung the curfew from that gloomy, shadowed tower;
Every evening, just at sunset, it has tolled the twilight hour.
I have done my duty ever, tried to do it just and right;
Now I'm old, I will not miss it. Curfew bell must ring to-night!"

Wild her eyes and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow;
And within her heart's deep centre Bessie made a solemn vow.
She had listened while the judges read, without a tear or sigh,
"At the ringing of the Curfew Basil Underwood *must die*."
And her breath came fast and faster, and her eyes grew large and bright;
One low murmur, faintly spoken, "Curfew *must not* ring to-night!"

She with quick step bounded forward, sprang within the old church-door,
Left the old man coming slowly, paths he'd trod so oft before;
Not one moment paused the maiden, but with cheek and brow aglow,
Staggered up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro;
As she climbed the slimy ladder, on which fell no ray of light,
Upward still, her pale lips saying, "Curfew *shall not* ring to-night!"

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As she climbed the slimy ladder, on which fell no ray of light,
Upward still, her pale lips saying, "Curfew *shall not* ring to-night!"

She has reached the topmost ladder; o'er her hangs the great dark bell;
Awful is the gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell.
See! the ponderous tongue is swinging; 'tis the hour of curfew now,
And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow.
Shall she let it ring? No, never! her eyes flash with sudden light,
As she springs, and grasps it firmly: "Curfew *shall not* ring to-night!"

Out she swung, far out,—the city seemed a speck of light below—
There, 'twixt heaven and earth suspended, as the bell swung to and fro.
And the Sexton at the bell-rope, old and deaf, heard not the bell,
Sadly thought that twilight curfew rang young Basil's funeral knell;
Still the maiden clinging firmly, quivering lip and fair face white,
Stilled her frightened heart's wild beating: "*Curfew shall not ring to-night.*"

It was o'er—the bell ceased swaying; and the maiden stepped once more
Firmly on the damp old ladder, where for hundred years before
Human foot had not been planted. The brave deed that she had done
Should be told the long ages after. As the rays of setting sun
Light the sky with golden beauty, aged sires, with heads of white,
Tell the children why the Curfew did not ring that one sad night.

O'er the distant hills comes Cromwell. Bessie sees him; and her brow,
Lately white with sickening horror, has no anxious traces now.
At his feet she tells her story, shows her hands all bruised and torn;
And her sweet young face still haggard, with the anguish it had worn,
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light,
"Go! your lover lives," cried Cromwell, "Curfew *shall not* ring to-night."

Wide they flung the massive portals, led the prisoner forth to die,
All his bright young life before him, 'neath the darkening English sky.
Bessie came, with flying footsteps, eyes aglow with lovelight sweet,
Kneeling on the turf beside him, laid his pardon at his feet.
In his brave strong arms he clasped her, kissed the face upturned and white,
Whispered, "Darling, you have saved me, Curfew will not ring to-night."

THE GUEST.

By Harriet McEwan Kimball.

Miss Kimball is best known as a writer of devotional verse, her first published work being a book of hymns. She has the true inspirational quality which distinguishes the poet, and her poems are much admired by thoughtful and intellectual readers. She is a native of this country, and was born in New Hampshire in 1834.

SPEECHLESS sorrow sat with me,
I was sighing heavily;
Lamp and fire were out; the rain
Wildly beat the window-pane.
In the dark we heard a knock,
And a hand was on the lock,
One in waiting spake to me,
Saying sweetly,
"I am come to sup with thee."

All my room was dark and damp;
"Sorrow" said I, "trim the lamp;
Light the fire and cheer thy face;
Set the guest-chair in its place."
And again I heard the knock;
In the dark I found the lock;
"Enter! I have turned the key,
Enter stranger,
Who art come to sup with me."

Opening wide the door he came;
But I could not speak his name;
In the guest-chair took his place;
But I could not see his face,—
When my cheerful fire was beaming,
When my little lamp was gleaming,
And the feast was spread for three—
Lo, my Master
Was the Guest that supped with me!

THE VOICE OF THE POOR.

By Lady Wilde (Speranza).

Lady Wilde, at present a resident of London, England, was born in Ireland about the year 1830. She is the mother of Oscar Wilde, who has achieved almost a world-wide celebrity as the apostle of beauty. Many years ago Lady Wilde contributed to the Dublin Nation poems which attracted attention, over the name of "Speranza," which poems have since been issued in book form. She is in sympathy with all political movements which are for the good of her native country, and is impulsive and patriotic.

WAS ever sorrow like to our sorrow,
O, God above?
Will our night never change into a morrow
Of joy and love?
A deadly gloom is on us waking, sleeping,
Like the darkness at noontide
That fell upon the pallid mother weeping
By the Crucified.

Before us die our brothers of starvation,
Around are cries of famine and despair;
Where is hope for us, or comfort, or salvation—
Where—oh where?
If the angels ever hearken downward bending,
They are weeping, we are sure,
At the litanies of human groans ascending
From the crushed hearts of the poor.

When the human rests in love upon the human,
All grief is light;
But who lends one kind glance to illumine
Our life-long night?

The air around is ringing with their laughter—
God only made the rich to smile;
But we in our rags and want and woe—we follow after,
Weeping the while.

And the laughter seems but uttered to deride us,
When, oh, when
Will fall the frozen barriers that divide us
From other men?
Will ignorance forever thus enslave us?
Will misery forever lay us low?
All are eager with their insults; but to save us
None, none we know.

We never knew a childhood's mirth and gladness,
Nor the proud heart of youth free and brave;
Oh, a death-like dream of wretchedness and sadness,
Is life's weary journey to the grave.
Day by day we lower sink, and lower,
Till the God-like soul within
Falls crushed beneath the fearful demon power
Of poverty and sin.

So we toil on, on with fever burning
In heart and brain;
So we toil on, on through bitter scorning,
Want, woe and pain.
We dare not raise our eyes to the blue heaven,
Or the toil must cease—
We dare not breathe the fresh air God has given
One hour in peace.

We must toil, though the light of life is burning
Oh, how dim;

We must toil on our sick-bed, feebly turning
Our eyes to Him
Who alone can hear the pale lips faintly saying,
With scarce moved breath,
While the pale hands, uplifted, aid the praying:
"Lord, grant us *death!*"

THE BETTER LAND.

By Mrs. Felicia D. Hemans.

Mrs. Hemans was born in Liverpool, England, in 1793, and died in 1835. Her maiden name was Felicia Dorothea Browne. She married Captain Hemans in 1812, but it was an unhappy marriage, and in the latter part of her life they separated, and she devoted her time to the education of her five sons, and her poetical work. The tenderness and pathos of her poems, give them a charm that their mere intellectual merit would not have achieved, and they will always be popular in the household.

I HEAR thee speak of the better land,
Thou call'st its children a happy band;
Mother! Oh, where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or, midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange bright birds on their starry wings
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?
Not there, not there, my child!

Is it far away in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold,
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand?
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?
"Not there, not there, my child!"

Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy,
Ear hath not heard its deep sounds of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there;
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom
Far beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb.
"It is there, it is there, my child!"

GONE IS GONE, AND DEAD IS DEAD.

By Miss Lizzie Doten.

Miss Lizzie Doten was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about the year 1820. She is what is known as an inspirational writer, and has published two volumes of poems which have attracted much attention in England, as well as here. Her poetry is the rapid verse of the improvisator, produced without any intellectual purpose or mental labor, but with certain peculiar qualities of strength and plaintiveness.

"On the returning to the inn, he found there a wandering minstrel—a woman—singing, and accompanying her voice with the music of a harp. The burden of the song was, "Gone is gone, and dead is dead."—*Jean Paul Richter.*

"GONE is gone, and dead is dead;"
Words to hopeless sorrow wed;
Words from deepest sorrow wrung,
Which a lonely wanderer sung,

While her harp prolonged the strain,
Like a spirit's cry of pain
When all hope with life is fled.
"Gone is gone, and dead is dead."

Mournful singer! hearts unknown
Thrill responsive to that tone,
By a common weal and woe
Kindred sorrows all must know.
Lips all tremulous with pain
Oft repeat that sad refrain
When the fatal shaft is sped.
"Gone is gone, and dead is dead."

Pain and death are everywhere;
In the earth, and sea, and air,
And the sunshine's golden glance,
And the Heaven's serene expanse.
With a silence calm and high,
Seem to mock that mournful cry
Wrung from hearts by hope unfed.
"Gone is gone, and dead is dead."

As the stars which one by one,
Lighted at the central sun,
Swept across ethereal space
Each to its predestined place,
So the soul's Promothean fire
Kindled never to expire,
On its course immortal sped,
Is not gone and is not dead!

By a Power to thought unknown,
Love shall ever seek its own,

Sundered not by time or space,
With no distant dwelling-place,
Soul shall answer unto soul
As the needle to the pole;
Leaving grief's lament unsaid.
"Gone is gone, and dead is dead."

Evermore Love's quickening breath
Calls the living soul from death,
And the resurrection's power
Comes to every dying hour,
When the soul, with vision clear,
Learns that Heaven is always near,
Nevermore shall it be said
"Gone is gone, and dead is dead."

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

Mary Mapes Dodge is the editor of the St. Nicholas Magazine, and the writer of numerous pleasing poems, and various successful works for the young. Mrs. Dodge is a daughter of the late Professor Mapes, and resides with her family in the city of New York.

"In the middle of the room in its white coffin lay the dead child, the nephew of the poet. Near it, in a great chair, sat Walt Whitman, surrounded by little ones, and holding a beautiful little girl on his lap. She looked wonderingly at the spectacle of death, and then enquiringly into the old man's face. "You don't know what it is, do you, my dear?" said he, and added "we don't either."

WE know not what it is, dear, this sleep so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the cheek so pale and chill,

The lids that will not lift again, though we may call and call;
The strange white solitude of peace that settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear, this desolate heart-pain,
This dread to take our daily way and walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere the loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still, nor why we do not know.

But this we know, our loved and dead, if they should come this day,
Should come and ask us, what is life? not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery, as deep as ever death can be;
Yet, oh, how dear it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say—those vanished ones,—and blessed is the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved! though we may show you nought;
We may not to the quick reveal the mystery of death—
Ye cannot tell us if ye would the mystery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not with knowledge or intent,
So those who enter death must go as little children went.
Nothing is known. But I believe that God is overhead,
And as life is to the living, so death is to the dead.

HEARTBREAK HILL.

By Celia Thaxter.

Mrs. Thaxter is an American writer, a native of the Isle of Shoals, where she lives in a pleasant home surrounded by the beauty of nature, and rich in historic lore. She has published several volumes of poetry and prose, and is a popular contributor to the leading magazines.

IN Ipswich town, not far from sea,
Rises a hill which the people call
Heartbreak Hill, and its history
Is an old, old legend, known to all.

The selfsame dreary, worn-out tale
Told by all people in every clime,
Still to be told till the ages fail,
And there comes a pause in the march of time.

It was a sailor who won the heart
Of an Indian maiden, lithe and young;
And she saw him over the sea depart,
While sweet in her ear the promise rung;

For he cried as he kissed her wet eyes dry,
"I'll come back, sweetheart, keep your faith!"
She said, "I will watch while the moons go by."—
Her love was stronger than life or death.

So this poor dusk Ariadne kept
Her watch from the hill-top rugged and steep:
Slowly the empty moments crept
While she studied the changing face of the deep,

Fastening her eyes upon every speck
That crossed the ocean within her ken:—
Might not her lover be walking the deck,
Surely and swiftly returning again?

The Isles of Shoals loomed, lonely and dim,
In the northeast distance far and gray,
And on the horizon's uttermost rim
The low rock-heap of Boon Island lay.

And north and south and west and east
  Stretched sea and land in the blinding light,
Till evening fell, and her vigil ceased,
  And many a hearth-glow lit the night,

To mock those set and glittering eyes
  Fast growing wild as her hope went out;
Hateful seemed earth, and the hollow skies,
  Like her own heart, empty of aught but doubt.

Oh, but the weary, merciless days,
  With the sun above, with the sea afar,—
No change in her fixed and wistful gaze
  From the morning red to the evening star!

Oh, the winds that blew, and the birds that sang,
  The calms that smiled, and the storms that rolled,
The bells from the town beneath, that rang
  Through the summer's heat and the winter's cold!

The flash of the plunging surges white,
  The soaring gull's wild, boding cry,—
She was weary of all; there was no delight
  In heaven or earth, and she longed to die.

What was it to her though the dawn should paint
  With delicate beauty skies and seas?
But the swift, sad sunset splendors faint
  Made her soul sick with memories,

Drowning in sorrowful purple a sail
  In the distant east, where shadows grew,
Till the twilight shrouded it cold and pale,
  And the tide of her anguish rose anew.

Like a slender statue carved of stone
She sat, with hardly motion or breath,
She wept no tears and she made no moan,
But her love was stronger than life or death.

He never came back! Yet faithful still,
She watched from the hill-top her life away:
And the townsfolk christened it Heartbreak Hill,
And it bears the name to this very day.

THE HIGH TIDE ON THE COAST OF LINCOLNSHIRE, 1571.

By Jean Ingelow.

Miss Ingelow is an English poet, born at Ipswich, and is now about fifty years old. She has written some interesting literature for children, one or two novels, and a volume of poems. The one given here is the most popular of all her writings. It is much admired as a recitation.

THE old mayor climbed the belfry tower,
The ringers rang by two, by three;
"Pull, if ye never pulled before;
Good ringers, pull your best," quoth he,
"Play uppe, play uppe, O Boston Bells!
Play all your changes, all your swells,
Play uppe, the Brides of Enderby."

Men say it was a stolen tyde—
The Lord that sent it, He knows all;
But in mine ears doth still abide
The message that the bells let fall;
And there was naught of strange beside
The flight of mews and peewits pied
By millions crouched on the old sea-wall.

I sat and spun within the doore,
My thread brake off, I raised my eyes,
The level rim, like ruddy ore
Lay sinking in the barren skies;
And dark against day's golden death
She moved where Lindis wandereth,—
My sonne's faire wife, Elizabeth.

"Cusha! cusha! cusha!" calling,
For the dews will soon be falling.
Farre away I heard her song,
"Cusha! cusha!" all along
Where the reedy Lindis floweth,
Floweth, floweth,
From the meads where melick groweth,
Faintly came her milking song—

"Cusha! cusha! cusha!" calling,
For the dews will soon be falling;
Leave your meadow-grasses mellow,
Mellow, mellow;
Quit your cowslips, cowslips yellow;
Come uppe Whitefoot, come uppe Lightfoot,
Quit the stalk of parsley hollow,
Hollow, hollow;
Come uppe Jetty, rise and follow!
From the clovers lift your head;
Come uppe Whitefoot, come uppe Lightfoot,
Come uppe Jetty, rise and follow
Jetty to the milking shed."

If it be long—ay, long ago,
When I beginne to think howe long

Like a slender statue carved of stone
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Jetty to the milking shed."

If it be long—ay, long ago,
When I beginne to think howe long

Againe I hear the Lindis flow
  Swift as an arrow, sharp and strong;
And all the aire it seemeth mee
Bin full of floating bells (sayth shee),
That ring the tune of Enderby.

Alle fresh the level pasture lay,
  And not a shadow mote be scene
Save where, full fyve good miles away,
  The steeple towered from out the greene,
And lo! the great bell far and wide
Was heard in all the country-side
That Saturday at eventide.

The swanherds, where their sedges are,
  Moved on in sunset's golden breath;
The shepherde lads I heard afarre,
  And my sonne's wife, Elizabeth;
Till floating o'er the grassy sea
Came downe that kyndly message free
The "Brides of Mavis Enderby."

Then some looked up into the sky,
  And all along where Lindis flows
To where the goodly vessels lie
  And where the lordly steeple shows;
They sayde, "And why should this thing be?
What danger lowers by land or sea?
They ring the tune of Enderby!"

For evil news from Mablethorpe,
  Of pyrate galleys warping downe—
For shippes ashore beyond the scorpe,
  They have not spared to wake the towne;

But while the west bin red to see,
And storms be none and pyrates flee,
Why ring "The Brides of Enderby?"

I looked without, and lo! my sonne
Came riding down with might and main;
He raised a shout as he drew on,
Till all the welkin rang again:
"Elizabeth! Elizabeth!
(A sweeter woman ne'er drew breath
Than my son's wife, Elizabeth.)

"The old sea-wall (he cryed) is downe,
The rising tide comes on apace,
And boats adrift in yonder towne
Go sailing uppe the market-place."
He shook as one that looks on death,
"God save you, mother," straight he sayeth,
"Where is my wife, Elizabeth?"

"Good sonne, where Lindis winds away,
With her two bairns I marked her long,
And ere yon bells began to play
Afar I heard her milking-song."
He looked across the grassy lea,
To right, to left, "Ho Enderby!"
They rang "The Brides of Enderby!"

With that he cried and beat his breast,
For lo! along the river's bed
A mighty eygre reared his crest,
And uppe the Lindis raging sped;
It swept with thunderous noises loud,
Shaped like a curling snow-white cloud,
Or like a demon in a shroud.

And rearing Lindis backward pressed,
Shook all her trembling banks amaine,
Then madly at the eygre's breast
Flung uppe her weltering walls again;
Then bank came downe with ruin and rout,
Then beaten foam flew round about,
Then all the mighty floods were out.

So farre, so fast the eygre drave
The heart had hardly time to beat
Before a shallow seething wave
Sobbed in the grasses at our feet;
The feet had hardly time to flee
Before it brake against the knee,
And all the world was in the sea.

Upon the roofe we sat that night;
The noise of bells went sweeping by;
I marked the lofty beacon light
Stream from the church tower, red and high,
A lurid mark and dread to see;
And awesome bells they were to me
That in the dark rung "Enderby!"

They rang the sailor lads to guide
From roofe to roofe, who fearless roved,
And I—my sonne was at my side—
And yet the ruddy billow glowed;
And yet he moaned beneath his breath,
"Oh, come in life, or come in death,
Oh, lost! my love, Elizabeth!"

And didst thou visit him no more?
Thou didst, thou didst, my daughter dear;

The waters laid thee at his doore
  Ere yet the early dawn was clear;
Thy pretty bairns in fast embrace
The lifted sun shone on thy face,
Downe drifted to thy dwelling-place.

That flow strewed wrecks about the grass,
  That ebb swept out the flocks to sea;
A fatal ebbe and flow, alas!
  To manye, more than myne and mee;
But each will mourn her own (she sayth),
And sweeter woman ne'er drew breath,
Than my sonne's wife, Elizabeth.

THE SLEEP.

["He giveth His beloved sleep."—Psalms cxxvii, 2.]

By Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Elizabeth Barrett was born in London, in 1806, married to Robert Browning, the poet, in 1846, and died at Florence, Italy, in 1851. Her poems are characterized by a high intellectual attainment, and a great interest in the political events of the day. She was deeply religious, and of exquisite delicacy of imagination. "The Sleep" is one of her finest religious poems, and has been extensively published. She takes a position, independent of sex, among the foremost writers of the century.

OF all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
  Along the psalmists' music deep,
Now tell me if there any is
For gift or grace surpassing this?
  "He giveth His beloved sleep!"

What would we give to our beloved?
The hero's heart to be unmoved,
The poet's star-tuned harp to sweep,
The patriot's voice to teach and rouse,
The monarch's crown to light the brows;
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

What do we give to our beloved?
A little faith all undisproved,
A little dust to overweep,
And bitter memories to make
The whole earth blasted for our sake;
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

"Sleep soft, beloved!" we sometimes say,
But have no tune to charm away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep.
But never doleful dream again
Shall break the happy slumber, when
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

O, earth! so full of dreary noises;
O, men, with wailing in your voices;
O, delv'ed gold, the wailers heap;
O, strife! O, curse that o'er it fall!
God makes a silence through it all,
And "giveth His beloved sleep."

His dews drop mutely on the hill;
His cloud above it saileth still,
Though on its slope men sow and reap.
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead;
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

Yea! men may wonder while they scan
A living, thinking, feeling man,
Confirm'd in such a rest to keep.
But angels say—and through the Word
I think their happy smile is *heard*,
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

For me, my heart that erst did go
Most like a tired child at a show,
That tries through tears the juggler's leap—
Would now its wearied vision close;
Would childlike on His love repose
Who "giveth His beloved sleep."

And friends, dear friends—when it shall be
That this low breath has gone from me,
And 'round my bier ye come to weep;
Let one most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall,
'He giveth His beloved sleep!'"

ONLY WAITING.

By Frances Laughton Mace.

Frances Laughton (Mace) is a name almost wholly unknown to fame, although one of the tenderest poems in the English language originated from her pen; one, too, that has had a world-wide circulation in the annals of literature. This little poem, "Only Waiting," is constantly published and credited as anonymous. It was written by Miss Laughton when she was but eighteen years old, and first saw the light in the Waterville (Me.) Mail of September 7th, 1854. It has been used with great success as a hymn. Mrs. Mace is still living in Maine.

Some visitors at an almshouse noticed a very old man sitting in the doorway. When they asked him what he was doing there, he answered, "Only Waiting."

"ONLY waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the night of earth is faded
From this heart once full of day,
Till the dawn of Heaven is breaking
Through the twilight, soft and gray.

"Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer-time hath faded
And the autumn winds are come;
Quickly reapers! gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered
And I hasten to depart.

"Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear their footsteps
And their voices far away—
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

"Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;

"ONLY WAITING, TILL THE SHADOWS ARE A LITTLE LONGER GROWN."

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When from out the folded darkness,
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Wing her passage to the skies."

LIFE.

By Charlotte Brontë.

Charlotte Brontë is best known to the world as the author of the popular novel, Jane Eyre. She was born in 1816, and died in 1855. Her famous story was published in 1847. She was one of three remarkable and gifted sisters, daughters of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, who lived at Haworth, in Yorkshire, England. The Rev. Robert Collyer was a neighbor of Charlotte, and can remember her as a slim, pale girl, when he worked at the forge. She married a Mr. Nicholls, her father's curate, and died after one year of happiness.

LIFE, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning's rain
Foretells a pleasant day;
Sometimes there are clouds of gloom,
But these are transient all;
If the shower will make the roses bloom,
Oh! why lament its fall?
Rapidly, merrily,
Life's sunny hours flit by;
Gratefully, cheerfully,
Enjoy them as they fly.

What though death at times steps in
And calls our last away?

What though sorrow seems to win
O'er hope a heavy sway?
Yet hope again elastic springs
Unconquered though she fell.
Still buoyant are her golden wings,
Still strong to bear us well.
Manfully, fearlessly,
The day of trial bear,
For gloriously, victoriously,
Can courage quail despair.

PRAYER OF MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This beautiful, accomplished and most unfortunate queen was beheaded at Fothingay, February 8, 1587, at the command of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth, who feared her power, and accused her of complicity in a plot against her life. Mary died like a queen, inspiring her enemies with a fervent admiration of her beauty and heroic powers of endurance. We give a translation from the original Latin, in which the Queen wrote it in her book of devotions shortly before she was executed.

"O DOMINE Deus! speravi in te;
O care mi Jesu! nunc libera me
In dura catena, in misera pœna,
Desidero te;
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me."

[TRANSLATION.]

O, Master and Maker! my hope is in thee;
My Jesus, dear Saviour! now set my soul free
From this my hard prison, my spirit uprisen
Soars upward to thee.
Thus moaning, and groaning, and bending the knee,
I adore and implore that thou liberate me.

THE GRAY SWAN.

By Alice Cary.

The Carey sisters are as inseparable in literature as they were in their lives. Alice was born in 1820, and died in 1871. Phœbe was born in 1824, and died in 1871. They were born on a farm eight miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in New York City, in the same year. They wrote verses from childhood, and their poems are published together in one volume. They were the center of a refined literary circle in New York when they died. Horace Greeley was a frequent and welcome visitor at their home.

"O TELL me, sailor, tell me true,
Is my little lad, my Elihu,
A-sailing with your ship?"
The sailor's eyes were dim with dew,
"Your little lad, your Elihu?"
He said with trembling lip,—
"What little lad? what ship?"

"What little lad! as if there could be
Another such a one as he!
What little lad, do you say?
Why, Elihu, that took to the sea
The moment I put him off my knee!
It was just the other day
The *Gray Swan* sailed away."

"The other day?" the sailor's eyes
Stood open with a great surprise,—
"The other day? the *Swan?*"
His heart began in his throat to rise.
"Ay, ay, sir, here in the cupboard lies
The jacket he had on."
"And so your lad is gone?"

"Gone with the *Swan*." "And did she stand
With her anchor clutching hold of the sand,
For a month, and never stir?"
"Why, to be sure! I've seen from the land,
Like a lover kissing his lady's hand,
The wild sea kissing her,—
A sight to remember, sir."

"But, my good mother, do you know
All this was twenty years ago?
I stood on the *Gray Swan's* deck,
And to that lad I saw you throw,
Taking it off, as it might be, so,
The kerchief from your neck."
"Ay, and he'll bring it back!"

"And did the little lawless lad
That has made you sick and made you sad,
Sail with the *Gray Swan's* crew?"
"Lawless! the man is going mad!
The best boy ever mother had,—
Be sure he sailed with the crew!
What would you have him do?"

"And he has never written line,
Nor sent you word, nor made you sign
To say he was alive?"
"Hold! if 'twas wrong, the wrong is mine;
Besides, he may be in the brine,
And could he write from the grave?
Tut, man, what would you have?"

"Gone twenty years—a long, long cruise,
'Twas wicked thus your love to abuse
But if the lad still live,

And come back home, think you you can
Forgive him?"—"Miserable man,
You're mad as the sea—you rave,—
What have I to forgive?"

The sailor twitched his shirt so blue,
And from within his bosom drew
The kerchief. She was wild.
"My God! my Father! is it true
My little lad, my Elihu?
My blessed boy, my child!
My dead,—my living child!"

HAPPY WOMEN.

By Phœbe Cary.

IMPATIENT women, as you wait
In cheerful homes to-night, to hear
The sound of steps that soon or late
Shall come as music to your ear;

Forget yourselves a little while,
And think in pity, of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

With babes that in their cradles sleep,
Or cling to you in perfect trust,
Think of the mothers left to weep
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light;
O, women! safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonesome souls to-night!

"Gone with the *Swan*." "And did she stand
With her anchor clutching hold of the sand,
For a month, and never stir?"
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Pray for all lonesome souls to-night!

"LIFE! I KNOW NOT WHAT THOU ART."

By Mrs. L. A. Barbauld.

Mrs. Letitia Aikin Barbauld was born in 1743, and died in 1825. She was a native of Tibworth, Leicestershire, and the daughter of a gentleman who was principal of an Academy for the education of boys. Mrs. Barbauld was the favorite poetess of the English youth of half a century ago. The little poem we publish here is an abbreviation of a longer poem, which is a favorite in its present condensed form.

LIFE! I know not what thou art,
But know that thou and I must part;
And when, or how, or where we met
I own to me's a secret yet.

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard perhaps to part when friends are dear,—
Perhaps t'will cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good Night,—but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good Morning.

ROBIN ADAIR.

By Lady Caroline Keppel.

Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1735. Robin Adair was the name of an Irish surgeon whom she loved and married, and whose memory she has perpetuated in undying verse. He survived his loving wife many years, remaining constant to her image. This favorite song is set to a plaintive Irish air.

WHAT'S this dull town to me?
Robin's not here;

He whom I wished to see,
Wished for to hear!
Where's all the joy and mirth
Made life a heaven on earth?
Oh, they're all fled with thee
Robin Adair!

What made the assembly shine?
Robin Adair.
What made the ball so fine?
Robin was there!
What when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh, it was parting with
Robin Adair!

But now thou'rt far from me,
Robin Adair;
But now, I never see
Robin Adair;
Yet he I loved so well
Still in my heart shall dwell;
Oh, I can ne'er forget
Robin Adair!

Welcome on shore again,
Robin Adair;
Welcome once more again,
Robin Adair;
I feel thy trembling hand,
Tears in thy eyelids stand
To greet thy native land,
Robin Adair.

Long I ne'er saw thee, love,
Robin Adair;
Still I prayed for thee, love,
Robin Adair.
When thou wert far at sea
Many made love to me;
But still I thought on thee,
Robin Adair.

Come to my heart again,
Robin Adair;
Never to part again,
Robin Adair!
And if thou still art true
I will be constant, too,
And will wed none but you,
Robin Adair!

KNOCKING*.

"Behold! I stand at the door and knock."

By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

It seems almost superfluous to give a memoir of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" her name is a household word, and she belongs as imperishably to the present century, and the American people, as the record of their liberties. A sister of the famous divine, Henry Ward Beecher, she is a year or two older than he, and singularly like him in disposition and peculiarities of temperament, but very unlike in personal appearance. Born in 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut, she was almost the eldest of that large Beecher family, remarkable for their talents and idiosyncrasies of character. In 1836 Miss Beecher was married to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, who is still living at Hartford, Connecticut, where their pleasant home is located. Mrs. Stowe gave to the world in 1852, the book that made her famous,—

* Suggested by Hunt's picture "Light of the World."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin,"—which had for many years a phenomenal sale, it being difficult to supply the demand for it. Mrs. Stowe told her publishers she hoped to make a new black silk out of the profits. Her first check was for $10,000, and she and her husband were so bewildered by the receipt of such a large sum that they had to be instructed how to take care of it. Mrs. Stowe is still in good health, and is engaged on a new novel.

KNOCKING, knocking, ever knocking!
Who is there?
'Tis a pilgrim, strange and kingly,
Never such was seen before;
Ah, sweet soul; for such a wonder,
Undo the door!

No! that door is hard to open;
Hinges rusty, latch is broken;
Bid Him go.
Wherefore, with that knocking dreary,
Scare the sleep from one so weary?
Say Him, no.

Knocking, knocking, ever knocking!
What! still there?
Oh, sweet soul, but once behold Him,
With the glory-crowned hair;
And those eyes, so true and tender,
Waiting there!
Open, open, once behold Him—
Him so fair!

Ah, that door! why wilt thou vex me—
Coming ever to perplex me?
For the key is stiffly rusty;
And the bolt is clogged and dusty;

Many fingered ivy vine
Seals it fast with twist and twine;
Weeds of years and years before,
Choke the passage of that door.

Knocking, knocking! What! still knocking?
He still there?
What's the hour? The night is waning;
In my heart a drear complaining,
And a chilly, sad interest.
Ah, this knocking! it disturbs me—
Scares my sleep with dreams unblest.
Give me rest—
Rest—ah, rest!

Rest, dear soul, He longs to give thee;
Thou hast only dreamed of pleasure—
Dreamed of gifts and golden treasure;
Dreamed of jewels in thy keeping,
Waked to weariness of weeping;
Open to thy soul's one Lover,
And thy night of dreams is over;
The true gifts He brings have seeming
More than all thy faded dreaming.

Did she open? Doth she—will she?
So, as wondering we behold,
Grows the picture to a sign,
Pressed upon your soul and mine;
For in every breast that liveth
Is that strange, mysterious door,—
The forsaken and betangled,
Ivy-gnarled and weed bejangled

Dusty, rusty, and forgotten;—
There the pierced hand still knocketh,
And with ever patient watching,
With the sad eyes true and tender,
With the glory-crowned hair,
Still a God is waiting there.

THE EARLY BLUE-BIRD.

By Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

Mrs. Sigourney was a profuse and valuable writer for the young, when the age dealt in fact rather than fiction, and religion was believed to be a stronger power than morality. Many of her poems are devotional hymns in their character, and no doubt they had a salutary influence in molding the lives of the young of that period. Mrs. Sigourney was born in 1791. and died in 1865. She was an American writer, her birth-place being Norwich, Conn. Her style is similar to that of Mrs. Hemans.

BLUE-BIRD on yon leafless tree,
Dost thou carol thus to me?
"Spring is coming! spring is here!
Sayest thou so, my birdie dear?
What is that in misty shroud
Stealing from the darkened cloud?
Lo! the snow-flakes, gathering mound
Settles o'er the whitened ground.
Yet thou singest, blithe and clear,
"Spring is coming! Spring is here!"

Strikest thou not too loud a strain?
Winds are piping o'er the plain;
Clouds are sweeping o'er the sky
With a black and threatening eye;

Urchins, by the frozen rill
Wrap their mantles closer still;
Yon poor man, with doublet old,
Doth he shiver at the cold?
Hath he not a nose of blue?
Tell me birdling, tell me true.

Spring's a maid of mirth and glee,
Rosy wreaths and revelry;
Hast thou woo'd some winged love
To a nest in verdant grove?
Sung to her of greenwood bower,
Sunny skies that never lower?
Lured her with thy promise fair
Of a lot that knows no care?
Prythee hid in coat of blue,
Though a lover, tell her true.

Ask her if when storms are long,
She can sing a cheerful song?
When the rude winds rock the tree
If she'll closer cling to thee?
Then the blasts that sweep the sky,
Unappalled shall pass thee by;
Through thy curtained chamber show
Sifting of untimely snow;
Warm and glad thy heart shall be,
Love shall make it spring for thee.

RELEASED.

By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Mrs. Whitney was born in Boston, in 1824, and married to Seth D. Whitney in 1843. She is best known as a writer of popular novels, her works

being singularly felicitous in character and sentiment for the young. "Pansies" and "Footsteps on the Seas," her poetical effusions, were published in 1857. Her poetry has the same charm that her prose has, that of dealing gracefully and tenderly with homely subjects, and elevating the commonest daily toil to ennobling heights. Mrs. Whitney is still engaged in writing for the public.

A little low-ceiled room. Four walls
Whose blank shut out all else of life,
And crowded close within their bound
A world of pain, and toil and strife.

Her world. Scarce furthermore she knew
Of God's great globe that wondrously
Outrolls a glory of green earth,
And frames it with the restless sea.

Four closer walls of common pine;
And therein lying, cold and still,
The weary flesh that long hath borne
Its patient mystery of ill.

Regardless now of work to do,
No queen more careless in her state,
Hands crossed in an unknown calm;
For other hands the work may wait.

Put by her implements of toil;
Put by each coarse, obtrusive sign;
She made a sabbath when she died,
And round her breathes a rest divine.

Put by, at last, beneath the lid,
The exempted hands, the tranquil face;
Uplift her in her dreamless sleep,
And bear her gently from the place.

Oft has she gazed, with wistful eyes,
Out from that threshold on the night;
The narrow bourn she crosseth now:
She standeth in the eternal light.

Oft she has pressed, with aching feet,
Those broken steps that reach the door;
Henceforth, with angels, she shall tread
Heaven's golden stair, for evermore!

THE LAND OF THE LEAL.

By Lady Caroline Nairne.

This exquisitely simple and pathetic poem was written by Lady Caroline Nairne, who was born in 1766, and died in 1845. Caroline Oliphant was a native of Perth, Scotland, and married Major Nairne, who afterwards was raised to the peerage, when she became Baroness Nairne. This poem, and another, "Would you be young again," gave Lady Nairne a rank among the best English poets, but they are often published anonymously, or credited to older Scottish poets. They can both be found in her poems and memoirs, edited by Dr. Charles Rogers, and published in 1868.

I'M WEARIN' awa', Jean,
Like snaw-wreaths in thaw, Jean,
I'm wearin' awa'
To the land of the leal.

There's nae sorrow there, Jean,
There's neither cauld nor care, Jean,
The day is aye fair
In the land of the leal.

Our bonnie bairn's there, Jean,
She was baith gude and fair, Jean,
And oh! we grudged her sair
To the land of the leal.

But sorrow's sel' wears past, Jean,
And joy's a-comin' fast, Jean,
The joy that's aye to last
In the land of the leal.

Sae dear that joy was bought, Jean,
Sae free the battle fought, Jean,
That sinful man e'er brought
To the land of the leal.

Oh! dry your glistening e'e, Jean,
My soul langs to be free, Jean,
An angel beckons me
To the land of the leal.

Oh! haud ye leal and true, Jean,
Your day it's wearin' thro', Jean,
And I'll welcome you
To the land of the leal.

Now fare ye weel, my ain Jean,
This warld's cares are vain, Jean,
We'll meet and we'll be fain,
In the land of the leal.

Oft has she gazed, with wistful eyes,
Out from that threshold on the night;
The narrow bourn she crosseth now;
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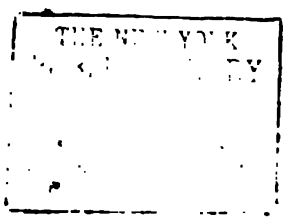
CHAPTER XXXI.

The Mother Begins.

THE mother should try, above every thing, for respectful servants. She should demand that quality, even before efficiency, as the one great desideratum. She must not allow herself to be treated with disrespect. The little creature sitting on her lap is to be influenced for life by that hour in the nursery when he sees her authority outraged. For, before the lips speak, the brain is working, the bright eyes are taking in the situation, and the baby is sitting in judgment on his mother. She must be worthy of that judgment.

Above all things, let him never see her lose her temper. The nurse will then have an advantage which will strike the impartial judge. A woman at the head of the house should be as calm and as imperturbable and as immovable as Mount Blanc, to be the model mistress. Of course, this is often difficult, but it is not impossible. Again, when she has given an order, she must see that it is obeyed, even if it costs her a great deal of trouble. It is worth the trouble to be

"BEFORE THE LIPS SPEAK THE BRAIN IS WORKING AND THE BABY IS SITTING . . JUDGMENT ON HIS MOTHER."



disagreeably pertinacious on this point, and inflexible, even to the degree of being tiresome, as it establishes a precedent. A lady who was a pattern housekeeper made a rule that her waitress should bring her a glass of water at six o'clock every morning, and no woman who disregarded that rule was allowed to stay in her house. Every one thought this very unnecessary; but they admired the punctuality with which the eight-o'clock breakfast was served. "Do you not know," said the wise housekeeper, "that my inflexible rule brings about the certainty of her early rising?" And as nothing conduces so thoroughly to the health and welfare of children as regularity, this was an admirable beginning for the young mother.

It is almost impossible, with some families, to have young children at the table with their parents; they are left almost necessarily to the care of nurses at meal-time. The result is, of course, that they get bad manners at the table. A mother should try to eat at least one meal a day with her child, so as to begin at the beginning with his table manners.

And those important things, accent and pronunciation! What sins do not Americans commit in their slovenly misuse of their own tongue? Educated men, scientific men, often so mispronounce their words, or speak with so palpable a Yankee twang, that they are unfitted to become public speakers. It would be a good thing for every American household, could they employ one English girl, with the good pronunciation which is the common inheritance of all the well-trained servants in those parts of rural England where the ladies take an interest

in the peasantry. A mother should be very careful to talk much to her children; to watch their earliest accent as they begin to go to school; and to try and impress a good pronunciation upon them in their first lisping talk.

It is very much the fashion now even for people of wealth to have a polyglot family of servants—a German nurse and a French governess, an English maid and a Spanish waiter—thinking that their children will pick up a dozen languages with their playthings. But, although they do learn a smattering, children rarely learn a language well in this way; and it is quite certain that they will never know their own language as correctly as if they *learned that first*, and perfectly. To learn to spell in English correctly, English must be taught before the other languages come in to confuse the mind.

A mother should try to be at home when her children return from the school. She must of course be out sometimes; but that hour she should try to be in, to receive the little fatigued, miserable child, who has endured the slavery of desks and books, classes, bad air, and enforced tasks which we call "school."

If we called it racks, thumb-screws, the boot, the pulleys, and the torture, as they did similar institutions in the Middle Ages, we should be more true to the facts. The modern teacher extorts confessions of how much is eight times eight, or what are the boundaries of Pennsylvania, or some other country, in the midst of heat, bad air, and general oppression and suffering such as few chambers of torture ever equaled. The boy comes home with burning brow, perhaps with a headache; tired, angry, and depressed, to know that all is to be repeated

on the morrow If his mother is at home he rushes to her room. Let her have patience and sympathy, for it is his crucial hour. Let her bathe his head and hands; give him a good lunch, at which she presides herself; hear all his grievances, and smooth them over; and then send him out to play for an hour or two in the open air. When he *must* study in the evening, both father and mother should tackle the arithmetic and the geography with the boy, and, if possible, smooth the thorny road which leads else to despair.

The animals know how to take care of their young better than we do. The human race has no inspiration on the subject. A young fox is educated for his sphere in life much more easily than is a human boy. We have not conquered the secrets of doing the best for our children, or else we certainly should have learned how to make education more agreeable. Perhaps the Kindergarten is the first move in the right direction, for we find children very happy there. Certainly a boys' school or a girls' school, with bad air and enforced tasks, is not a happy place. Dickens had a realizing sense of the miseries of school, and has painted for us the tragedy of Paul Dombey in colors which will never fade.

Now, in the education of children with a view toward the amenities, does it seem probable that a child who is struck and whipped, will become as gentle and amiable as one who is always treated with a firm and consistent and equable kindness? The "sparing the rod and spoiling the child" question is one which has not been answered.

The violent-tempered and easily irritated child is often

apparently much relieved by what is called, in familiar parlance, a "good whipping." It seems to carry off a certain "malaise" which he is glad to get rid of. Whether a ride on donkey-back, a row on the river, or a hearty run would not do it as well, there are no possible means of deciding. But to cuff a child's ears, to shake him, to whip him often, is to arouse all that is worse in his nature. The human body is sacred, and a parent should hesitate to outrage that natural dignity which is born in every sensible child.

If the amenities of home are to begin early, we should recommend a great prudence as to the administration of corporal punishment; but, that it should be entirely banished, no one can say. There are all sorts of children born into this world. No one can decide as to what sort of treatment would have made Jesse James a better boy, as he seems to have been born a fiend. No one can, on the other hand, recommend the conduct of the clergyman who whipped his child to death because the little frightened creature would not say his prayers. The kind and good mother will be apt to find the mean between the two.

The other point of which we are reminded by the account of the French Familistere is the influence of music.

Every mother learns that, from the cradle-song up to the dancing tune which she plays on the piano, her great help in the work of education, and in her attempt at the amenities, is music. Nothing is so perfect as the work and aim of this divine messenger in the otherwise insoluble problem of the nursery. A song often puts a sick

baby to sleep. It is sure, if it is a simple ballad, and if it tells a story, to interest the boys and girls. What mother who can sing has not felt her deep indebtedness to the "Heir of Linn," "Young Lochinvar," "The Campbells are Coming," "Lizzie Lindsay," "What's a' the steer, Kimmer?" "Auld Robin Grey," and even to the homely "Old Grimes is Dead," and the familiar nursery rhymes of Mother Goose set to the simplest of tunes?

A famous statesman and orator said, in one of his best speeches, that he could never think of "Kathleen O'Moore" as his mother sang it, without the tears coming to his eyes, and he often wondered what power of oratory she possessed that he had not inherited, what nerve she contrived to reach which none of his polished periods could conquer. He should have remembered that the "hearer's mood is the speaker's opportunity," and he should thank her that she aroused in him the early softer emotion which the battle of life has not quite rubbed out.

Children like to march. The rhythmic instinct is inborn; they like to dance, to move in phalanxes. The French have caught this element of concord, and have utilized it. It is introduced here into our public schools, and to any one who has seen the the Normal College, where a regiment as large as the Seventh—a regiment of girls—marches in to music, the story need not be told of the influence of music upon order. At home, the evening dance by the firelight, the mother playing for her children, is always a picture of happiness and glee.

Boys, as well as girls, should be taught to play upon some musical instrument. It has the most admirable

effect upon the amenities of home. No more soothing or more refining influence can be introduced than the home concert. To vary the usual custom and to give variety, let a girl learn the violin and a boy the piano. It is very interesting to see the usual position occasionally reversed, and there is nothing ungraceful or unfeminine in the use of the violin. Very few natures are so coarse or so fierce that they can not be reached by music.

"I had," said a woman who was famed for her lovely manners, "the good fortune to have a musical papa. He used to wake me in the morning by playing Mozart's 'Batti, Batti' on the flute, and he always, although a busy lawyer, gave us an hour in the evening with his violin. I am sure Strauss, with his famous Vienna Orchestra, and his world-renowned waltzes, has never put such a thrill into my nerves, or such quicksilver into my heels as did my father's playing of the Virginia Reel and the first movement of Von Weber's 'Invitation á la Valse,' nor have I ever heard such solemn notes as those which came from his violoncello, as he accompanied my mother in the Funeral March in the 'Seventh Symphony.' Their music made home a more attractive spot than any theatre or ball. They were neither of them great musicians. I dare say their playing would have been considered very amateurish in these days of musical excellence. But it served the purpose of making home a very peaceful spot to their boys and girls, and of keeping it a memory of delight through much that was trying in the way of small income, personal self-sacrifice, and ill-health. We had our trials, but everything vanished when father began to play."

We can not, in our scheme of life, always command a musical papa, but this testimony is invaluable. Children should always be taught to sing, unless hopelessly defective in musical organization—a fact which can only be ascertained by trial. The great use of the Kindergarten is perhaps in this unconscious development of a voice, and the power of keeping time and tune. Many a child, whose musical gift would have remained unknown, suddenly develops a beautiful voice in the chorus of the school.

Here the mother should be the first teacher, and the world is now happily full of books to help her. The "Songs of Harrow," edited by the head-master, contain beautiful simple part-songs for boys, and there are hundreds of such compilations for girls. To the Countess of Dufferin we owe the introduction of the singing quadrilles, where, to the Mother Goose poems of "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," and "Ride a Cock-horse to Banbury Cross," have been married to certain very good old English tunes, which the dancers sing in different parts as they dance, making a charming effect. The Christmas Carols, the English Madrigals, Song of the Waits, Old English glees and ballads, are simple, delightful, pure, and elevating. The mother need not be afraid of these aids to the home amenities. They may not do all that she may wish to make her children cultivated musicians, but they will do much. The opportunities for musical culture are very great in our cities now, and we should not forget that, in giving our children a musical education, we are giving them a defense against ennui, a new and undying means of amusing themselves, but also a means of mak-

ing their own future homes happy, that we aid them in an accomplishment which will be always useful, often also remunerative, and with which they can help to swell the praises of our Lord, and to cheer the bedside of the sick and dying.

It is not, of course, universal that the manners of musicians are perfect, but it has never been urged against music that it injured the manners. Certainly, in a household, music when once learned, can help to increase the cheerfulness of home.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Delicate Sympathy.

IN order to make home happy to a child, he should never be laughed at. The chaotic view of life which presents itself to a child, we can all remember; how we only half understood things or how we misapprehended them altogether; how formalists wearied us, and gave us texts which we could not remember; and how the hasty and the heartless trampled down the virgin buds of good resolve and of heroic endeavor. Our early heartbreaks are never quite forgotten, nor can we recall them without tears. They are, of course, a part of the forging of the armor. We have to be hammered into shape by all sorts of hard blows before we are good for anything. The only thing we can ask is that the strokes be so well given that we are not bent awry; that the character does not receive some fatal twist from which it never recovers.

"He comes, and lays my heart all heated
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it
With his great hammer, blow on blow;

And yet I whisper, 'As God will!'
And at his heaviest blows lie still.

"He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, 'As God will!'
And in his mighty hand lie still."

We are all on God's anvil, to be thus molded, but, in a lesser degree, our children are in our hands to be shaped into the image of their Maker. Shall we, in addition to all the sorrows which must come to them later, afflict them in their sensitive childhood with our scorn, our ridicule, or our lack of comprehension?

A Sunday-school teacher after long effort thought that she had impressed the text "A soft answer turneth away wrath" upon a child's mind, and heard her repeat with much unction these words: "A soft anchor turns to grass, but green words stir the ankles." Again she gave out something about the "pomps and vanities of this world," which the memory of her scholar brought back as the "pumps and manacles." It was not in human nature not to smile at this rendering of our English Bible, and the child burst into tears, and left the school, never to come back again. Who can follow the bewildered mazes of that intellect as it sought and failed to catch the unfamiliar words of the text?

One lady of remarkable intelligence assures us that until she was eighteen she always, in her nightly supplications, said "Forgive us this day our daily bread," under some childish hallucination that our daily bread was supposed to have sinned, or that we were to be forgiven

for being always hungry. It would not have been a more absurd bit of theology than many which have held the world in chains for many years.

A child will not, for some inscrutable reason, tell the secrets of its soul. It will not let us know when we hurt it, and how. We must be careful, through sympathy and through memory, to find that art.

One of the most powerful sketches of a child's sufferings is to be found in George Eliot's Maggie Tulliver, in the "Mill on the Floss." Many a grown man or woman on reading that, has said, "It is a picture of my early sufferings. Poor Maggie!"

A sullen temper gives to a mother an almost incurable obstacle in the way of good manners, and yet a sullen temper is very often an affectionate temper soured.

It pains a mother often after her children have grown up to hear them say that their childhood was an unhappy one; that they were never understood; that she laughed when she should have been serious, and was serious when she should have laughed; that they had terrors by night which she never drove away; and that their mortifications by day were increased by her determination that they should wear broad collars instead of narrow ones, such as the other boys wore, and so on. She can only say, "I did my best, I did my best for you," and regret that she had not been inspired.

But while the children are young, as indeed after they are grown, a parent should try to sympathize with the various irregular growth's of a child's nature. Sensitiveness as to peculiarities of dress is a very strong element, and it can not be laughed down. The late admirable

Lydia Maria Child said that she believed her character had been permanently injured by the laughter of her schoolmates at a peculiar short-waisted gown which her mother made her wear to school. And a very sensible mother, who would not allow her little daughter to wear a hoop to dancing-school when hoops were the fashion, said that she was certain that, by the mortification she had caused her, and the undue attention which had been given to the subject, she had made love of dress a passion with the child. On all these questions, a certain wholesome inattention is perhaps the best treatment. Try to allow your child to be as much like his fellows as you can; and, above all things, do not make him *too splendid*, for that hurts his feelings more than anything, and makes the other boys laugh at him.

The ragged jacket, the poor shoes, the forlorn cap, the deciduous pantaloon which has shed the leaves of freshness—these are not laughed at; they do not move the youthful soul to ridicule. It is a lovely trait in the character of boyhood that poverty is no disgrace. But a velvet jacket, a peculiar collar, hair cut in a singular fashion, long hair especially—these are cruel guide-posts to the young bully. He makes the picturesque wearer whose prettiness delights his mother, suffer for this peculiar grace most fearfully.

Little girls, more precocious than boys, suffer, however, less from the pangs of ridicule; yet they have their sorrows. An intelligent and poetical girl is laughed at for her rhapsodies, her fine language, or her totally innocent exaggerations. She gets the name of fib-teller when she is perhaps but painting a bluer sky or describing a

brighter sun than her fellow-beings can see. But a little girl has generally a great deal of vanity to help her along, and much tact to tell her where to go, so that her sufferings are less severe than those of a boy. She gravitates naturally toward the amenities, and, if she is not a well-bred person, it is largely the fault of her surroundings.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Cheerful Member.

THE delightful daughter of good feeling and cheerfulness, is gayety of heart, innocent and pure; it is the sunshine of the mind, the day-dawn of all the faculties. Some of us are born with this gift, but some of us are born grave and sombre; some of us grow sad, and lose our brightest lance, a laugh, as we go on in life. But, whatever our own mood, we are grateful to that inmate of home who is known as the "cheerful member." We all appreciate gayety in others. There is no poem like "L'Allegro."

In the first place, gayety implies courage. There is enough to weep over in the world. We should be forgiven for going about with our heads in a muffler if we only wept over our own mistakes. We could weep over the grave of our once noble motives, our own disillusions, and our lost belief in human nature; we might even weep over our lost appetite for dinner, satiety, and a changed condition of the palate, which no longer responds to mince-pie.

But we do not weep when a figure all clad in rose-color,

with floating veil flying back upon the wind, comes dancing toward us, and calls us to go through green meadows, by laughing streams to where the rainbow touches the ground. Why should we weep when we can laugh? Let us exalt this symbol of our immortality, and laugh like the gods. Gayety is contagious; it is almost the only good thing which is. One gay person makes a party brilliant; it fills a theatre; every one goes to see a funny piece. It wins the day on the field of battle. The courageous fellow who can laugh and joke amid grape and shot and canister, will live to fight another day.

Hood, as we know, conquered life with gayety, but he also had genius and indomitable will. But the lesson he teaches us is none the less valuable. How Shakespeare loved a woman whose soul was full of gayety! When he began to sketch Rosalind and Portia, or even the coarser Merry Wives of Windsor, he did not like to leave them. Gayety may be as pure as a rose-bud, "frisking light in frolic measure." She is as natural as the lambs and as musical as the birds.

We owe the French people much for their gifts of gayety to us of a slower race. We are, perhaps, a little too Gothic, too solemn, too much in earnest, to get out of life all that it has of ornament, and gayety and cheer. We should indulge in a gayer social architecture, Corinthian capital and flying buttress, some "château en Espagne" —homes of gay and joyous guests.

The cheerful son of the house! how dear he is, with his bonny smile, his comic songs, his quips and quirks! How he bids black care depart, and brings a smile to the lips of the sad, overburdened father, the despondent mother,

who has perhaps laid one of her lambs away in the churchyard! How much the family lean on the buoyant spirit! He never believes in the worst; he is no pessimist. He believes in the best, thinks the sick will get well, the bad reform, the traveler will arrive safe at his journey's end. He never foments a quarrel or touches on the family weak spot. He has tact (all gay people are apt to have it), and he avoids saying disagreeable things. His fine temper makes him a sincere but adroit flatterer. He finds everybody looking well, everybody in first-rate condition. Rain does not wet him nor fire scorch. He is the "cheerful member." Even ill-health can not quell that delightful laugh. He knits up "the raveled sleeve of care;" he is better than sleep; he is better than a dinner of twelve courses. His temperament is gracious, and of the sweetest and sunniest; he is the brightest of all the influences of home.

Growing out of gayety in good women comes another grace, cordiality of manner. Who can separate the two? Cordiality must come with a smile. Sometimes she is a little grave, then we call her "cheerfulness;" but, in her best estate, cordiality and gayety are sworn friends. The cheerful, gay woman who can keep her family laughing, who can laugh herself, has half conquered life by that power. There is something to laugh at in the gloomiest lot. We can steal sunbeams out of cucumbers, if we choose.

One reason why gayety and cordiality are such virtues, is that they are unegotistical. A person goes out of himself when he is gay; he retires within himself when he is sullen, and when he is angry. Justice, verity, temper-

ance, stableness, perseverance and patience are somewhat egotistical virtues. They may not conduce to cheerfulness. The "professedly pious" are not all cheerful, although they should be. Sometimes wounded vanity masquerades as repentance.

The cheerful member is a great physician. He cures many a fancied disease; he lights up the darkest day; with his song and laugh there is always company in the house; he goes through life as a guest—for everybody entertains him.

"Such a man creams off nature, leaving the sour and the dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up."

The cheerful person is master of all his talents, powers, and faculties; his imagination is clear, his judgment undisturbed, his temper is even and unruffled. He therefore is most useful in the world of action. He has a beneficent influence upon all with whom he converses, bringing out their best gifts, and his attitude toward his Maker is the best and highest, because it is that of constant and habitual gratitude.

Of course, we can not but acknowledge that these fortunate gay people are born, and not made; we must admire and copy them if we can. We can not all be like them.

Arthur Help says: "Be cheerful, no matter what reverse obstructs your pathway or what plague follows you in your trail to annoy you. Do not allow despair to unnerve your energies!" This is good advice, but he might as well tell us to be beautiful. We will be cheerful of course, if we can!

We have learned from observation of others, and from

experience ourselves, that wealth and external prosperity have nothing to do with either gayety or cheerfulness. Wealth is a great blessing; rightly used, it is an immense convenience. Where we have it not, it seems to be the very thing we have most needed and wanted.

But we do not see the rich any more cheerful than the poor. The very poor are exceedingly cheerful. The happy man of the comedy had no shirt.

We are not, ourselves, if Heaven send us wealth, apt to be more cheerful. We become afraid, covetous, grasping, nervous, careful. We have something to lose —which is always a bad position to be in.

It is not the rich young man who is the happiest. Many dog-carts, T-carts, coaches and four, club windows, good dinners, perpetual feasting, hunting-fields, and race-courses, do not make a man happy. Would that they did! For, then, some fortunate parent would buy happiness for his son; and we have never heard of any millionaire who could do that.

The happy fellow is he who goes whistling and singing to his work; he never meets Ennui—has never been introduced to him.

The old simile of the grindstones, which, if no grist is put in between, will grind themselves, applies to the rich man who has nothing to do. A man can buy fine houses, followers, and flatterers, with money, good clothes also, and choice wines, but he cannot buy cheerfulness. That must be inherited or earned.

We look into the homes of the poor for cheerfulness. The greatest man of antiquity was the poorest. What a warm sympathy, what glee, what happiness are there in

the humble home, when talent, taste, and genius dwell with poverty! That iron band which holds them together so stanchly and so nearly—which excludes indulgence and sensuality—has caught one guest not asked; it is Gayety, and there is always room for him. Poverty has directed their activity into safe and right channels, and made them strong and cheerful.

"The affectionate delight with which they greet the return of each one after the early separations which school or business requires, the foresight with which during such absences they hive the honey which opportunity offers for the ear and the imagination of the others, and the unrestrained glee with which they disburden themselves of their early mental treasures when the holidays bring them together"—all this is to be seen in the homes of the men to whom Heaven has answered the prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

The house of the rich man is spacious, often lonely. The house of the poor man is crowded and inconvenient, but it is cheerful.

"The household gods of the poor man are of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver or gold or precious stones. He has no property but in the affections of his own heart, and, when they endear bare floors and walls, despite of toil and scanty meals, that man has his love of home from God, and his rude hut becomes a cheerful place."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Education and Manners of Our Girls.

WE come now to the subject which perhaps has little connection with the nature of this work, but much to do with the welfare of the state. We must consider the two extremes which are now being brought about by the emancipation of young women. One is, their higher education, the other is, the growing "fastness" of manner.

One can scarcely imagine amenity of manner without education, and yet we are forced to observe that it can exist, as we see the manners of highly educated and what are called strong-minded women. Soft, gentle, and feminine manners do not always accompany culture and education. Indeed, pre-occupation in literary matters used to be supposed to unfit a woman for being a graceful member of society, but *nous avons changé tout cela;* and we are now in the very midst of a well-dressed and well-mannered set of women who work at their pen as Penelope at her web.

The home influence is, however, still needed for those

young daughters who begin early to live in books; and neatness in dress and order should be insisted upon by the mother of a bookish, studious girl. All students are disposed to be slovenly, excepting an unusual class, who, like the Count de Buffin, write in lace ruffles and diamond rings. Books are apt to soil the hands, and libraries, although they look clean, are prone to accumulate dust. Ink is a very permeating material, and creeps up under the middle finger-nail. To appear with such evidences of guilt upon one would make the prettiest woman unlovely.

The amenities of manner are not quite enough considered at some of our female colleges. With the college course the young graduates are apt to copy masculine manners, and we have heard of a class who cheered from a boat their fellow-students at West Point. This is not graceful, and to some minds would more than balance the advantages of the severe course of study marked out and pursued at college. A mother with gentle and lady-like manners would, however, soon counteract these masculine tendencies and overflow of youthful spirits. We all detest a man who copies the feminine style of dress, intonation and gesture. Why should a girl be any more attractive who wears an ulster, a Derby hat, and who strides, puts her hands in her pockets, and imitates her brother's style in walk and gesture?

However, to a girl who is absorbed in books, who is reading, studying, and thinking, we can forgive much if she only will come out a really cultivated woman. We know that she will be a power in the state, an addition to the better forces of our government; that she will be

not only happy herself, but the cause of happiness in others. The cultivated woman is a much more useful factor in civilization than the vain, silly, and flippant woman, although the latter may be prettier. But it is a great pity that, having gone so far, she should not go further, and come out a cultivated flower, instead of a learned weed.

Far more reprehensible and destructive of all amenities, is the growing tendency to "fastness," an exotic which we have imported from somewhere; probably from the days of the Empire in Paris.

It seems hardly possible that the "fast" woman of the present, whose fashion has been achieved by her questionable talk, her excessive dress, her doubtful manners, can have grown out of the same soil that produced Priscilla Mullins. The old Puritan Fathers would have turned the helm of the Mayflower the other way if they could have seen the product of one hundred years of independence. Now all Europe rings with the stories of American women, young, beautiful, charmingly dressed, who live away from their husbands, flirt with princes, make themselves the common talk of all the nations, and are delighted with their own notoriety. To educate daughters to such a fate seems to recall the story of the Harpies. Surely no mother can coolly contemplate it. And the amenities of home should be so strict and so guarded that this fate would be impossible.

In the first place, young girls should not be allowed to walk in the crowded streets of a city alone; a companion, a friend, a maid, should always be sent with them. Lady Thornton said, after one year's experience of Washing-

ton, "I must bring on a very strict English governess to walk about with my girls." And in the various games so much in fashion now, such as skating and lawn-tennis, there is no doubt as much necessity for a chaperon as in attending balls and parties. Not alone that impropriety is to be checked, but that manners may be cultivated. A well-bred woman who is shocked at slang, and who presents in her own person a constant picture of good manners, is like the atmosphere, a presence which is felt, and who unconsciously educates the young persons about her.

"I have never gotten over Aunt Lydia's smile," said a soldier on the plains, who, amid the terrible life of camp and the perils of Indian warfare, had never lost the amenities of civilized life. "When a boy I used to look up at the table, through a long line of boisterous children clamoring for food, and see my Aunt Lydia's face. It never lost its serenity, and when things were going very wrong she had but to look at us and smile, to bring out all right. She seemed to say with that silent smile, 'Be patient, be strong, be gentle, and all will come right.'"

The maiden aunt was a perpetual benediction in that house, because of her manner; it was of course, the outcrop of a fine, well-regulated, sweet character; but supposing she had had the character with a disagreeable manner? The result would have been lost.

We have all visited in families where the large flock of children came forward to meet us with outstretched hand and ready smile. We have seen them at table, peaceful and quiet, waiting their turn. We have also visited in other houses where we have found them discourteous,

sullen, ill-mannered and noisy. We know that the latter have all the talent, the good natural gifts, the originality, and the honor of the former. We know that the parents have just as much desire in the latter case to bring up their children well, but where have they failed? They have wanted firmness and an attention to the amenities.

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THE MODEL GIRL.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Model Girl.

I AM so glad I have no daughters, said a leader of society; "for what should I do with them? I should not wish to have them *peculiar* girls, dressed differently from their mates, or marked as either bookish girls, or prudish girls, or non-dancing girls, or anything queer; and yet I could never permit them to go out on a coach, be out to the small hours of the night with no chaperon but a woman no older than themselves. I could not allow them to dance with notorious drunkards, men of evil life, gamblers, and betting men; I could not let them dress as many girls do whom I know and like; so I am sure it is fortunate for me that I have no daughters. I could not see them treat my friends as so many of my friends' daughters treat me—as if I were the scum of the universe. I am glad I have no daughters; for a modern daughter would kill me."

Perhaps this lady but elaborated the troublesome problem which has tried the intellects of all observant women —how to make the proper *medium girl;* not the "fast"

girl; still again, not the "slow" dowdy girl; not the exceptional girl, but the girl who shall be at once good and successful—that is the question?

The amenities of home, the culture of the fireside, the mingled duty and pleasure which come with a life which has already its duties before its pleasures—this would seem to make the model girl. The care and interest in the younger sisters and brothers; a comprehension and a sympathy with her mother's trials; a devotion to her hard-worked father; a desire to spare him one burden more, to learn the music he loves, to play to him of an evening; to be not only the admired belle of the ball-room, but also the dearest treasure of home; to help along the boys with their lessons, to enter into those trials of which they will not speak; to take the fractious baby from the patient or impatient nurse's arms, and to toss it in her own strong young hands and smile upon it with her own pearly teeth and red lips; to take what comes to her of gayety and society as an outside thing, not as the whole of life; to be not heart-broken if one invitation fail, or if one dress is unbecoming; to be cheerful and watchful; to be fashionable enough, but neither fast nor furious; to be cultivated and not a blue-stocking; to be artistic, but not eccentric or slovenly; to be a lovely woman whom men love, and yet neither coquette nor flirt—such would seem to be the model girl.

And it is home and its amenities which must make her. School cannot do it; society cannot and will not do it; books will not do it, although they will help.

And here we have much to say on the books which should surround a girl. We must seek, and watch, and

try to find the best books for our girls. But we can no more prevent a bad French novel from falling into their hands than we can prevent the ivy which may poison them, from springing up in the hedge. The best advice we can give, is to let a girl read as she pleases in a well-selected library; often reading with her, recommending certain books, and forming her taste as much as possible; then leaving her to herself, to pick out the books she likes. Nothing will be so sure to give a girl a desire to read a book as to forbid it, and we are now so fortunate in the crowd of really good novels and most unexceptional magazines which lie on our tables that we are almost sure that her choice will be a good one; for she can find so much more good than bad.

It is unwise to forbid girls to read novels. They are to-day the best reading. Fiction, too, is natural to the youthful mind. It is absurd to suppose that Heaven gave us our imagination and rosy dreams for nothing. They are the drapery of fact, and are intended to soften for us the dreary outlines of duty. No girl was ever injured, if she were worth saving, by a little novel-reading. Indeed, the most ethical writers of the day have learned that, if a fact is worth knowing, it had better be conveyed in the agreeable form of a fiction. What girl would ever learn so much of Florentine history in any other way as she learns by reading "Romola?" What better picture of the picturesque past than "The Last Days of Pompeii?" Walter Scott's novels are the veriest mine of English and Scotch history; and we might go on indefinitely.

As for studies for girls, it is always best to teach them

Latin, as a solid foundation for the modern languages, if for nothing else; as much arithmetic as they can stand; and then go on to the higher education and the culture which their mature minds demand, if they desire it and are equal to it.

But no mother should either compel or allow her daughter to study to the detriment of her health. The moment a girl's body begins to suffer, then her mind must be left free from intellectual labor. With some women, brain-work is impossible. It produces all sorts of diseases, and makes them at once a nervous wreck. With other women intellectual labor is a necessity. It is like exercise of the limbs. It makes them grow strong and rosy. No woman who can study and write, and at the same time eat and sleep, preserve her complexion and her temper, need be afraid of intellectual labor. But a mother must watch her young student closely, else in the ardor of emulation amid the excitements of school she may break down, and her health leave her in an hour. It is the inexperienced girl who ruins her health by intellectual labor.

To many a woman intellectual labor is, however, a necessity. It carries off nervousness; it is a delightful retreat from disappointment; it is a perfect armor against *ennui*. What the convent life is to the devotee, what the fashionable arena is to the belle, what the inner science of politics is to the European women of ambition, literary work is to certain intellectual women. So a mother need not fear to encourage her daughter in it, if she sees the strong growing taste, and finds that her health will bear it.

But we fear that certain fashionable schools have ruined the health of many a girl, particularly those where the rooms are situated at the top of a four-story building, as they generally are. A poor, panting, weary girl mounts these cruel steps to begin the incomprehensibly difficult service of a modern school. "Why do you never go out at recess?" said a teacher to one of her pupils. "Because it hurts my heart so much to come up the stairs," said the poor girl. "Oh! but you should take exercise," said the teacher; "look at Louisa's color!"

That teacher knew as much of pathology as she did of Hottentot; and the pupil thus advised lies to-day a hopeless invalid on her bed.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Manners of Our Boys.

BUT, if the amenities of home are thus hopefully to direct our daughters in the right way, what will they do for our sons?

Of one thing we may be certain, there is no royal road by which we can make "good young men." The age is a dissolute one. The story of temptation and indulgence is not new or finished. The worst of it is that women feed and tempt the indulgence of the age. Women permit a lack of respect. Even young men who have been well brought up by their mothers, become careless when associating with girls who assume the manners and customs of young men. And when it is added that some women in good society hold lax ideas, talk in *double entendre*, and encourage instead of repressing license, how can young men but be demoralized?

If women show disapproval of coarse ideas and offensive habits, men drop those ideas and habits. A woman is treated by men exactly as she elects to be treated. There is a growing social blot in our society. It is the

complacency with which women bear contemptuous treatment from men. It is the low order at which they rate themselves, the rowdiness of their own conduct, the forgiveness on the part of women of all masculine sins of omission, that injures men's manners irretrievably.

Fast men and women, untrained boys and girls, people without culture, are doing much to injure American society. They are injuring the immense social force of good manners. Women should remember this part of their duty. Men will not be chivalrous or deferential unless women wish them to be.

The amenities of home are everything to a boy. Without them very few men can grow to be gentlemen. A man's religion is learned at his mother's knee; and often that powerful recollection is all that he cares for on a subject which it is daily becoming more and more of a fashion for men to ignore. His politeness and deference are certainly learned there, if anywhere. A mother must remember that all hints which she gives her son, as to a graceful and gentlemanly bearing, are so many powerful aids to his advancement in the world. A clergyman who did not approve of dancing still sent his son to dancing-school, because, as he said, he wished "him to learn to enter a drawing-room without stumbling over the piano."

The education of the body is a very important thing. The joints of some poor boys are either too loosely or too tightly hung, and they find it difficult to either enter or leave a room gracefully. "Don't you know how hard it is for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over? One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched,"

says Dr. Holmes. This is so true that one almost may suggest that it be a part of education to teach a boy how to go away. The "business of salutation" and leave-taking is really an important part of education.

One great argument for a military exercise is that it teaches the stooping to stand up, the lagging to walk, the awkward to be graceful, the shambling to step accurately. Lord Macauley in his old age wished that he had had a military training, as he "never had known which foot to start with."

There are some persons born into the world graceful, whose bodies always obey the brain. There are far more who have no such physical command. To those who have it not, it must be taught. The amenities of home should begin with the morning salutation, a graceful bow from the boy to his mother, as he comes in to breakfast.

And table manners, what a large part they play in the amenities of home! A mother should teach her boy to avoid both greediness and indecision at table. He should be taught to choose what he wants at once, and to eat quietly, without unnecessary mumbling noise. Unless she teaches him such care early, he will hiss at his soup through life. She must teach him to hold his fork in his right hand, and to eat with it, and to use his napkin properly. If Dr. Johnson had been taught these accomplishments early, it would have been more agreeable for Mrs. Thrale. Teach your boy the grace of calmness. Let the etiquette of the well-governed, well-ordered table be so familiar to him that he will not be flustered if he upsets a wine-glass, or utterly discomposed if a sneeze or a chok-

ing fit require his sudden retreat behind his napkin, when, after he leaves you, he essays to dine abroad.

Life in America is in a great hurry, and the breakfast before school or business can not be in most families the scene of much instruction. We are accused by foreigners of bolting our food, and we are supposed to be dyspeptic in consequence. It is no doubt true that we do eat too fast and too much. Seneca tells us that "our appetite is dismissed with small payment, if we only give it what we owe it," and not what an ungoverned appetite craves. It is a debt which we should pay slowly, and by installments. But, if breakfast is hurried, dinner can be quiet and well ordered, be it ornate or simple.

Nothing is better for the practice of the amenities of home than a rigorous determination to dress for dinner. This does not mean that we should be expensively or showily dressed, but that every member of the family should appear clean and brushed, and with some change of garment. A few minutes in the dressing-room is not too much of a task to even the busiest man, and he comes down much refreshed to his meal.

A lady hardly needs any urging on this point; but, if any one does need urging, it is certainly worth mentioning.

Several years ago a growing family of boys and girls were taken by their parents, who had experienced a reverse of fortune, to the neighborhood of the oil-wells to live. It was about the time they were growing up, and their mother was in despair as she thought of the lost opportunities of her children. Nothing about them but

ignorance. No prospect, no schools, no anything. But in the depth of her love she found inspiration.

Out of the wreck of her fortunes she had saved enough to furnish parlor and dining room prettily, and to buy a few handsome lamps. Books were there in plenty, for old books sell for very little; so she had been able to save that important factor of civilization.

Every evening her lamps were lighted and her dinner spread as if for a feast; and every member of the family was made to come in as neatly dressed as if it were a party. The father and mother dressed carefully, and the evening was enlivened by music and reading.

She attended to their education herself, although not fitted for it by her own training. She did as well as she could. She taught them to bow and to courtesy, to dance, to draw, to paint, to play and sing; that is, she started them in all these accomplishments. In five years, when better fortunes brought them to the city again, they were as well-bred as their city cousins, and all her friends applauded her spirit. This was done, too, with only the assistance of one servant, and sometimes with not even that.

It required enormous courage, persistence, and belief in the amenities of home. How many women, under such doleful circumstances, would have sunk into slovenliness and despair, and would have allowed their flock to run wild, like the neighboring turkeys!

There is great hope for country children who are surrounded by a certain prosperity and agreeable surroundings. They see more of their parents than city children can; and perhaps the ideal home is always in the coun-

try. Those small but cultivated New England villages, those inland cities, those rural neighborhoods, where nature helps the mother, where the natural companionship of animals is possible for the boys, and the pony comes to the door for the girls; where water is near for boating and fishing, and in winter for the dear delights of skating—such is the beautiful home around which the memory will for ever cling. The ideal man can be reared there, one would think—that ideal man whom Richter delighted to depict, one whose loving heart is the beginning of knowledge.

We could paint the proper place for the ideal man to be born in, if, alas! for all our theories, he did not occasionally spring out of the slums, ascend from the lowest deeps, and confute all our theories by being nature's best gem, without ancestry, without home, without help, without culture.

The education of boys in cities is beset with difficulties; for the fashionable education may lead to self-sufficiency and conceit, with a disdain of the solid virtues; or it may lead to effeminacy and foppishness—the worst faults of an American. These two last faults are, however, not fashionable or common faults in our day. There is a sense of superiority engendered in the "smart young man," so called, which is very offensive. All snobs are detestable; the American snob is preëminently detestable.

A young man of fashion in New York is apt to get him a habitual sneer, which is not becoming, and to assume an air of patronage, which is foolish. He has a love for discussing evil things, which has a very poor effect on his mind; he has no true ideas of courtesy or good-breed-

ing; he is thoroughly selfish, and grows more and more debased in his pleasures, as self-indulgence becomes the law of his life.

His outward varnish of manner is so thin that it does not disguise his inner worthlessness. It is like that varnish which discloses the true grain of the wood. Some people of showy manners are thoroughly ill-bred at heart. None of these men have the tradition of fine manners, that old-world breeding of which we have spoken. They would be then able to cover up their poverty; but they have not quite enough for that; and they truly believe—these misguided youths—that a rich father, a fashionable mother, an air of ineffable conceit, will carry them through the world. It is astonishingly true that it goes a great way, but not the whole way.

No youth, bred in a thoroughly virtuous and respectable family, grows up to be very much of a snob, let us hope. Alas! he may become a drunkard, a gambler, a failure. And then we come up standing against that great cruel stone wall, that unanswered question, "Why have I wrought and prayed to no purpose?" And who shall answer us?

It is the one who sins least who is found out, and who gets the most punishment.

There is a pathetic goodness about some great sinners which they never lose. We love the poor fallen one whom we try to save. Never are the amenities of home more precious, more sacred, more touching, than when they try to help the faltering, stumbling footstep; to hide the disgrace, to shelter the guilty, to ignore, if possible, the failing which easily besets the prodigal son; to wel-

come him back when society has discarded him; to be patient with his pettishness, and to cover his faults with the mantle of forgiveness; all these are too tragic, too noble, too sacred for us to dilate upon. They are the amenities of heaven.

Society makes no explanations and asks none, else we might ask why some men and women are tolerated, and why others are cast out? Why some young man who had once forgotten himself after dinner is held up to scorn, and why another is forgiven even through the worst scandal? Why is injustice ever done?

Many a young man, having experienced injustice at the hands of society, goes off and deliberately commits moral suicide. The conduct of society is profoundly illogical, and we cannot reform it.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A Profession for Our Boys.

CHANCELLOR Kent said, in his wise way, that the citizen who did not give his son a profession or a trade, was wronging the state. Every one must have something to do. The idle man is a dangerous man. It is a pity that every boy cannot learn a profession and a trade. In the troublous times which we have just gone through, we have seen how much better it was to be a shoemaker than to be a lawyer. The professional men nearly starved.

Madame de Genlis said that she knew seventy trades, by any one of which she could have earned a living. She taught the sons of Philip Egalité to make shoes, pocket-books, brooms, brushes, hats, coats, and all sorts of cabinet-work. She taught them literature, science, and music; had them instructed in watch-making and clock-making, and even in the arts of killing and cutting up a sheep. They found many of these resources valuable in exile; and it is strange that it has not occurred to those who have boys who are not princes, to do the same. A boy could learn to be a carpenter while preparing for college, and

could study his Latin, Greek, and mathematics with a better brain for the exercise.

It is to be regretted that gentlemen's sons deem certain trades beneath their notice. For all labor is honorable, and all cannot succeed as lawyers, doctors, clergymen, or merchants. There is great need of the handicraft so honorably considered in the middle ages. Every gift bestowed upon us by Providence, whether of mind or body, is a talent to be grateful for. Arthur can write verses; Jack can cut down a tree; Sam can reason; Edmund can do a sum; Peter can measure and saw boards; Henry can tame animals and make all nature his tributary; James likes to sit and work at some thoughtful, sedentary task; Horatio is speculative, active, courageous—he aims at Wall street. Alas! they *all* aim at Wall street, that fairy street lined with gold. They go there, most of them, to find only Peter Goldthwaite's "treasure," if, indeed, they do not find something worse.

In the forming of character, the father and mother should try to make headway against this national mistake, that to rush headlong into money-making is the end of life. A boy should be taught to respect the day of small things; to work honestly for every dollar he gets; and to let that dollar represent something given back for the worth of it. It would be a very good thing for all young men if there were a law that they should enter no profession or business, until they had proved that they could earn their living by their hands.

Casimir Périer said, when accused of being an aristocrat: "My only aristocracy is the superiority which industry, frugality, perseverance, and intelligence will

insure to every man in a free state of society; and I belong to those privileged classes of society to which you may all belong in your turn. Our wealth is our own; we have gained it by the sweat of our brows or by the labor of our minds. Our position in society is not conferred upon us, but purchased by ourselves with our own intellect, application, zeal and knowledge, patience and industry. If you remain inferior to us, it is because you have not the talent, the industry, the zeal or the sobriety, the patience or the application, necessary to your advancement. You wish to become rich as some do to become wise, but there is no royal road to wealth any more than there is to knowledge."

These are sentences which should be engraved on the walls of every college and schoolhouse. Young men should learn to look to patient labor as their lot in life. The feverish and sudden success of a few, wrecks a thousand yearly.

"There is Charley, who has made his pile in Wall street in six months. Why should I work all my life for what he gains in half a year?" asks visionary and lazy Fred, not counting the thousand failures in Wall street, including failures to be honest.

There is, however, a growing taste for agriculture in our country which is most hopeful. The earth owes us all a living, and if we will "tickle her with a hoe she will laugh with a harvest."

There is now living in the State of New York a young farmer who went from the ranks of a fashionable career right into the fields. Inheriting a farm which was worth nothing unless he worked it himself, he determined to

study scientific farming at an agricultural college in England; and came home armed with useful knowledge and with practical ideas. He had learned to be a very good blacksmith, carpenter, saddler, and butcher — for a farmer should know how to mend his farm-wagon, stitch his harness, shoe his horse, and kill his calves—according to the economical English fashion.

And he had great good luck, this young farmer, in that he found a wife who, like himself, had been reared in "our best society," but who was willing to leave all for his sake, and to learn to pickle and preserve, to bake and brew, to attend to the dairy, and to get up at five o'clock in the morning to give her working husband his breakfast, and he learned that,

> 'He who by the plow would thrive,
> Must either hold himself or drive."

So this jolly farmer is always at it, and drives his team afield himself at daybreak.

The old farmers wonder as they see this handsome young fellow, beautifully dressed, on Sunday, driving his pretty wife to church, that he can make more money than they can. His butter is better, and brings more a pound; his wheat is more carefully harvested; his breed of pigs is celebrated; his chickens are wonderful—for the books tell him the best to buy. He has learning and science to hitch to his cart, and they "homeward from the field" bring him twice the crop that ignorance and prejudice draw.

Above all, he is leading a happy, healthy, and independent life. To be sure, his hands are hard and somewhat less white than they were. But polo and cricket

would have ruined his hands. His figure is erect, and his face is ruddy. He has not lost his talent in the elegant drawing room, but can still dance the German to admiration. He is doing a great work and setting a good example; for he is, as we Americans say, "making it pay." To be sure, he has a great taste for a farmer's life. No one should go into it who has not. But what a certainty it is! Seed-time and harvest never fail. Wall street sometimes does.

It would seem, while there is so much to be done in America with her railroads, oil-wells, mines, farms, and wheat-fields, her numerous industries and requirements, that no man need be poor. Our sons can find something to do, something to turn a hand to.

The teaching of home should be in this particular age of the world to inculcate "plain living and high thinking" in our sons. That is what they need to be great and good men, and useful citizens.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Good Wife.

LIFE, is said to be the most agreeable and delightful name in nature. A woman indeed ventures much when she assumes it, for it is to her the final throw for happiness or unhappiness. Be she ever so good, so gifted, so true, so noble, she may marry a man who will disgrace her and make her unhappy; she has no security whatever against the most cruel fate.

And home must be her battle-ground. The man has the world before him, where to choose; therefore, an unhappy marriage is but one bitter drop in his full cup. With the wife, it is the whole draught. Let her weigh well the dangers of the future; even with prudence she may not escape misfortune.

It is well if she can always think her husband wise, whether he is or not. She is a happy woman who can make her husband always a hero. She is happiest who is humblest, and who takes a pleasure in looking up. Not that we would ignore or despise the moral beauty of great courage in women or a proper belief in themselves.

The rare heights which women have reached through their struggles, and by means of their self-dependence and courage, are to be regarded with awe and admiration.

The trouble is, that women have not quite the courage of their opinions. They have a certain degree of courage, and then they halt. This often puts a woman in a perilous attitude of indecision. A woman may wish to keep her manners at the true level of social restriction, and yet she may have longings for a higher sphere.

This very ambition to be better, wiser, more free to act out her own character, may in the attitude of wife make her uneasy and uncomfortable. There are great characters who are cheerful in a lonely adherence to the right. There are others which must have the sympathy and love and admiration of those near them, or they are miserable.

They can not help this uneasiness, this belief that they were born for other duties than the chronicling of small beer, and yet they do not like to move out of the beaten track, knowing very well that the people who govern the world, and who are respected, are those who move in the conventional track, shocking nobody—souls which find their highest aspirations satisfied with the making of afghans and the embroidery of tidies.

Women, however, are obliged, like men, to live out their own natures, and to use their talents as men are. Talent and spirit will not slumber or sleep. Irrespective of ridicule and regardless of happiness, a great woman must manifest her intellectual or moral supremacy. Happy for the gifted woman, if there be a vital refine-

ment in her mind which keeps her from making her gifts but illustrations of her weaknesses.

A good wife, if it ever occurs to her that her husband is her inferior, conceals the fact religiously; many a witty wife has put good stories into her husband's lips—a forgivable deceit. Women have the talent of ready utterance to much greater perfection than men; they are quicker-witted; they have more ready tact. A wife's mind has traveled over the whole journey, and started home again, often before the husband has gone ten miles; but she has (or should have) the sense to keep silent until he has caught up with her.

No women are so detestable as those who make "game" of their husbands in public, who show them up to the world, and exhibit their defects. If a husband speaks bad grammar, his wife should ignore the fact, and bid him discourse as if he were a nightingale. She honors herself by concealing his defects. She degrades herself if she lowers him. There are disinterestedness and self-devotion in a woman's character, sometimes, of which a man seems incapable. She should show it all as a wife.

However badly wives behave in prosperity, the authors and philosophers do give them credit for behaving well in adversity. They show then that in the vainest and most frivolous heart "there is a spark of heavenly fire which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity."

"Women are in their natures far more gay and joyous than men, whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibers more delicate, and their animal spirits more light and volatile, or whether, as some have imagined,

there may not be a kind of sex in the very soul. As vivacity is the gift of women, so is gravity that of man."

Women are very fond of admiration. They love flattery and fine clothes, and grow frivolous, almost from the very necessity of the case. The worst faults of women are fed by the admiration of men, for the very youngest girl is not long in seeing that her prettiest and most frivolous companion is assured of the highest social success.

As a wife, she must sometimes observe that her husband is attracted by the very faults which he most deprecates in her, and that, if his homage can be won from her, it is by the exhibition of qualities which her own self-respect would prevent her from exhibiting.

So, from first to last, a good wife has need of all her virtue, all her strength, and all her good sense. She must put a thousand disappointments and little injuries and small injustices in her pocket. She may be very much assured, if she keeps up an imperturbable good temper, serenity, and composure, that Monsieur will be won back at last, and admire her more than he has done Madam Fugatif.

The good wife accepts her husband's dictum as to the scale of splendor on which she shall arrange her house. She learns from him how much she shall spend; she helps him to economize; she even sometimes restricts his too ardent fancy in the way of opera-boxes and pictures. A wife of frugal mind is a great help to a man, if she be not mean. A miserly woman is a contradiction in terms, for women should be "*loving and giving.*"

As a good wife, a woman brings up her children to

respect their father, to obey him, to accept his advice rather than her own; to be the vice-regent in the house is her chosen position. Never does she secretly, as some bad wives do, plot against his known wishes. Religion, politics, business, social position, expenditure,—she allows him to decide all these things, if he wishes to do so. It is a man's prerogative.

She reserves the right to think for herself; to, in a measure, lead her own life, choose her own books, her own amusements, and her own friends; and her home is a much happier one if she brings into it some element of variety, for, as we have said, each member of the home should be an individual.

Society is in the hands of the women almost exclusively in this country. Most men like to see their wives shine in society; it gratifies their pride. Good company, lively conversation, brightening up the wits, makes a wife twice as agreeable a companion. Society, too, is the true sphere of many women; they are lost out of it. Without carrying it too far, women are much better for a social taste. They get moody else. In social life difficulties are met and conquered, restraints of temper become necessary, and striving to behave rightly in these emergencies will help to fit a woman to behave rightly at home. She is useful to others, and is improving herself. If she is always at home, she is apt to become morbid and introspective.

She should be at home when her husband wants her. He is the first society which she should seek, nor should she ever accept with patience any indignity to him. He may not be as great an ornament to society as she is, no

matter; he must go with her, and to him she always shows a most respectful observance. And she must not break her heart if, after treating her like a goddess, he comes down and treats her like a woman. It is not in the nature of man to keep up on the highest stilts of admiration and love all the time. She must accept his more commonplace liking.

And let her preserve a disposition to be pleased, not slighting the humble blessing of an every-day good fellowship.

A good wife remembers her husband's dignity, and is more than ever careful not to compromise it. She is more careful than when she was a girl, because then laughter, playfulness, and coquetry were allowable; now, for every fault of hers, husband and children must suffer. She can not be too considerate of them.

A man of wit and sense, who looks upon his wife with pleasure, confidence, and admiration, will have few comments to make on the amount of pleasure she may take in the company of other men. A jealous husband is a tyrant, whom no propriety of conduct can appease. The races of the Othellos, the Borgias, and the Cencis are not extinct. A woman cannot supply all the failings of the man who loves her and whom she loves, but it is her duty to try to do so.

A good wife who is married to a great man—the "people's idol," a favorite clergyman, a noted orator, or an Adonis—has a hard part to act. The world owns her idol, and she has to accept the quota which the world leaves. She has to see him adored by other women; to know that, officially, he must accept the confidences of

other women which do not come to her; she sees the world seeking him first, and her perhaps not at all. This is a very trying position. The wives of noted authors, particularly in England, where the wife is not always invited with her husband, have had some rather trying experiences of this kind. Would that they could all behave as well as did Moore's Bessy!

It is the glory of woman that she was sent into the world to live for others rather than herself, to live, yes, and to die for them. Let her never forget that she was sent here to make man better, to temper his greed, control his avarice, soften his temper, refine his grosser nature, and teach him that there is something better than success. These thoughts will come to help her in the lonely hours when he is receiving homage and she is not. She may be apt to remember, too, that she has been his inspiration, his guiding star, that but for her he would not have been the poet, the orator, or the preacher.

There is said to be no burden on earth like the foolish woman tied to the competent man, with the one exception of the false woman. No good wife would care to fill either of these disagreeable alternatives. But many women, otherwise good wives, have allowed wounded vanity to come in and wreck the happiness of home.

More than one literary lion has cursed his celebrity when it has brought to him the unhappiness of home. It is said to have been one of the reasons of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens.

The wife may find that her ideal is made of clay, and of very poor clay at that. But she only makes herself ridiculous by showing up his faults to the world. What-

ever else he is, he is *her husband*, and there are but few faults which he can commit of which she should speak. A wife, who finds that as years go on she and her husband are drifting farther and farther apart, is indeed to be pitied.

As we grow old, we shall need each other more and more; the faltering steps down the hill should be taken hand in hand, and we should invoke all the amenities of home and all its capabilities to draw us together again. We should purify the current of earthly affection, which is growing turbid by the water of life, remembering that true passion comes first, but true *love* last.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Good Father.

IT is one of the misfortunes of our American way of living, that the head of the house, the father—he who is the support, the mainstay, the highest central figure—should be scarcely able to live with his family at all. If he is a busy man, earning their daily bread, he must leave them after a hasty breakfast, to meet them again at a late dinner with a chance of seeing them in the evening; but, if a club man, or anxious for the opportunity of going out in the evening for improvement or change, he does not see much of his family even then. The younger children get to regard him as a feature of Sundays, and perhaps associate him with the unpleasant slavery of sitting still in church. A loving and kind father will, of course, impress himself upon his family and earn their affection and respect even in these brief intervals; but it is too little for the proper emphasis of an affection which should be almost the first in our hearts.

There must be something radically wrong in the

arrangements of life when this can happen. Either women should enter more into the business of life or man should work less, for a father is the natural teacher, guardian, and companion of his family. We will, for the moment, ignore the fact that he may desire the rest and the comforts of the home which he supports but scarcely enjoys; we will consider only the loss to his children of his society.

The father is, of course, the natural and the best companion for his boys; to teach them to swim, to ride, to master the common knowledge and accomplishments of life, should be his pleasure. He should be their teacher in the arts of gunnery and the noble science of the fishing-rod. They ought to be able to remember him as the story-teller and companion of their sports, the best guide, and the most agreeable company that they will ever know. How they hang on his lips as he tells them of his own boyhood, his sufferings at the poorly fed boarding-school, where he had to gather raw turnips in the field! How they like to hear of the size of his first trout; how magnificent he looks to them as he tells of his shooting a deer! How much, as they grow older, they enjoy his college stories! His early struggles and conquests give them heart for the same strife and victory which they are about to plunge into.

It is a very happy circumstance also for the grown daughters if their father, after having petted them as little girls, after helping to solve the difficult question in arithmetic, after construing the Latin, and giving them a little sweep of his strong penmanship, is still young and

fresh enough to go out into society with them. A young-minded papa is a great boon to a daughter.

But here again comes in a national mistake. Our best men will rarely go to parties; they leave all that work to the mamma. Fatigued they no doubt are by their hard fight with the world, and society offers them no seat, no welcome.

When our middle-aged men will make a point of going into society, then, and not till then, will they become a part of it, and the women will find, what many of them have already found, that they are much better worth talking to than the boys.

A good father owes it to his wife and children to thus keep pace with them in their amusements, not allowing himself to get rusty, or to have an entirely different set of ideas and occupations. They cannot enter into his professional or business life. When he leaves after breakfast, he becomes a mystery to them. But he can, on his return, go with them to the theatre, the party, or the concert, and should try to do so to make himself a part of them.

They, in their turn, the sons and daughters, should have every delicate attention, every agreeable accomplishment, ready to make home delightful to the father who works for them. There is something pathetic in the idea of the chained slave, chained to the oar, to whom all look for money, clothing, food. If he is a millionaire, all goes well, but if he is a struggling man, threatened with ruin, knowing that so long as he lives he must pull up the stony hill, the only reward when he reaches the top, the going down the other side, it is sad enough. It

is wonderful that so many bear it patiently, and accept it as the inevitable doom!

What fireside can be made too easy for such a man? What good dinners, cheerful faces, what voices full of obedience, should greet the hard-working, patient man! His newspaper should be aired, his slippers ready, his particular magazine in waiting. All the disagreeable remarks about bills and the coal should be deferred until after breakfast next morning—that moment conceded by all for disagreeable communications. He should be forgiven if he is abstracted and silent. His cares may be greater than he can bear, but he should be tenderly moved to talk, and be merry, at least cheerful.

We all know families in which the mother and daughters are in conspiracy against the father, where he is looked upon simply as a bank to be robbed, where the buying of expensive dresses must go on, whether they can be paid for or not, and where the asking for and obtaining of money is all the need they have of him. Henry James, Jr., has drawn the picture in "The Pension Beauregard," his companion-piece to "Daisy Miller." Such rapacity and vulgarity are too common. They belong to the abuses of home.

But we know many another home where there are silent economies practiced, heart-breaking ones sometimes, rather than to "ask father for money;" where each one feels a personal indebtedness to the hard-working head of the house, and where each one sighs for the time when he or she can help along.

The household is the home of the man as well as of the child. To it he should bring all that is best in him;

his culture, if he has any, at least, his lofty, true thoughts, his benevolence and refinement. He should not, in getting rich, sacrifice himself. This is too great a price to pay for bread and lodging, fine hangings and fine clothes. A business man should take time to read, else when he becomes a man of leisure, he will find that he cannot read. He must bring into his household that spirit which is understanding, health and self-help. There was never a country which offered to the working man, the business man, the true man, such opportunity for a happy home as this. He can, in the first place, be educated without money; he can go to work without it. He can begin without patronage; the field is as open to the poor boy as to the rich one. It is character which determines everything.

It is sad to be obliged to confess that many a home, full of prosperity, full of rosy children, is still unhappy because of some mistake of father or mother, or both, some unruly tongue, some implacable temper! It seems as if a demon stood at the door and warned happiness away. Nothing can be urged in such a case but the old, old remedy of good manners, manners which shall compel an outward decency, and which will make one hesitate to exhibit the shame of an open quarrel. To see one's parents quarrel is the most dreadful suffering, the most acute mortification, to a family of children.

"Many a marriage has commenced, like the morning, red, and perished like a mushroom. Wherefore? Because the married pair neglected to be as agreeable to each other after their union as they were before it," says that intelligent old maid Fredrika Bremer. Old maids always

write well about marriage and the education of children. Perhaps the looker-on is the best judge of the game.

The quarrels of married people who really love each other, and which come from irritated temper, are soon healed, and the daily life goes on without a sensible break between them. But, for the sake of their home, these dissensions should be avoided as much as possible. They both lose dignity and place in the ideas of their family, and the servants are not as apt to obey.

A father should never under any circumstances permit his children to treat him with disrespect. *They* will never forgive him for it even if he forgives. Nor should he desert his post as captain of the ship. In those unhappy families, where, as in the tragedy of "King Lear," we see the result of power given away, there is a perpetual lesson of the folly of a father's renunciation of his power. Happy for him if in his group of daughters there be one Cordelia to balance Regan and Goneril.

The wise father will so graduate his expenditure, if living on an income, that his expected expenditure will reach but two-thirds of his income, knowing well that the unexpected will consume the other third. The trouble is, in America, that no one knows exactly what his income is. In England he can tell to the quarter of a penny, even for his great-grandchildren. But here, where by far the largest number live from hand to mouth, thorough economy is almost impossible. Things look well one year, and a hospitable table, good clothes, and fine carriages are not impossible. Things look very much less well the next year, and these now necessaries of life become impossible; so the business of making one's

house a scene of consistent expenditure, without miserly prudence or injudicious luxury, is a very difficult one. Our exchequer resembles our climate—heavy rains or a long drought. We do not know which to calculate upon.

All these facts work against a thoroughly understood and possible economy. All that the good father can do is to aim at making his children feel that home is the happiest place in the world, as he and their mother should aim at making it the best.

TOILET MEDICINES

From Lola Montez' Arts of Beauty.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

"Look upon this face,
Examine every feature and proportion,
And you with me must grant this rare piece finish'd.
Nature, despairing e'er to make the like,
Brake suddenly the mould in which 'twas fashion'd;
Yet, to increase your pity, and call on
Your justice with severity, this fair outside
Was but the cover of a fairer mind."

—MASSINGER'S *Parliament of Love.*

IT is a most difficult task to fix upon any general and satisfactory standard of female beauty, since forms and qualities the most opposite and contradictory are looked upon by different nations, and by different individuals, as the perfection of beauty. Some will have it that a beautiful woman must be fair, while others conceive nothing but brunettes to be handsome. A Chinese belle must be fat, have small eyes, short nose, high cheeks, and feet which are not longer than a man's finger. In the Labrador Islands no woman is beautiful who has not black teeth and white hair. In Greenland and some other northern countries, the women paint their faces blue, and some yellow. Some nations squeeze the heads of chil-

dren between boards to make them square, while others prefer the shape of a sugar-loaf as the highest type of beauty for that important top-piece to the "human form divine." So that there is nothing truer than the old proverb, that "there is no accounting for tastes." This difference of opinion with respect to beauty in various countries is, however, principally confined to color and form, and may, undoubtedly, be traced to national habits and customs. Nor is it fair, perhaps, to oppose the tastes of uncivilized people to the opinions of civilized nations. But then it must not be overlooked that the standard of beauty in civilized countries is by no means agreed upon. Neither the buona roba of the Italians, nor the linda of the Spaniards, nor the embonpoint of the French, can fully reach the mystical standard of beauty to the eye of American taste. And if I were to say that it consists of an indescribable combination of all these, still you would go beyond even that, before you would be content with the definition. Perhaps the best definition of beauty ever given, was by a French poet, who called it a certain je ne sais quoi, or "I don't know what!"

It is very fortunate, however, for the human race that all men do not have exactly a correct taste in the matter of female beauty, for if they had, a fatal degree of strife would be likely to ensue as to who should possess the few types of perfect beauty. The old man who rejoiced that all did not see alike, as, if they did, all would be after his wife, was not far out of the way.

A HANDSOME FORM.

Those gloomy and ascetic beings who contemn the human body as only a cumbersome lump of clay, as a piece of corruption, and as the charnel-house of the soul, insult their Maker, by despising the most ingenious and beautiful piece of mechanism

of His physical creation. God has displayed so much care and love upon our bodies that He not only created them for usefulness, but He adorned them with loveliness. If it was not beneath our Maker's glory to frame them in beauty, it certainly cannot be beneath us to respect and preserve the charms which we have received from His loving hand. To slight these gifts is to despise the giver. He that has made the temple of our souls beautiful, certainly would not have us neglect the means of preserving that beauty. Every woman owes it not only to herself, but to society, to be as beautiful and charming as she possibly can. The popular cant about the beauty of the mind as something which is inconsistent with, and in opposition to the beauty of the body, is a superstition which cannot be for a moment entertained by any sound and rational mind. To despise the temple is to insult its occupant. The divine intelligence which has planted the roses of beauty in the human cheeks, and lighted its fires in the eyes, has also intrusted us with a mission to multiply and increase these charms, as well as to develop and educate our intellects.

Let every woman feel, then, that so far from doing wrong, she is in the pleasant ways of duty when she is studying how to develop and preserve the natural beauty of her body.

> "There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple:
> If the ill spirit have so fair a house,
> Good things will strive to dwell with it."
>
> —SHAKSPEARE.

HOW TO OBTAIN A HANDSOME FORM.

The foundation for a beautiful form must undoubtedly be laid in infancy. That is, nothing should be done at that tender age to obstruct the natural swell and growth of all the parts. "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," is quite as true of the

body as of the mind. Common sense teaches us that the young fibres ought to be left, unincumbered by obstacles of art, to shoot harmoniously into the shape that nature drew. But this is a business for mothers to attend to.

It is important, however, that the girl should understand, as soon as she comes to the years of discretion, or as soon as she is old enough to realize the importance of beauty to a woman, that she has, to a certain extent, the management of her own form within her power. The first thing to be thought of is health, for there can be no development of beauty in sickly fibres. Plenty of exercise, in the open air, is the great recipe. Exercise, not philosophically and with religious gravity undertaken, but the wild romping activities of a spirited girl who runs up and down as though her veins were full of wine. Everything should be done to give joy and vivacity to the spirits at this age, for nothing so much aids in giving vigor and elasticity to the form as these. A crushed, or sad, or moping spirit, allowed at this tender age, when the shape is forming, is a fatal cause of a flabby and moping body. A bent and stooping form is quite sure to come of a bent and stooping spirit. If you would have the shape "sway gracefully on the firmly poised waist"—if you would see the chest rise and swell in noble and healthy expansion, send out the girl to constant and vigorous exercise in the open air.

And, what is good for the girl is good for the woman too. The same attention to the laws of health, and the same pursuit of out-door exercise will help a lady to develop a handsome form until she is twenty or twenty-five years old. "Many a rich lady would give all her fortune to possess the expanded chest and rounded arm of her kitchen girl. Well, she might have had both, by the same amount of exercise and spare living." And she can do much to acquire them even yet.

There have been many instances of sedentary men, of shrunk

and sickly forms, with deficient muscle and scraggy arms, who by a change of business to a vigorous out-door exercise acquired fine robust forms, with arms as powerful and muscular as Hercules himself. I knew a young lady, who at twenty-two years of age, in a great degree overcame the deformity of bad arms. In every other respect she was a most bewitching beauty. But her arms were distressingly thin and scraggy; and she determined at whatever pains, to remedy the evil. She began by a strict adherence to such a strong nutritious diet as was most favorable to the creation of muscle. She walked every day several hours in the open air, and never neglected the constant daily use of the dumb-bells. Thus she kept on, exercising and drilling herself, for two years, when a visible improvement showed itself, in the straightened and expanded chest; and in the fine hard swell of muscle upon the once deformed arms. She had fought, and she had conquered. Her perseverance was abundantly rewarded. Let the lady, who is ambitious for such charms, be assured that, if she has them not, they can be obtained on no lighter conditions.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A BRIGHT AND SMOOTH SKIN.

The most perfect form will avail a woman little, unless it possess also that brightness which is the finishing touch and final polish of a beautiful lady. What avails a plump and well-rounded neck or shoulder if it is dim and dingy withal? What charm can be found in the finest modeled arm if its skin is coarse and rusty? A grater, even though moulded in the shape of the most charming female arm, would possess small attractions to a man of taste and refinement.

I have to tell you, ladies—and the same must be said to the gentlemen, too—that the great secret of acquiring a bright and beautiful skin lies in three simple things—temperance, exercise, and cleanliness. A young lady, were she as fair as Hebe, as

charming as Venus herself, would soon destroy it all by too high living and late hours. "Take the ordinary fare of a fashionable woman, and you have a style of living which is sufficient to destroy the greatest beauty. It is not the quantity so much as the quality of the dishes that produces the mischief. Take, for instance, only strong coffee and hot bread and butter, and you have a diet which is most destructive to beauty. The heated grease, long indulged in, is sure to derange the stomach, and, by creating or increasing bilious disorders, gradually overspreads the fair skin with a wan or yellow hue. After this meal comes the long fast from nine in the morning till five or six in the afternoon, when dinner is served, and the half-famished beauty sits down to sate a keen appetite with peppered soups, fish, roast, boiled, broiled, and fried meat; game, tarts, sweet-meats, ices, fruits, etc., etc., etc. How must the constitution suffer in trying to digest this melange! How does the heated complexion bear witness to the combustion within! Let the fashionable lady keep up this habit, and add the other one of late hours, and her own looking-glass will tell her that 'we all do fade as the leaf.' The firm texture of the rounded form gives way to a flabby softness, or yields to a scraggy leanness, or shapeless fate. The once fair skin assumes a pallid rigidity or bloated redness, which the deluded victim would still regard as the roses of health and beauty. And when she at last becomes aware of her condition, to repair the ravages she flies to paddings, to give shape where there is none; to stays, to compress into form the swelling chaos of flesh; and to paints, to rectify the dingy complexion. But vain are all these attempts. No; if dissipation, late hours, and immoderation have once wrecked the fair vessel of female charms, it is not in the power of Esculapius himself to right the shattered bark, and make it ride the sea in gallant trim again."

Cleanliness is a subject of indispensable consideration in the pursuit of a beautiful skin. The frequent use of the tepid bath

is the best cosmetic I can recommend to my readers in this connection. By such ablutions, the accidental corporeal impurities are thrown off, cutaneous obstructions removed; and while the surface of the body is preserved in its original brightness, many threatening disorders are prevented. It is by this means that the women of the East render their skins as soft and fair as those of the tenderest babes. I wish to impress upon every beautiful woman, and especially upon the one who leads a city life, that she cannot long preserve the brightness of her charms without a daily resort to this purifying agent. She should make the bath as indispensable an article in her house as her looking-glass.

ARTIFICIAL MEANS.

Besides the rational and natural means of developing and preserving the beauty of the skin, there are many artificial devices by which a lady may keep up and show off her attractions to great advantage, and for a long period.

As long ago as 1809, an odd and half-crazy old duke in London, used to take a sweat in a hot-milk bath, which was found to impart a remarkable whiteness and smoothness to his skin, and the ladies very naturally caught the idea of using the milk-bath as a means of beautifying the complexion. In another place I have mentioned some ludicrous scenes which followed the habit of milk-bathing in Paris.

But a far more rational, less expensive, and more scientific bath for cleaning and beautifying the skin is that of tepid water and bran, which is really a remarkable fine softener and purifier of the surface of the body.

The ladies of ancient Greece and Rome, who were said to be remarkable for the brightness and transparency of their skins, used to rub themselves with a sponge, dampened with cold water, and follow this process by rubbing hard with a dry napkin. Rightly managed, the human skin is susceptible of a high polish.

Friction is never to be neglected by those who would shine in the courts of beauty.

The following wash was in great use among the beauties of the Spanish court, and gives a polished whiteness to the neck and arms.

Infuse wheat-bran, well sifted, for four hours in white wine vinegar; add to it five yolks of eggs and two grains of ambergris, and distill the whole. It should be carefully corked for twelve or fifteen days, when it will be fit for use.

A lady may apply it every time she makes her toilet, and it will be sure to add a fine polish and lustre to her skin.

The following wash is a great favorite with the ladies on the continent of Europe, and cannot be used without the happiest effects, while it is a delightful and refreshing perfume:

Distill two handfuls of jessamine flowers in a quart of rose-water and a quart of orange-water. Strain through porous paper, and add a scruple of musk and a scruple of ambergris.

There cannot be a more agreeable wash for the skin.

BEAUTY OF ELASTICITY.

The most perfect form, and the most brilliant skin will avail a woman little, unless she possess, also, that physical agility, or elasticity, which is the soul of a beautiful form in woman. A half-alive and sluggish body, however perfectly formed, is, to say the most, but half beautiful. When you behold a woman who is like a wood-nymph, with a form elastic in all its parts, and a foot as light as that of the goddess, whose flying step "scarcely brushed the unbending corn," whose conscious limbs and agile grace move in harmony with the light of her sparkling eyes, you may be sure that she carries all hearts before her. There are women whose exquisite forms seem as flexible, wavy and undulating as the graceful lilies of the field. The stiff and prim city belle, incased in hoops and buckram, may well envy

that agile, bouncing, country romp, who, with nature's roses in her cheeks, skips it like a fawn, and sends out a laugh as natural and merry as the notes of song-birds in June. And she may be sure that her husband or lover never looks upon such a specimen of nature's own beauty, but he quietly wishes in his heart that his wife, or sweetheart, were like her. Let the city belle learn a lesson from this. She can have the same charms on the same conditions that the country lass has obtained them. But, by high living, late hours, and all the other dissipations of fashionable city life—never! That country lass goes to bed with the robin, and is up with the lark. Her life is after nature's fashion, and she is rewarded with nature's most sprightly gifts. Whereas this city belle goes to bed at indefinite midnight hours, and crawls languidly out at mid-day, with a jaded body and a feverish mind, to mope through the tedious rounds of daily dullness, until night again rallies her faint and exhausted spirits. Her life is by gaslight.

Most that I have said on the means of obtaining a bright and handsome form, applies equally to this subject. But, there are some artificial tricks which I have known beautiful ladies to resort to for the purpose of giving elasticity and sprightliness to the animal frame. The ladies of France and Italy, especially those who are professionally, or as amateurs, engaged in exercises which require great activity of the limbs, as dancing, or playing on instruments, sometimes rub themselves, on retiring to bed, with the following preparation:

Fat of the stag, or deer	8 oz.
Florence oil (or olive oil)	6 oz.
Virgin wax	3 oz.
Musk	1 grain
White brandy	½ pint.
Rose water	4 oz.

Put the fat, oil and wax into a well glazed earthen vessel, and let them simmer over a slow fire until they are assimilated; then pour in the other ingredients, and let the whole gradually cool, when it will be fit for use. There is no doubt but that this mixture, frequently and thoroughly rubbed upon the body on going to bed, will impart a remarkable degree of elasticity to the muscles. In the morning, after this preparation has been used, the body should be thoroughly wiped with a sponge, dampened with cold water.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE.

If it be true "that the face is the index of the mind," the recipe for a beautiful face must be something that reaches the soul. What can be done for a human face, that has a sluggish, sullen, arrogant, angry mind looking out of every feature? An habitually ill-natured, discontented mind ploughs the face with inevitable marks of its own vice. However well shaped, or however bright its complexion, no such face can ever become really beautiful. If a woman's soul is without cultivation, without taste, without refinement, without the sweetness of a happy mind, not all the mysteries of art can ever make her face beautiful. And, on the other hand, it is impossible to dim the brightness of an elegant and polished intellect. The radiance of a charming mind strikes through all deformity of features, and still asserts its sway over the world of the affections. It has been my privilege to see the most celebrated beauties that shine in all the gilded courts of fashion throughout the world, from St. James's to St. Petersburgh, from Paris to Hindostan, and yet I have found no art which can atone for an unpolished mind, and an unlovely heart. That chastened and delightful activity of soul, that spiritual energy which gives animation, grace, and living light to the animal frame, is, after all, the real source of beauty in a woman. It is that which gives eloquence to the language

of her eyes, which sends the sweetest vermilion mantling to the cheek, and lights up the whole personnel as if her very body thought. That, ladies, is the ensign of beauty, and the herald of charms, which are sure to fill the beholder with answering emotion, and irrepressible delight. I never see a creature of such lively and lovely animation, but I fall in love with her myself, and only wish that I were a man, that I might marry her.

I cannot resist the temptation to close with a beautiful quotation from an old Greek poet, which proves that common sense on this subject of beauty is not by any means of recent date in the world.

"Why tinge the cheek of youth? the snowy neck,
Why load with jewels? why anoint the hair?
Oh, lady, scorn these arts; but richly deck
Thy soul with virtues; thus for love prepare.
Lo, with what vermil tints the apple blooms!
Say, doth the rose the painter's hand require?
Away, then, with cosmetics and perfumes!
The charms of nature most excite desire."

HOW TO OBTAIN A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Though it is true that a beautiful mind is the first thing requisite for a beautiful face, yet how much more charming will the whole become through the aid of a fine complexion? It is not easy to overrate the importance of complexion. The features of a Juno with a dull skin would never fascinate. The forehead, the nose, the lips, may all be faultless in size and shape; but still, they can hardly look beautiful without the aid of a bright complexion. Even the finest eyes lose more than half their power, if they are surrounded by an inexpressive complexion. It is in the coloring or complexion that the artist shows his great skill in giving expression to the face. Overlooking entirely the matter of vanity, it is a woman's duty to use all the means in her power to beautify and preserve her complexion. It is fitting

that the "index of the soul" should be kept as clean and bright and beautiful as possible.

A stomach frequently crowded with greasy food, or with artificial stimulants of any kind, will in a short time spoil the brightest complexion. All excesses tend to do the same thing. Frequent ablution with pure cold water, followed by gentle and very frequent rubbing with a dry napkin, is one of the best cosmetics ever employed.

I knew many fashionable ladies in Paris who used to bind their faces, every night on going to bed, with slices of raw beef, which is said to keep the skin from wrinkles, while it gives a youthful freshness and brilliancy to the complexion. I have no doubt of its efficacy. The celebrated Madam Vestris used to sleep every night with her face plastered up with a kind of paste to ward off the threatening wrinkles, and keep her charming complexion from fading. I will give the recipe for making the Vestris' Paste for the benefit of any of my readers whose looking-glass warns them that the dimness and wrinkles of age are extinguishing the roses of youth:

The whites of four eggs boiled in rose-water, half an ounce of alum, half an ounce of oil of sweet almonds; beat the whole together till it assumes the consistence of a paste.

The above, spread upon a silk or muslin mask, and worn at night, will not only keep back the wrinkles and preserve the complexion fair, but it is a great remedy where the skin becomes too loosely attached to the muscles, as it gives firmness to the parts. When I was last in Paris I was shown a recent invention of ready-made masks for the face, composed of fine thick white silk, lined, or plastered, with some kind of lard or paste, which is designed to beautify and preserve the complexion. I do not know the component parts of this preparation; but I doubt if it is any better than the recipe which was given to me by MadameVestris, and which I have given above.

The most remarkable wash for the face which I have ever known, and which is said to have been known to the beauties of the court of Charles II., is made of a simple tincture of benzoin precipitated by water. All you have to do in preparing it is to take a small piece of the gum benzoin and boil it in spirits of wine till it becomes a rich tincture. Fifteen drops of this, poured into a glass of water, will produce a mixture which will look like milk, and emits a most agreeable perfume.

This delightful wash seems to have the effect of calling the purple stream of the blood to the external fibres of the face, and gives the cheeks a beautiful rosy color. If left on the face to dry, it will render the skin clear and brilliant. It is also an excellent remedy for spots, freckles, pimples, and eruptions, if they have not been of long standing.

HABITS WHICH DESTROY THE COMPLEXION.

There are many disorders of the skin which are induced by culpable ignorance, and which owe their origin entirely to circumstances connected with fashion or habit. The frequent and sudden changes in this country from heat to cold, by abruptly exciting or repressing the secretions of the skin, roughen its texture, injure its hue, and often deform it with unseemly eruptions. And many of the fashions of dressing the head are still more inimical to the complexion than the climate. The habit the ladies have of going into the open air without a hat, and often without a veil, is a ruinous one for the skin. Indeed, the fashion of the ladies' bonnets, which only cover a few inches of the back of the head, is a great tax upon the beauty of the complexion. In this climate, especially, the head and face need protection from the atmosphere. Not only a woman's beauty, but her health requires that she should never step into the open air, particularly in autumnal evenings, without a sufficient covering to her head. And, if she regards the beauty of

her complexion, she must never go out into the hot sun without her veil.

The custom, common among ladies, of drying the perspiration from their faces by powdering, or of cooling them when they are hot, from exposure to the sun or dancing, by washing with cold water, is most destructive to the complexion, and not unfrequently spreads a humor over the face which renders it hideous forever. A little common sense ought to teach a woman that, when she is overheated, she ought to allow herself to cool gradually; and, by all means, to avoid going into the air, or allowing a draught through an open door, or window, to blow upon her while she is thus heated. If she will not attend to these rules, she will be fortunate, saying nothing about her beauty, if her life does not pay the penalty of her thoughtlessness.

Ladies ought also to know that excessive heat is as bad as excessive cold for the complexion, and often causes distempers of the skin, which are difficult of cure. Look at the rough and dingy face of the desert-wandering gipsy, and you behold the effects of exposure to alternate heats and colds.

To remedy the rigidity of the muscles of the face, and to cure any roughness which may be induced by daily exposure, the following wash may be applied with almost certain relief:

Mix two parts of white brandy with one part of rose-water, and wash the face with it night and morning.

The brandy keeps up a gentle action of the skin, which is so essential to its healthy appearance, also thoroughly cleanses the surface, while the rose-water counteracts the drying nature of the brandy, and leaves the skin in a natural, soft, and flexible state.

At a trifling expense, a lady may provide herself with a delightful wash for the face, which is a thousand times better than the expensive lotions which she purchases at the apothecaries. Besides, she has the advantage of knowing what she is using,

which is far from being the case where she buys the prepared patent lotions. These preparations are generally put up by ignorant quacks and pretenders; and I have known the most loathsome, beauty-destroying, indolent ulcers to be produced by the use of them.

The following is a recipe for making another wash for the face, which is a favorite with the ladies of France.

Take equal parts of the seeds of the melon pumpkin, gourd, and cucumber, pounded till they are reduced to powder; add to it sufficient fresh cream to dilute the flour, and then add milk enough to reduce the whole to a thin paste. Add a grain of musk, and a few drops of the oil of lemon. Anoint the face with this, leave it on twenty or thirty minutes, or overnight if convenient, and wash off with warm water. It gives a remarkable purity and brightness to the complexion.

A fashionable beauty at St. Petersburgh gave me the following recipe for a wash, which imparts a remarkable lustre to the face, and is the greatest favorite of a Russian lady's toilet.

Infuse a handful of well sifted wheat bran for four hours in white wine vinegar; add to it five yolks of eggs and two grains of musk, and distill the whole. Bottle it, keep carefully corked, fifteen days, when it will be fit for use. Apply it over night, and wash in the morning with tepid water.

Pimpernel Water is a sovereign wash with all the ladies all over the continent of Europe, for whitening the complexion. All they do to prepare it is simply to steep that wholesome plant in pure rain water. It is such a favorite that it is regarded as almost indispensable to a lady's toilet, who is particularly attentive to the brightness of her complexion.

PAINTS AND POWDERS.

If Satan has ever had any direct agency in inducing woman to spoil or deform her own beauty, it must have been in tempting

her to use paints and enameling. Nothing so effectually writes memento mori! on the cheek of beauty as this ridiculous and culpable practice. Ladies ought to know that it is a sure spoiler of the skin, and good taste ought to teach them that it is a frightful distorter and deformer of the natural beauty of the "human face divine." The greatest charm of beauty is in the expression of a lovely face; in those divine flashes of joy, and good nature, and love, which beam in the human countenance. But what expression can there be in "a face bedaubed with white paint and enameled? No flush of pleasure, no thrill of hope, no light of love can shine through the incrusted mould." Her face is as expressionless as that of a painted mummy. And let no woman imagine that the men do not readily detect this poisonous mask upon the skin. Many a time have I seen a gentleman shrink from saluting a brilliant lady, as though it was a death's head he were compelled to kiss. The secret was, that her face and lips were bedaubed with paints. All white paints are not only destructive to the skin, but they are ruinous to the health. I have known paralytic affections and premature death to be traced to their use. But alas! I am afraid that there never was a time when many of the gay and fashionable of my sex did not make themselves both contemptible and ridiculous by this disgusting trick. The ancient ladies seem to have outdone even modern belles in this painting business. The terrible old Juvenal draws the following picture of one of the flirts of his day:

> But tell me yet; this thing, thus bedaubed and oiled,
> Poulticed, plastered, baked by turns and boiled,
> Thus with pomatums, ointments, lacquered o'er,
> Is it a face, Usidius, or a sore?

But it is proper to remark, that what has been said against white paints and enamels, does not apply with equal force to the use of rouge. Rouging still leaves the neck and arms, and more

than three-quarters of the face to their natural complexion, and the language of the heart, expressed by the general complexion, is not obstructed. A little vegetable rouge tinging the cheek of a beautiful woman, who, from ill health, or an anxious mind, loses her roses, may be excusable; and so transparent is the texture of such rouge (if unadulterated with lead), that when the blood does mount to the face, it speaks through the slight covering, and enhances the fading bloom. But even this allowable artificial aid must be used with the most delicate taste and discretion. The tint on the cheek should always be fainter than what nature's pallet would have painted. A violently rouged woman is a disgusting sight. The excessive red on the face gives a coarseness to every feature, and a general fierceness to the countenance, which transforms the elegant lady of fashion into a vulgar harridan. But, in no case, can even rouge be used by ladies who have passed the age of life when roses are natural to the cheek. A rouged old woman is a horrible sight—a distortion of nature's harmony!

Excessive use of powder is also a vulgar trick. None but the very finest powder should ever be used, and the lady should be especially careful that sufficient is not left upon the face to be noticeable to the eye of a gentleman. She must be very particular that particles of it are not left visible about the base of the nose, and in the hollow of the chin. Ladies sometimes catch up their powder and rub it on in a hurry, without even stopping to look in the glass, and go into company with their faces looking as though they just came out of a meal-bag. It is a ridiculous sight, and ladies may be sure it is disgusting to gentlemen.

BEAUTIFUL EYES.

The eyes have been called the "windows of the soul," and all that I have said in another part of this book of the influ-

ence of the passions on the beauty or deformity of the face, applies with peculiar force in this place. Nowhere will ill-nature and bad passions show themselves so glancingly as in the eyes. Whenever we would find out what the soul is, we look straightway into its "windows." If they close upon us, or turn away, we are forced to conclude that all is not right within. On the other hand, where we see frank, happy, laughing eyes, we naturally believe that amiability, sincerity and truth are in the heart. It is not so much the color or the size of the eyes, as it is their expression that makes them beautiful.

There is no more wretched deformity to a woman than a certain unnatural and studied languishing of the eyes, which vain and silly women sometimes affect. I have read that when Sir Peter Lely painted a celebrated belle who had the sweet peculiarity of a long and languishing eye, no fashionable lady for a long time appeared in public who did not affect the soft sleepiness and tender slow moving look of Sir Peter's picture. The result, of course, was, that queer leers and squints everywhere met a gentleman's gaze in the distorted faces of the fair. There is no one of the beautiful organs of woman that needs to be left so entirely to the unconstrained art of nature as the eye. Let woman believe that all the tricks played with the eyes are absurd and ruinous to beauty. It once happened in Turkey that the monarch expressed his great admiration for "large and dark-lashed eyes." From that hour, all the fair slaves on whom nature had not bestowed "the wild stag-eye in sable ringlets rolling" set to work to supply the deficiency with circles of antimony. Thousands of beautiful women must have frightfully distorted themselves. There is, invariably, a lovely harmony between the color of the eye and its fringes and the complexion of a woman, which cannot be broken up by art without an insult to nature. The fair complexion is generally accompanied with blue eyes, light hair, and light eyebrows and eye-

lashes. The delicacy of one feature is preserved, in effect and beauty, by the corresponding softness of the other. But, take this fair creature, and draw a black line over her softly tinctured eyes, stain their beamy fringes with a sombre hue, and how frightfully have you mutilated nature! On the other hand, a brunette with light eyebrows, would be a caricature of a beautiful woman. If a woman has the misfortune from disease, or otherwise, to have deficient eyebrows, she may delicately supply the want, as far as she can, with artificial penciling; but in doing this, she must scrupulously follow nature and make the color of her penciling to correspond with her complexion. The eastern women, many of whom have large dark eyes, have great skill in penciling the eye so as to add to its natural power; but I have witnessed ridiculous failures in such tricks, even there. The Turkish and Circassian women use henna for penciling the eyes. Among the Arabs of the desert, the women blacken the edge of their eyelids with a black powder, and draw a line round the eye with it, to make the organ appear large. Large black eyes are the standard of beauty among nearly all eastern women.

The Spanish ladies have a custom of squeezing orange juice into their eyes to make them brilliant. The operation is a little painful for a moment, but there is no doubt that it does cleanse the eye and impart to it, temporarily, a remarkable brightness. But the best receipt for bright eyes is to keep good hours. Just enough regular and natural sleep is the great enkindler of "woman's most charming light."

Let me warn ladies against the use of white veils. Scarcely anything can strain and jade and injure the eye more than this practice. There is reason to believe that the sight sometimes becomes permanently injured by them.

It is within the power of almost every lady to have long and

strong eye-lashes by simply chipping, with scissors, the points of the hair once in five or six weeks.

BEAUTIFUL MOUTH AND LIPS.

The beauty of the mouth and lips has been a rapturous theme for lovers and poets ever since the world began. Old Hafez, the great poet of Persia, sang perpetually of

> "Lips that outblush the ruby's red,
> With luscious dews of sweetness fed."

Even Milton's stern lyre was tuned to sweetest song about

> "The vermil-tinctured lip."

And Petrarch seems to have found no charm in the divine Laura greater than her "beautiful and angelical mouth." "La bella bocca angelica!" he exclaims. And so Dante found inexpressible delight in the charming mouth of Beatrice, especially when it said "yes." "Thus," says he, "it is my remembrance of that mouth of hers which spurs me on ever, since there is nothing which I would not give to hear her say, with a perfect good will, a 'yes.'" Yes, it is the sentiment or emotion that lingers about the mouth that constitutes much of its beauty. A mouth perpetually contracted as though it were about to say no, or curled up with passions of sarcasm and ill-nature, cannot be beautiful, even though its lips were chiseled like Diana's, and stained with the red of choicest cherries. The mouth, indeed, is scarcely less expressive than the eyes, and therefore woman must not forget that its chief beauty consists in the expression. If a lady is anxious to have her mouth look particularly charming for some particular occasion, she will do well to fill her thoughts with some very delightful subject. And let her not forget that the muscles of the mouth and face are, like the rest of human nature, "creatures of habit;" and long use in the language of

amiability and happiness gives that expressive organ its greatest charm. An old Persian poet sings to his beloved:

"The language anger prompts I bear;
If kind thy speech, I bless my fair;
But, is it fit that words of gall
From lovely lips, like thine, should fall?"

Let every woman at once understand that paint can do nothing for the mouth and lips. The advantage gained by the artificial red is a thousand times more than lost by the sure destruction of that delicate charm associated with the idea of "nature's dewy lip." There can be no dew on a painted lip. And there is no man who does not shrink back with disgust from the idea of kissing a pair of painted lips. Nor let any woman deceive herself with the idea that the men do not instantly detect paint on the lips.

Ruby lips are generally the result and the ensign of perfect health. But, still, those who are entirely well do not always enjoy the possession of cherry lips. Where this is the case, the tincture of benzoin, as before described, and which has none of the properties of paint may be used with beneficial effects. I need not remind the ladies that clean white teeth are indispensable to a beautiful mouth. The lady who neglects to brush her teeth with pure cold water after every meal not only loses the benefit of the natural whiteness of her teeth, but she renders herself liable to have the disgusting evil of an impure breath. The best tooth-powder I know of is made as follows:

Prepared chalk . . .	6 oz,
Cassia powder . . .	½ oz.
Orris-root	1 oz.

These should be thoroughly mixed, and used once a day with a firm brush.

A simple mixture of charcoal and cream of tartar is an excellent tooth-powder.

To be sure of a sweet and clean-looking mouth, a lady should take her looking-glass after each meal, and with a fine tooth-pick gently remove the particles of food, or any matter, which may be discovered about the roots of the teeth, or in the interstices. To ensure the great charm of a beautiful mouth requires unremitting attention to the health of the teeth and gums. To keep the gums red and firm, frequent friction with the brush will be necessary.

A BEAUTIFUL HAND.

A beautiful hand performs a great mission in the life of a belle. Indeed, the hand has a language of its own, which is often most intelligible when the tongue and every other part of the human body is compelled to be mute. When timid lovers have never dared to open their mouths to each other, their hands will get together and express all the passion that glows within. Or, often when two lovers are annoyed by the presence of a rigid mother, or guardian, they secretly squeeze each other's hands, which says, loud enough for their hearts to hear, "what a pity we are not alone!" And, when parting in the presence of the crowd, how much is said, how much is promised in that gentle pressure of the hands! When a lady lets her fingers softly linger in the palm of a gentleman, what else does it say but, "you have my heart already."

But besides this secret and potent language of the hand, it is a great ornament as a thing of beauty. The great Petrarch confesses that Laura's "beautiful hand made captive his heart;" and there is no woman who is not conscious of the power she has in the possession of a charming hand.

The Spanish ladies take, if possible, more pains with their hands than with their faces. There is no end of the tricks to which they resort to render this organ delicate and beautiful. Some of these devices are not only painful, but exceedingly

ridiculous. For instance, I have known some of them to sleep every night with their hands held up to the bed-posts by pulleys, hoping by that means to render them pale and delicate. Both Spanish and French women—those at least who are very particular to make the most of these charms—are in the habit of sleeping in gloves which are lined or plastered over with a kind of pomade to improve the delicacy and complexion of their hands. This paste is generally made of the following ingredients.

Take half a pound of soft soap, a gill of salad oil, an ounce of mutton tallow, and boil them until they are thoroughly mixed. After the boiling has ceased, but before it is cold, add one gill of spirits of wine, and a grain of musk.

If any lady wishes to try this she can buy a pair of gloves three or four sizes larger than the hand, rip them open and spread on a thin layer of the paste, and then sew the gloves up again. There is no doubt that by wearing them every night they will give smoothness and a fine complexion to the hands. Those who have the means, can send to Paris and purchase them ready made. But I am not aware that they have been imported to this country. It will not surprise me, however, to learn that they have been, for fashionable ladies are remarkably quick at finding out the tricks which the belles elsewhere resort to for the purpose of beautifying themselves. Sleeping in simple white kid gloves will make the skin of the hand white and soft. Of course, no lady who wishes to be particular about her hands, will ever go out into the air without her gloves.

It requires almost as much labor and attention to keep the hands in order as it does to preserve the beauty of the face; taking care of the nails, alone, is an art which few women understand, for eight out of ten of even fashionable ladies always appear with their nails neither tastefully trimmed nor otherwise

in good condition. The nail, properly managed, will be smooth, transparent and nearly rose-colored.

If the hands are inclined to be rough and to chap, the following wash will remedy the evil.

Lemon juice	8 oz.
White wine vinegar . . .	8 oz.
White brandy	½ pint.

A BEAUTIFUL FOOT AND ANKLE.

When was the time that the poets did not sing of the charms of a "nimble foot," or of

"The fairy foot
Which shines like snow, and falls on earth as mute."

Virgil tells us that,

"By her gentle walk, the queen of love is known,"

and that "gentle walk" will rarely, if ever, be found connected with a heavy and ill-shaped foot and ankle. We know it is natural for the mind to associate every other charm with that of a graceful step. Thus Milton sung—

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eyes,
In every gesture dignity and love."

The pains which some nations take to ensure a small foot amounts to a torture which ought to be called by no other name than the art of deforming. In China, especially, this thing is carried to such an extent that the women's feet are entirely spoiled. In Spain, however, the art is practiced with astonishing success in causing beautifully small feet. I have known ladies there, who were past twenty years of age, to sleep every night with bandages on their feet and ankles drawn as tight as they could be and not stop the circulation. There is nothing that a Spanish beauty is more proud of, than a small and beautiful foot

and ankle, and nowhere do you find more of those charms than in Spain.

A great cause of thick ankles among women of the cities, who are fashionably and genteelly brought up, is a want of exercise and sitting indolently in over-heated rooms. Such habits are quite sure to produce slight swelling of the ankles, and cause a chronic flabbiness of the muscles. You might as well expect to see a rose-bush spring, bud and bloom, in a closely-pent oven, as to anticipate fine and healthy proportions from a long continuance of such habits. Let every lady be assured that there is no part of her body which will suffer more from want of proper exercise than her feet and ankles.

But woman's chief art, in making the most out of this portion of her charms, must consist in properly and tastefully dressing them. Let her start with the maxim that she had better wear a bad bonnet, than a bad shoe. Let her believe that an ill-fitting dress will not do so much towards breaking the charm of her beauty in the mind of a man, as a loose and soiled stocking.

The celebrated Madam Vestris used to have her white satin boots sewed on her feet every morning, in order that they should perfectly fit the exquisite shape of her foot. Of course, they had to be ripped off at night, and the same pair could never be worn but once.

If a lady has not a naturally beautiful foot, her care is directed to the means of preventing attention from being called to it. For this reason she dresses it as neatly, but as soberly as possible. Her hope is in a plain black shoe, and she especially eschews all gay colors, and all ornaments, which would be sure to attract the eye to a spot of which she cannot be proud. Indeed, bright-colored shoes are in bad taste for anybody, except on certain brilliant occasions, where fancy dresses are worn.

Above all things, every lady of taste avoids an ornamented stocking. Stocking with open-wove, ornamented insteps, denote

a vulgar taste, and, instead of displaying a fine proportion, confuse the contour of a pretty foot. But, where the ankle is rather large, or square, a pretty, unobtrusive net clock, of the same color as the stocking, will be a useful device, and induce the beholder to believe in the perfect symmetry of the parts.

Though a woman is to be fully conscious of the charm of a pretty foot and ankle, yet she must not seem to be so. Nothing will draw the laugh on her so quick as a manifestly designed exhibition of these parts. It is, no doubt, a very difficult thing for a lady who has a fine foot to keep it from creeping forth into sight beneath the dress; but, let her be sure that the charm is gone the moment the beholder detects it is done designedly. If men are not modest themselves, they will never forgive a woman if she is not.

Before leaving this subject, I must not forget to speak of the importance to a lady of a genteel and sprightly walk. The practiced eye detects the quality of a woman's mind and heart in her step. Nor is this an idle fancy, for the reason that every situation of the soul, every internal movement, has its regular progression, in the external action of the body. We may say, as Seneca makes the wife of Hercules say of Lychas,—

"His mind is like his walk."

An indistinct, shuffling, irregular, sluggish, and slovenly walk is a tolerably sure sign of corresponding attributes of the soul. There is a remarkable charm in a walk characterized by blended dignity and vivacity. It leaves upon the beholder a lasting impression of those attributes of mind which most surely awaken esteem and admiration.

BEAUTY OF THE VOICE.

One of the most powerful auxiliaries of beauty is a fine, well trained voice. Indeed, one of the most fascinating women I

ever knew had scarcely any other charm to recommend her. She was a young countess in Berlin, who had dull eyes, a rough skin, with dingy complexion, coarse dull hair, and dumpy form. But she had an exquisite voice, which charmed everybody who heard it. Ugly as she was, she was called "the syren," from the fascinating sweetness of her voice. And with an infallible instinct that she had but a single charm, she had cultivated that until she had brought it to the utmost perfection. Words fell like charmed music from her lips. And then, besides the discipline she had given her voice, she had made herself master of the art of conversation. In this respect, every woman's education is sadly neglected. Had I a daughter, the first thing I should teach her, in the way of artificial accomplishments, would be, that to converse charmingly is a far greater accomplishment to a lady than music and dancing. A woman who can converse well is always sure to command respect and admiration in any society. By this I, of course, don't mean a vicious abundance of words, and rapid volubility of tongue, for these are things which my sex sometimes too easily acquire. Good conversation does not mean the art of talking, but the art of talking well. How few ladies have it! How few have ever been taught that good talking is as much an art as good singing? How few know that the voice can be as much improved for the art of conversation, as it can for the art of singing? It is the voice, after all, more than words, that gives the finest and clearest expression to the passions and sentiments of the soul. The most correct and elegant language loses all its beauty with a bad or ill-trained voice. The exhilaration of mirth, the profound sighs of sadness, the tenderness of love, the trembling interrupted sobbing of grief, all depend upon the voice for their effect upon the character and the heart. A bad talker is as great a bore as a bad singer or a bad reader. Indeed, to be charming in conversation, implies a perfect knowledge of the rare and difficult art of reading. I call

it rare and difficult, not only from the nature of the art itself, but also from the great lack of competent teachers. There are a thousand good teachers of the art of singing, where there is one of the art of reading. The teachers of elocution are generally decayed actors or professors, who are worse than incompetent, for they, in nine cases out of ten, get their pupils into pedantic, affected, and unnatural habits, which are a thousand times worse than the natural awkwardness. The best advice I can give a lady on this subject is—unless she knows a teacher who has an exquisite voice and style—to practice herself in reading aloud, and training her voice to express the most happy and delightful ideas by soft and appropriate tones. She may think herself happy if she acquire perfection in this exquisite art by two years of unwearied pains and study. And she may be sure that the accomplishment is cheaply bought at whatever expense.

BEAUTY OF DEPORTMENT.

It is essential that every lady should understand that the most beautiful and well dressed woman will fail to be charming unless all her other attractions are set off with a graceful and fascinating deportment. A pretty face may be seen everywhere, beautiful and gorgeous dresses are common enough, but how seldom do we meet with a really beautiful and enchanting demeanor! It was this charm of deportment which suggested to the French cardinal the expression of "the native paradise of angels." The first thing to be said on the art of deportment is, that what is becoming at one age would be most improper and ridiculous at another. For a young girl, for instance, to sit as grave and stiff as "her grandmother cut in alabaster," would be ridiculous enough, but not so much so, as for an old woman to assume the romping merriment of girlhood. She would deservedly draw only contempt and laughter upon herself.

Not only woman's age must be consulted, but her manners ought to harmonize with her shape and size, and the whole contour of her style. A deportment which would become a short and thick-set woman would never do for one of a tall and slender figure with a long neck and contracted waist. The woman of larger proportions may safely affect the majestic gait and air; but how absurd it would be for a tall and slender figure to stiffen her joints, throw back her head, and march off with a military air? The character of these light forms corresponds with their resemblances in the vegetable world. The poplar, the willow, and the graceful lily, bend their gentle heads at every passing breeze, and their flexible and tender arms toss in the wind with motions of grace and beauty. Such is the woman of delicate proportions. She must enter a room either with the buoyant step of a young nymph, if youth is her passport to sportiveness; or, if she is advanced nearer the meridian of life, she may glide in with that ease of manner which gives play to all the graceful motions of her undulating form. For her to crane up her neck would change its swan-like bend into the scraggy throat of an ostrich. All her movements should be of an easy and flexible character. Her mode of salutation should be rather a bow than a courtesy, and when she sits, she should model her attitude after the style of half-recumbent ease, rather than according to the rules of the boarding-school governesses, who marshal their pupils on their chairs like a file of drilled recruits. The unassuming, easy, graceful air belongs to the slender beauty, and the moderated, majestic mien to a greater embonpoint

But the least affectation or exaggeration in either of these styles would only end in bringing the woman into contempt. The only safety is for a lady to be governed by those infallible ideas of moderated taste and delicacy, in which the sweetest charms of modesty are entrenched.

Indeed, a modest mien always makes a woman charming.

Modesty is to woman what the mantle of green is to nature—its ornament and highest beauty. What a miracle-working charm there is in a blush—what softness and majesty in natural simplicity, without which pomp is contemptible, and elegance itself ungraceful.

There can be no doubt that the highest incitement to love is in modesty. So well do wise women of the world know this, that they take infinite pains to learn to wear the semblance of it, with the same tact, and with the same motive, that they array themselves in attractive apparel. They have taken a lesson from Sir John Reynolds, who says "men are like certain animals, who will feed only when there is but little provender, and that got at with difficulty through the bars of a rack; but refuse to touch it when there is an abundance before them." It is certainly important that all women should understand this, and it is no more than fair that they should practice upon it, since men always treat them with disingenuous untruthfulness in this matter. Men may amuse themselves with a noisy, loud-laughing, loquacious girl; it is the quiet, subdued, modest, and seemingly bashful deportment which is the one that stands the fairest chance of carrying off their hearts.

BEAUTY OF DRESS.

The great majority of my sex understand the art of dress no further than that "fine feathers make fine birds;" and hence the women dress more or less in bad taste. Washington Irving says, "in all ages the gentle sex have shown a disposition to infringe a little upon the laws of decorum, in order to betray a lurking beauty, or an innocent love of finery."

This is certainly stating the thing very modestly; but, seeing Mr. Irving is a bachelor, it is perhaps going as far as he has any right to do in this direction. It is the "love of finery," however,

which is the great source of the corruption of female taste in dress. It is this which loads "the lovely form of woman" without adorning it.

The first thing to be done in instructing a woman to dress well, is to impress upon her that profusion is not grace. A lady may empty a merchant's counter upon her person, and yet produce no other effect than to give herself the appearance of a porter's baggage-wagon, loaded with all manner of trinkets.

A lady who dresses in such a manner as to attract attention to her dress is always badly dressed. A well-chosen dress so harmonizes with the figure and the general natural style of the lady as to leave the dress itself measurably unobserved. The object of dress should be to show off an elegant woman, and not an elegantly dressed woman. And therefore, in simplicity, and a certain adaptation to your figure and complexion, all the secret of good dressing lies.

But as beauty of form and complexion varies in different women, and is still more various in different ages, so the styles in dress should assume characters corresponding with all these circumstances. Woman may take a lesson on dress from the garments which nature puts on at the various seasons of the year. In the spring of youth, when all is lovely and gay, and the soft green, sparkling in freshness, bedecks the earth, the light and transparent robes, of brilliant colors, may adorn "the limbs of beauty." Especially if the maid possess the airy form of Hebe, a light flowing drapery is best suited to show the loveliness of her charms. This simple garb leaves to beauty all her empire. Let no furbelows, no heavy ornaments, load the figure, or distract the attention in its admiration of the lovely outlines.

The young woman of graver mien and more majestic form should select her apparel with reference to her different style of beauty. Her robes should always be long, and more ample than

those of her gayer sister. Their substance should be thicker and of a more sober color. White is considered becoming to all characters; but when colors are to be worn, the lady of majestic style should choose the fuller shades of purple, crimson, scarlet, or black.

The best school to teach a woman taste in dress is the Pantheon of ancient Rome. First, behold the lovely Hebe; her robes are like the air, her motion is on the zephyr's wing. That may be woman's style until she is twenty. Then comes the beautiful Diana. The chaste dignity of womanhood and intelligence pervades the whole form, and the very drapery which enfolds it, harmonizes with the modest elegance, the buoyant strength of ripened health, which give elasticity and grace to every limb. That is woman from twenty to thirty. Then comes Juno, or Minerva, standing forth in the combined power of beauty and wisdom. "At this period she gradually lays aside the flowers of youth, and arrays herself in the majesty of sobriety, or in the sober beauty of simplicity. Long ought to be the reign of this commanding epoch of woman's age, for from thirty to fifty she may most respectably maintain her station on the throne of matron excellence," and still be lawfully admired as a beautiful woman. But beyond this age, it becomes her to lay aside all such pretensions, and, by her "mantle of grey," gracefully acknowledge her entrance into the "vale of years." What can be more disgusting than a painted and bepowdered old woman, just "trembling on the brink of the grave, and yet a candidate for the flattery of men?"

Not only is it true that there is a propriety in adapting a lady's dress to the different seasons of her life, and the peculiar character of her figure, but there is a very great propriety in adapting the costliness of her dress to her pecuniary position in life. I know that in America all artificial distinctions of classes are happily laid aside; but the necessities which attach to pecuniary

disabilities are not, and never can be overcome. Though it may be the right of every woman to dress as expensively as she can afford, yet is it good taste, is it consistent with her own self-respect, for the wife, or the daughter of a poor man to dress expensively, and imitate all the wasteful extravagances of the rich? Let every such woman be forewarned that she cannot do it without drawing upon herself the inevitable suspicion that must cause a husband and a father to blush, even though the purple tinge never visits her own cheek. Though she may be innocent, it is still bad taste to affect expenditures beyond her known means or income. There is a fitness, and an inexpressible charm, in the sight of a woman who adapts her neat and modest attire to the circumstances of her life.

BEAUTY OF ORNAMENTS.

On this subject, the rule is, as laid down by a time-honored maxim, that "beauty unadorned, is adorned the most." As a general remark, we may say, that to a beautiful woman, ornaments are unnecessary, and to one who is not beautiful, they are unavailing. But still, as gems and ornaments are handsome in themselves, a beautiful young woman, "if she chooses to share her empire with the jeweler and florist, may, not inelegantly, decorate her neck, arms, and head with something like a string of pearls and a band of flowers."

A young lady, however, of fair complexion, and slender figure can find no adornment in gems, as they are too heavy for her style of beauty. Her ornaments can rarely exceed the natural or artificial flowers of the most delicate kind—such as the violet, the snow-drop, the myrtle, the primrose, or the lily of the valley. The garments of a young beauty of this style should be of white, or of the most tender shades of green, pink, blue and lilac. These, when judiciously selected, or mingled, array the graceful

wearer like another Iris, "breathing youth and loveliness." As a general thing, all ornaments detract from the exceeding charms of such beauty.

All ornaments for the head are, to say the least, a dangerous experiment. If a lady's hair is very beautiful and abundant, it will be difficult to select an ornament that can add anything to its charms; and if it is coarse and harsh, and of a bad color, she surely will not commit the blunder of attracting attention to it by gems and ornaments. So, if her neck and bosom be of a pearly whiteness, and fashioned after "nature's most enchanting mould," what ornament can add to their fascination? And if they are naturally dingy and brown, and lack the delicate outline of symmetrical beauty, why should she needlessly attract attention to her deformity by a sparkling necklace, or a string of pearls!

So, too, of her hands; if the fingers are long and bony, or lack the delicate taper and "pearl-tipped nails," why will she attract all eyes to her misfortune, with the glitter of rings and diamonds? A single diamond on a beautiful hand, or some light and rich bracelet on an arm which is charming enough to bear constant inspection, may not be inappropriate; but a profusion of these ornaments is always in bad taste, and a sure sign of vulgarity, or of deficient education.

IMPORTANCE OF HAIR AS AN ORNAMENT.

Without a fine head of hair no woman can be really beautiful. A combination of perfect features, united in one person, would all go for naught without that crowning excellence of beautiful hair. Take the handsomest woman that ever lived—one with the finest eyes, a perfect nose, and expanding forehead, a charming face, and pair of lips that beat the ripest and reddest cherries of summer—and shave her head, and what a fright would she be! The dogs would bark at, and run from her in the street.

We ought, then, to be constantly impressed with the importance of hair as a chief ornament in beauty. It is every person's business to be informed of the means of developing and preserving a luxurious growth of this handmaid of human charms.

And it is in the power of almost every person to have a good head of hair. But, by many, such a gift can be enjoyed only by great pains and constant attention to the laws of its growth and preservation. Hair left to take care of itself will revenge itself by making its possessor either common looking, or a monster of ugliness. Let the woman who is ambitious to be beautiful not forget this.

HOW TO OBTAIN A GOOD HEAD OF HAIR.

The foundation of a good head of hair ought undoubtedly to be laid in infancy. At this tender age, and through all the years of childhood, it should be worn short, be frequently cut, and never allowed to go a day without a thorough brushing. It should also, every morning, be washed at the roots with cold water. A damp sponge, rubbed thoroughly upon the scalp, will be sufficient. The practice of combing the heads of children too frequently with a fine tooth comb is a bad one, as the points of the teeth are quite sure to scratch and irritate the scalp, and are almost sure to produce scurf or dandruff. Indeed, these rules, except as to the length of the hair, are quite as applicable to adults as children. The ladies of my acquaintance, who have been most celebrated for the beauty of their hair, usually made a practice of thoroughly cleansing its roots every morning with the damp sponge. Nor would they venture to neglect the frequent use of the brush. Indeed, the coarsest, most refractory, and snarly locks can be subdued, and made comparatively soft and glossy by the use of the brush alone. Constant brushing is the first rule to subdue coarse and brittle hair. And the morn-

ing is the best time for an extended application of the brush, because the hair is naturally more supple then than at any other time. This practice, thoroughly persevered in, will gradually tame down the porcupine head, unless there is some scurfy disease of the scalp, in which case the following wash will be found a quite sure remedy:—

Salts of tartar . . .	3 drachms.
Tincture of cantharides . .	15 drops.
Spirits of camphor . .	15 drops.
Lemon juice . . .	½ pint.

In preparing this wash, the salts should be dissolved in the lemon juice, till the effervescence ceases, and then add the other ingredients; and, after letting the whole remain exposed to the air for half an hour, it may be perfumed and bottled for use. This is one of the best and most harmless washes for the hair I have ever known. I am certain that a lady or gentleman has but to try it to be convinced of its efficacy. But let me impress upon you the importance of brushing as a cardinal means of beautifying the hair. Brush not one minute, but ten—not once a day, but two, or three, or four times a day.

Two brushes are indispensable for the toilet—one for the rough use of cleaning the hair, and the other for polishing it. A black brush should be used for the former, and a white one for the latter. Ladies need not be told that washing spoils brushes. The way to clean them is to rub them thoroughly with bran, which removes all the grease, and leaves the bristles stiff and firm as ever. When the bristles of a brush become too limber for use, they may be hardened again by dipping them in one part of spirits of ammonia, and two of water. This will also thoroughly cleanse them from all greasy substances.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.

A remedy for weak and falling hair has been sought for by

beautiful women, and by men too, with as much avidity as ever the mad enthusiast sought for the philosopher's stone. I have known ladies who did nothing but to hunt recipes for baldness. The knowledge of all their friends, especially if they were physicians, was laid under perpetual contribution for light on the great subject of hair. I knew an old countess in Paris—or who was at least fearfully growing old—who became really a monomaniac on this subject; she used to rattle on about the "bulbs of the hair," the "apex of the hair," and talk as learnedly as a whole college of doctors of the various theories of the nature of the disease and the remedy. Some quack had recommended her to use caustic alkalies of soda or potash—which by the way I have known to be advised by physicians who ought to know better—which completely did the business for her head, for they not only destroyed the reproductive power, but also the color of what hair they left upon her head. So that this unhappy countess was not only hopelessly gray, but she was growing balder day by day, notwithstanding half a bushel of recipes which she had wrung from the skill of a hundred doctors.

It is well known that Baron Dupuytren obtained a world-wide fame for a pomade which actually overcame the evil of baldness in thousands of cases where it was applied. A celebrated physician in London gave to an intimate friend of mine the following recipe, which he assured her was really the famous pomade of Baron Dupuytren. My friend found such advantage in its use, that I was induced to copy it, and add it to my cabinet of curious recipes.

Boxwood shavings . . .	6 oz.
Proof spirit	12 oz.
Spirits of rosemary . . .	2 oz.
Spirits of nutmegs . . .	½ oz.

The boxwood shavings should be left to steep in the spirits, at a temperature of 60 degrees for fourteen days, and then the

liquid should be strained off, and the other ingredients mixed. The scalp to be thoroughly washed, or rubbed with this every night and morning.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GRAY.

No woman must rely on compounds and powders to prevent her hair from turning gray. Temperance, moderation in all things, and frequent washings with pure cold water, are the best recipes I can give her to prevent her hair from becoming prematurely gray. It is certain that perpetual care, great anxiety, or prolonged grief will hasten white hairs. History has made us familiar with instances where sudden passion, or grief, or fright, have turned the head instantly gray. Sickness, we know, often does it. But, so far as I know, physiologists have failed to explain the reason of this change. We know that the hair is a hollow tube, containing a fluid which gives it its color—that red hair is occasioned by a red fluid, and so all the varieties of color are owing to the variety of the color of this fluid. Nothing, therefore can prevent the hair from turning white but the avoidance of all the causes which produce premature old age, or occasion local obstruction and disease of the hair itself. I have reason to believe that the injudicious use of the curling-irons, long kept up, will hasten this disease. The unnatural heat destroys the animal nature of the hair, and is liable to produce a disease of its coloring fluid.

An old and retired actress with whom I had met at Gibraltar, and who had a fine head of hair, far better preserved than the rest of her charms, was confident that she had warded off the approach of gray hair by using the following preparation whenever she dressed her head:

Oxide of bismuth	4 drs.
Spermaceti	4 drs.
Pure hog's lard . . .	4 oz.

The lard and spermaceti should be melted together, and when they begin to cool, stir in the bismuth. It may be perfumed to your liking.

HOW TO SOFTEN AND BEAUTIFY THE HAIR.

There is no greater mistake than the profuse use of greases for the purpose of softening the hair. They obstruct the pores, the free action of which is so necessary for the health of the hair. No substance should be employed which cannot be readily absorbed by the vessels. These preparations make the hair dry and harsh, unless perpetually loaded with an offensive and disgusting amount of grease.

There was a celebrated beauty at Munich who had one of the handsomest heads of hair I ever beheld, and she used regularly to wash her head every morning with the following:

Beat up the white of four eggs into a froth, and rub that thoroughly in close to the roots of the hair. Leave it to dry on. Then wash the head and hair clean with a mixture of equal parts of rum and rose-water.

This will be found one of the best cleansers and brighteners of the hair that was ever used.

There is a celebrated wash called "Honey Water," known to fashionable ladies all over Europe, which is made as follows:

Essence of Ambergris	1 dr.
" Musk	1 dr.
" Bergamot	2 drs.
Oil of Cloves	15 drops.
Orange-flower water	4 oz.
Spirits of wine	5 oz.
Distilled water	4 oz.

All these ingredients should be mixed together, and left about fourteen days; then the whole to be filtered through porous paper and bottled for use.

This is a good hair-wash and an excellent perfume.

But let the man or woman who is ambitious to have handsome hair, forget not that frequent and thorough brushing is worth all the oils and pomades that were ever invented.

TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

It sometimes happens that feminine beauty is a little marred by an unfeminine growth of hair on the upper lip, or on the neck and arms, and sometimes on the chin. I have known several unfortunate ladies to produce ulcers and dangerous sores by compounds which they used for the purpose of removing these blemishes. Caustic preparations of lime, arsenic, and potash have been used for this purpose, with the above results.

But the following safe method has been used with perfect success:

Spread on a piece of leather, equal parts of galbanum and pitch plaster, and lay it on the culprit hairs as smoothly as possible, and then, after letting it remain about three minutes, pull it off suddenly, and it will be quite sure to bring out the hair by the roots, and they will not grow again. The pain of this operation is much less than the cauterizing remedy, and is, besides, more successful. I have seen poor victims sit all day pulling these aggressive hairs with tweezers, which is a fruitless task, for they almost invariably break off the hair at the neck, instead of pulling it out by the roots. But the most ridiculous mistake which women make in this business is removing the superfluous hair with a razor, for that promotes the unnatural growth, and, even though the shaving were done every day, the blue or black roots of the hair show further than the hair itself.

HOW TO COLOR GRAY HAIR.

A great many compounds, which are of a character most destructive to the hair, are sold in the shape of hair-dyes, against

which ladies cannot be too frequently warned. These, for the most part, are composed of such things as poisonous mineral acids, nitrate and oxide of silver, caustic alkalies, limes litharge and arsenic. The way these color the hair is simply by burning it, and they are very liable to produce a disease of the hair which increases ten-fold the speed of growing gray.

An old physician and chemist at Lisbon gave a charming Parisian lady of my acquaintance, whose hair was turning gray, on one side of her head, after a severe sickness, a recipe for a hair-dye, which proved to be of astonishing efficacy in coloring the faded hair a beautiful and natural black. The following is the recipe for making it.

Gallic acid	10 grs.
Acetic acid	1 oz.
Tincutre of sesqui-chloride of iron	1 oz.

Dissolve the gallic acid in the tincture of sesqui-chloride of iron, and then add the acetic acid. Before using this preparation, the hair should be thoroughly washed with soap and water. A great and desirable peculiarity of this dye, is, that it can be so applied as to color the hair either black or the lighter shade of brown. If black is the color desired, the preparation should be applied while the hair is moist, and for brown it should not be used till the hair is perfectly dry. The way to apply the compound is to dip the points of a fine tooth comb into it until the interstices are filled with the fluid, then gently draw the comb through the hair, commencing at the roots, till the dye has perceptibly taken effect. When the hair is entirely dry, oil and brush it as usual.

HABITS WHICH DESTROY BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

The habit of frequently shampooing the hair, or washing it with soap and water, is destructive to its beauty. Soap, if often used, will be likely to change the color of the hair to a faded

yellowish hue, even if it does not produce a greater misfortune. The best way to remove dust, or the effects of an indiscreet use of oils or pomades from the hair, is to give it a thorough brushing. Or a small quantity of white soap may be dissolved in spirits of wine, and used without deleterious effects. But, by all means, shun strong soap, and such alkaline lyes as are used in shampooing; for these lyes are capable of dissolving the hair if long left in them, and their use is invariably deleterious.

Washing the hair even with cold water and leaving it to dry in curls, as is the custom of some, after the example of Lord Byron, renders it harsh and coarse. Whenever the hair is washed it should be thoroughly dried with towels, and then be well brushed.

BLEMISHES TO BEAUTY.

There are a great many accidental blemishes to beauty, such as pimples, black specks, freckles, tan, and yellow spots, which may be removed by proper remedies faithfully applied.

To Remove Pimples.—There are many kinds of pimples, some of which partake almost of the nature of ulcers, which require medical treatment; but the small red pimple, which is most common, may be removed by applying the following twice a day:

Sulphur water . . .	1 oz.
Acetated liquor of ammonia .	½ oz.
Liquor of potassa . . .	1 gr.
White wine vinegar . . .	2 oz.
Distilled water . . .	2 oz.

These pimples are sometimes cured by frequent washing in warm water, and prolonged friction with a coarse towel. The cause of these pimples is obstruction of the skin, and imperfect circulation.

To Remove Black Specks or "Fleshworms."—Sometimes little black specks appear about the base of the nose, or on the fore-

head, or in the hollow of the chin, which are called "fleshworms," and are occasioned by coagulated lymph that obstructs the pores of the skin. They may be squeezed out by pressing the skin, and ignorant people suppose them to be little worms. They are permanently removed by washing with warm water, and severe friction with a towel, and then applying a little of the following preparation:

Liquor of potassa . . .	1 oz.
Cologne	2 oz.
White brandy	4 oz.

The warm water and friction alone are sometimes sufficient.

To Remove Freckles.—The most celebrated compound ever used for the removal of freckles, was called "Unction de Maintenon," after the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. It is made as follows:

Venice soap	1 oz.
Lemon juice	½ oz.
Oil of bitter almonds . . .	½ oz.
Deliquidated oil of tartar . .	½ oz.
Oil of rhodium . . .	3 drops.

First dissolve the soap in the lemon juice, then add the two oils, and place the whole in the sun till it acquires the consistence of ointment, and then add the oil of rhodium. Anoint the freckly face at night with this unction, and wash in the morning with pure water, or, if convenient, with a mixture of elder-flower and rose-water.

To Remove Tan.—An excellent wash to remove tan is called "Crême de l'Enclos," and is thus made:

New milk	½ pint.
Lemon juice	½ oz.
White brandy . . .	½ oz.

Boil the whole and skim it clear from all scum. Use it night and morning.

A famous preparation with the Spanish ladies for removing the effects of the sun and making the complexion bright, is composed simply of equal parts of lemon juice and the white of eggs. The whole is beat together in a varnished earthen pot, and set over a slow fire, and stirred with a wooden spoon till it acquires the consistence of soft pomatum. This compound is called "Pommade de Seville." If the face is well washed with rice-water before it is applied, it will remove freckles, and give a fine lustre to the complexion.

To Cure Chapped Lips.—A certain cure for chapped lips, used by the French ladies, is called "Beaume à l'Antique," and is thus made:

Oil of roses	4 oz.
White wax	1 oz.
Spermaceti	½ oz.

They should be melted in a glass vessel, and stirred with a wooden spoon till thoroughly mixed, and then poured into a glass or china cup for use.

To Remove Yellow Spots.—Sometimes yellow spots of various sizes appear under the skin of the neck and face, and prove the most annoying blemishes to beauty. I have known them to be effectually removed by rubbing them with the flower of sulphur until they disappeared. The following wash is also a safe remedy:

Strong sulphur water . . .	1 oz.
Lemon juice	½ oz.
Cinnamon water . . .	1 dra.

Wash with this three or four times a day. Sometimes these spots indicate a difficulty in the stomach which may require medical advice.

To Remove and Prevent Wrinkles.—There is a curious recipe called "Aura and Cephalus," which is of Grecian origin, as its

name would indicate, and is said to have been most efficacious in removing and preventing premature wrinkles from the faces of the Athenian ladies.

Put some powder of best myrrh upon an iron plate, sufficiently heated to melt the gum gently, and when it liquefies, cover your head with a napkin, and hold your face over the myrrh at a proper distance to receive the fumes without inconvenience. I will observe, however, that if this experiment produces any symptoms of headache, it better be discontinued at once.

But an easy and natural way of warding off wrinkles is frequent ablution, followed by prolonged friction with a dry napkin. If a lady is a little advanced towards the period when wrinkles are naturally expected to make their appearance, she should use tepid water instead of cold, in her ablutions.

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